"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; Tuesday partly cloudy; light westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,052. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS BEGIN NEW DRIVE WEST OF NOYON, GAIN 2½ MILES IN CENTRE OF 20-MILE FRONT; U-BOAT SINKS STEAMER OFF MARYLAND COAST

PINAR DEL RIO SENT DOWN

Captain and 17 of Crew in a Small Boat Are Unaccounted For.

16 MEN HAVE COME ASHORE

Vessel Was 75 Miles at Sea When Overhauled, Department's Announcement Says.

ATTACKED ON SATURDAY

Raider Renews Activities on Southern Coast After Lapse of Three Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—German submarines were still operating off the United States coast as late as yesterday, it was officially determined tonight, when the Navy Department received news that the American steamship Pinar del Rio was sunk by an enemy U-boat yesterday morning seventy-five miles off the Maryland coast. The official announcement, made at 11:05 o'clock, was as follows:

The American steamer Pinar del Rio was sunk by an enemy submarine June 8, in the morning, about 75 miles off the coast of Maryland. Sixteen men in one boat have landed. Another boat with the Captain and seventeen men is still unaccounted for. The landing of the sixteen men was made on the Virginia coast.

Navy Lacks Information.

The Navy Department has no further particulars. While it did not go further into the identification of the vessel, it is believed that the steamship is the Pinar del Rio of New York City, which was built at South Shields, England, in 1895 and which is the only American steamer of that name carried in the latest list of merchant vessels of the United States.

This vessel has a gross tonnage of 2,504 and is registered for a crew of twenty-nine men which is close to the number of men announced by the navy as having been carried on this voyage. The Pinar del Rio was a steel screw steamer employed in the freight service, and was 316 feet long.

The Pinar del Rio is the sixteenth vessel officially recorded as having been sunk or damaged by German submarines since their activity began on the Atlantic coast. The last vessel previously reported as having been a victim of the U-boat raid was the Norwegian schooner-rigged steamship Vinland, which was sunk off the Virginia coast at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of June 5. On the morning of the same day the British steamer Harpathian was sunk off the Virginia Capes.

Between June 5 and June 8 was a lapse of three days during which no victims of the submarines were reported, and this led to the assumption on the part of some that the submarines had departed from the American coast.

U-Boat Activity Resumed.

This belief was increased when, up to the late hour at which the Navy Department's announcement was made tonight, no further submarine activity was officially reported. This announcement, however, dispelled that hope and showed that as late as yesterday morning an enemy submarine was able to operate successfully off the Maryland coast.

If the vessels sunk off the Virginia and Maryland coasts are all the victims of the same submarine, it would appear that instead of moving away, or further southward, the U-boat responsible has moved back toward the Maryland coast, where the Norwegian steamer Eibsvold was sunk on the afternoon of June 4.

The Pinar del Rio was owned by the American and Cuban Steamship Line, Inc. She was last listed as leaving an American Atlantic port on May 11 and arriving at Havana on May 18. She was commanded by Captain J. Mackenzie.

SIXTEEN LAND ON THE COAST.

Survivors from the Pinar del Rio Reach a Life-Saving Station.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Chief Mate Arkes and fifteen men from the American steamship Pinar del Rio landed early today at the Manteo lifesaving station on the North Carolina coast, about fifty-five miles below Norfolk.

WORK IN LIMITED AREA.

Hint That the U-Boats Have a Coast Refuge.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—All the sinkings reported to the Navy Department since the submarines left the New Jer-

Continued on Page Six.

JUNE SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE. MANGES BROS., 668-672 6th Av., cor. 29th St.—Advt.

Germans Declare 7 U-Boats Are in American Waters

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch from Geneva to The London Daily Express says:

"The German bluff concerning the appearance of U-boats off the American coast continues to be circulated in neutral countries. According to a telegram received at Basle from Hamburg, there were seven U-boats in North American waters at the end of May. Three of these were of the latest and largest type and four of a smaller size, but able to stay at sea a long time."

The message adds that more large submarines will be sent to America, with the principal object of sinking troop ships.

HOLLAND MENACED AGAIN BY GERMANS

Will Use the Scheldt as U-Boat Base if Zeebrugge and Ostend Fail Them.

DUTCH VIEW IMMATERIAL

So Says Official in Belgium, Admitting Wrecked Harbors Are Worth Little.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I understand from a trustworthy source that one of the highest German officials connected with the administration of Belgium, speaking to a number of neutral diplomats last week at Brussels, remarked: "We must admit that Zeebrugge and Ostend will temporarily be of little use to the submarine war. Zeebrugge, in fact, is of no use at all and Ostend is very little.

"But there must no mistake about this. The day that Ostend and Zeebrugge are completely and definitely blcoked we shall, cost what it may, make use of the Scheldt as a submarine base. We know that the Scheldt question involves Dutch neutrality, but this would not make us shrink from our decision.

"Should we, therefore, be deprived of Ostend and Zeebrugge as submarine bases, we could not help approaching Holland with a view to a friendly settlement of the Scheldt question. What Holland's answer will be we do not know, but even if it is a refusal we shall have to consider her opposition as negligible and take the consequences. We cannot do without a submarine base as near as possible to England. We must get one, even if it adds one more enemy to our list."

A number of leading Dutchmen to whom this statement was communicated admitted that though serious it was not surprising, but said that it seemed strange that the Germans should have any doubt concerning how Holland would answer any demand regarding the use of the Scheldt in the interests of one belligerent against another. This answer could only be a blunt "No," be the consequences what they may. Everybody in Holland, except, perhaps, a handful of pro-Germans, could have no other opinion on the matter.

ZEEBRUGGE HARBOR FILLING

Photographs Show Silting Process—German Dredger Sunk.

LONDON, June 9.—The plight of the Germans at the Belgian submarine base of Zeebrugge, in consequence of the measures taken by the British Navy to blockade the port, is even more serious than had been believed heretofore. Photographs just taken from airplanes show that the entrance to the harbor is rapidly silting up, and that accordingly the British effort to close the channel is being reinforced by nature.

The sunken vessel inside the breakwater which was at first believed to be an enemy destroyer, now appears to be a large dredger. The loss of this ship evidently has crippled the Germans in thier attempts to clear the channel.

NORWAY GAINS ON U-BOATS.

Construction Exceeds Loss for First Time During War.

LONDON, June 9.—Construction of Norwegian merchant shipping in May exceeded for the first time during the war the tonnage destroyed by submarines during the month, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The tonnage sunk was 17,800, while the new construction amounted to 19,217.

ENGLISH GIRLS WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 9.—London is much interested in the girls of the Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps who have just arrived in the English capital suffering from wounds or other injuries received during the recent fighting on the west front. The Queen is commandant of the corps, and, finding that a dozen of these girls were being treated at a London hospital, she caused them to be transferred to a country establishment of which she is the patron, namely, "Queen Mary's Home for Governesses," near Richmond.

RUSH WOUNDED TO PARIS

American Surgical Hospitals Taxed to Utmost for 48 Hours.

LINES OF CAMIONS WAITING

Injured Placed on Cots in Courtyards and Halls for Turn on Operating Tables.

ALL DISPLAY FORTITUDE

More Doctors and Nurses Are Needed—Red Cross Meets Emergency Superbly.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Although I have been at all the fronts and in many of the first-line trenches, I feel that I have seen real war today for the first time. I made a round of visits to the Red Cross hospitals, to which have been rushed the casualties from the various fronts where the American troops are engaged.

Paris is headquarters now for taking care of our wounded. At all the surgical hospitals today the facilities were taxed to the utmost. I found wards filled with American casualty cases, halls filled with men lying on cots, in courtyards, and even outside in the streets, waiting until the surgeons, working forty-eight hours straight without sleep, could take them into the operating room.

The largest hospital is American No. 1, at Neuilly, and during the last two days there has been a stream of camions bringing our wounded from the Marne. I went there primarily to see Floyd Gibbons, the details of whose experience with the Marines northwest of Château-Thierry already have been cabled. The Surgeons had taken out what a machine-gun bullet had left of his eye, and nurses were dressing a woupd in his left shoulder and another which went through the same arm between the shoulder and the elbow, fortunately missing the bone. He was serene and philosophical over his misfortune, thanking his lucky star that it was no worse. He was more concerned over the gap his absence would leave in the service of his newspaper than in personal consequences to himself. He was confident he would be back at work within a few days. He was saved from death by his helmet, which the bullet penetrated before putting out his eye. He brought the helmet away as a souvenir.

Are Anxious to Fight Again.

Mr. Gibbons was with a conducting officer, and ambitiously approached the firing line, where he was caught under machine gun fire. The two found what shelter they could, and dared not move for two hours, when they went back to a dressing station, and Mr. Gibbons got first aid. Then he rode all Thursday night in an ambulance to Paris, and was operated upon soon after his arrival. Mrs. Gibbons, who is in France, was with him and witnessed the operation.

Next to Mr. Gibbons's cot was a red-haired private with a leg wound, who listened intently to our conversation. When Mr. Gibbons said the place where he was wounded was a few miles northwest of Château-Thierry, his neighbor broke in with the question:

"How far have we got to go before we drive those Germans across the Rhine?"

I afterward learned that the poor boy would have a long road to go before he could have any part again in the drive, for he has a bad infection in his wound. But his question illustrates the spirit that prevails among all the wounded. They are eager to get back in the game. Their fighting blood is up. I encountered the same spirit in man after man, lying helpless on the cots but looking ahead to the day when they could have revenge on the boche.

In the same room was a chap whose leg had been amputated above the knee several weeks ago. The stump was dressed while I was there. Before and afterward the boy was writing a letter home. He was so emaciated that I wondered at his energy, but

Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing, think of WRITING.—Advt.

Americans Again Repulse Enemy Near Veuilly, In Spite of Berlin's Report to the Contrary

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9, (Associated Press.)—Attacks by the Germans in the Marne sector have again been repulsed by the Americans, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. [This probably indicates conflicts during Saturday night.]

Except for lively machine-gun firing in the Bois de Belleau and intermittent artillery fire, the Marne sector was comparatively quiet today. The Americans have had a breathing spell, and are now eager to meet the Germans again.

A new German division, the 5th Grenadier Guards, was identified by the Americans for the first time yesterday.

It is understood that the entire American force participating in the recent battle will be decorated by the French Government.

The French have repulsed two attacks against Hill 304, west of Château-Thierry, the first at 10 o'clock last night and the second at 3 o'clock this morning.

BERLIN, June 9, (via London.)—American troops in an attack northwest of Château-Thierry were driven back with heavy losses, according to the official report today. It is added that some prisoners were taken. The statement concerning this reads:

Americans, who attempted again to attack northwest of Château-Thierry, were driven back beyond their positions of departure with heavy losses, and prisoners were captured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—No information has reached the War department concerning any reported repulse of marines northwest of Château-Thierry, and the report is not believed. Several recent Berlin reports about the Americans have been disproved.

FOCH SAYS VICTORY LIES IN ATTACK

Generalissimo Asserts That Results Are Obtained Only by Offensive Tactics.

WHY HE SAVES HIS RESERVE

Must Be Strong Enough to Deliver Crushing Blow When Proper Moment Arrives.

LONDON, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive is the significant declaration made by General Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allies, in an article contributed by him to the weekly journal, The Field, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," says General Foch, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces. War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned.

"Our first axiom must be that, completely to achieve its object, a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again.

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results and its consequence must always be adopted at the finish. To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy and prevent him from carrying out the same manoeuvre, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of manoeuvre. The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized, and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected; namely, the decisive attack.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well-thought-out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out.

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. to-day, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

FIERCE GUNFIRE ON BRITISH LINES

Germans Pound Positions Extending from Villers-Bretonneux to Arras.

FAIL TO ATTEMPT ASSAULT

Bombers Extend Attacks Back of Lines—Refugees Hope in Americans' Arrival.

By PHILIP GIBBS,

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 9.—Last night and early this morning the German artillery directed a fierce fire against several sectors of the front between Villers-Bretonneux and Arras. Their strongest bombardments, reaching heights of extreme violence, were on the positions west of Albert and further north along the valley of the Scarpe, about Telegraph Hill, famous among the British for the hard fight there in the Battle of Arras in April a year ago.

All this shellfire from guns of all calibres a nd with periods of gas shelling against battery positions and villages behind the lines seemed to indicate the possibility of heavy infantry attacks, but no assault followed, and so far it has been nothing more than a violent demonstration of gunpowder, coinciding with the battle against the French on the Montdidier-Noyon front which, according to reports received by us, began this morning, and is now being fought.

The only noteworthy incident on this front was a raid made by our troops near Beaumont-Hamel, when thirty prisoners were brought back yesterday, and that is a small episode compared with the great happenings in which the French army is engaged south of the British lines. All our thoughts and hopes for good fortune are with them while our men wait for their turn to resist once more the fierce efforts of the enemy to smash through our lines.

People's Heroism Impresses Troops.

There is not a British soldier who does not understand the fullness of the tragedy nor the simple splendor of the courage of those French people who are menaced by the latest assaults of the enemy, so that after nearly four years towns and villages which seemed beyond the danger zone, though not very far away from the line drawn across the map of France, are now threatened.

Some can hardly visualize the meaning of this. As we here see it every day, it means that each time the enemy has gained a few miles of ground a new long belt of France has been drawn within the evil spell of war's most monstrous cruelty. The Germans' guns as they advance reach out to the villages along all that strip of country, smashing more old châteaus of France, more farmsteads and cottages.

New Streams of Refugees.

The German aerodromes have been advanced and their night raiders come further west or south, searching out new targets for destruction and

Continued on Page Two.

MARTHBORNE & PERABLA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 5 Wall St.—Advt.

SHELLING BEGINS THE THRUST

Germans Drench French Back Areas Throughout the Night.

FRENCH WINGS ARE HOLDING

Paris Reports Resistance Powerful and the Attack Under Control.

OUR LINE HEAVILY SHELLED

But No German Infantry Attack Is Made on Americans Near Montdidier.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 9.—A new phase of the German offensive opened this morning at 4:30 o'clock on a front of about twenty miles, extending from Montdidier to Noyon. The artillery preparation, which again was rich in gas shells, began at midnight, and covered not only the front, but a deep zone behind it, especially villages and roads where the enemy thought to catch the French local reserves.

There were evident reasons for the choice of this sector, and in particular for seeking control of part of it, for a successful push south along the line of the Roye-Compiegne Railway would add another converging road to the four roads leading toward Paris by the Oise, Aisne, Ourcq, and Marne Valleys, which had already been tried. On the other hand, the enemy could not reasonably hope for any such surprise as was obtained in the first act of the offensive bcefore St. Quentin and in the third act of that on the Chemin des Dames.

In general, the French are resisting with dogged courage in their covering positions, which are beyond the range of the enemy mine throwers.

Evidence accumulates of the heaviness of the German losses in the recent fighting and of the disappearance of the shallow enthusiasm with which the offensive was begun. In other parts of the battlefield we continue to hear of local actions. Moral, like material, factors weigh increasingly on our side, and, therefore, it is not surprising that the allied armies contemplate the new enemy initiative with confidence.

FRENCH WINGS HOLDING.

They Offer Obstinate Resistance, but the Centre Yields More Ground.

PARIS, June 9.—Attacking with great violence early this morning on a front of more than twenty miles between Montdidier and Noyon, the Germans gained ground in the centre to a depth of about two and a half miles, and advanced to a less degree on the wings of the attack.

The southern limit of the enemy's thrust was the villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, about midway on the line of attack between Montdidier and Noyon.

The French left kept the Germans from crossing the covering zone, and the night bulletin reports the Germans strongly held on that sector. Similar obstinate resistance was offered on the French right, toward Noyon.

The new offensive, which was preceded by a heavy gas bombardment, started at 4:30 A. M., the German mine throwers being used with destructive effect.

Between the Oise and the Marne the French have improved their positions by the capture of two woods, and have taken 200 prisoners.

In a local operation east of Hautebraye, northwest of Soissons, they gained ground and took sixty prisoners.

The official announcement that another phase of the German offensive was opened this morning between Montdidier and Noyon was interpreted by the public as having a hopeful aspect. The point was made that the latest attack was on a front of twenty miles, as compared with a front of fifty miles for the first offensive on March 21, and of twenty-five miles for the attack along the Aisne on May 27. This was regarded as an indication of diminution of the power of the attacking masses.

The feeling of confidence, evident when the first announcement was made that the Germans had resumed their offensive, seemed justified by an unofficial statement tonight that the enemy's attack on the approximately twenty-mile front had succeeded in advancing a bare four miles at one point only, and then at an appalling cost. Everywhere else, the statement said, the Germans were being held.

It is to be expected that the enemy will strive hard to enlarge the wedge driven into the centre at Resson-sur-Matz. Upon his success will depend his further action. Should he succeed in forcing back the French right he is likely to hurl all his forces toward Paris by way of the Compiègne road, trying to turn the French line at Villers-Cotterets.

Should the French left yield, the enemy would attempt a diversion northward, with the object of capturing Amiens and rolling up the British flank to the sea and separating the British and French armies.

The latest news from the front justifies confidence that the German Staff will never get a chance to attempt either stroke.

Official Reports of the Battle.

The night bulletin of the War Office reads as follows:

A new offensive begun this morning by the German Army developed with sustained violence on a front of 35 kilometers (approximately 21.8 miles) between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, in great force, multiplied his efforts to drive through our lines, but our troops everywhere sustained the shock along the entire battleline. Stubborn engagements stopped or seriously retarded the enemy thrust.

To the left the Germans did not succeed in crossing our covering zone, and were strongly held by our troops on the line of Rubescourt, Le Fetoy, and Mortemer, which they reached.

On the centre the progress of the enemy was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for their troops, the Germans succeeded in taking foot in the villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, (about two and one-half miles south of the point of departure,) where our units of the first lines continued to offer defense foot by foot.

On the right the enemy met with resistance not less energetic, and, despite his repeated efforts, we held him on the front comprising Belval, Cannectancourt, and Ville.

Following is the text of the day report:

The Germans began at midnight a violent preparatory artillery fire from the region north of Montdidier as far as to the east of the Oise. The French batteries immediately intensified their fire in counter-preparation.

At 4:30 o'clock the German infantry made an attack on the French positions between Montdidier and Noyon. Our troops are resisting with magnificent valor in the covering zone. The battle is continuing.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the French this morning carried out a local operation east of Hautebraye and gained ground, taking sixty prisoners.

South of the Ourcq the French improved their positions east of Chezy. The Germans, who succeeded at 10 o'clock last night in penetrating the French lines near Vinly, were thrown out completely by a French counterattack. At the same hour the French captured Eloup Wood, and this morning the wood directly south of Bussiares. In these operations we took 200 prisoners, including 5 officers.

West of Rheims, after a spirited bombardment, the Germans attacked in the region of Vrigny. They suffered serious losses without obtaining any results.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

Berlin Reports Gury Height Won.

BERLIN, June 9, (via London.)—The day report from General Headquarters makes no refrence to any attack on a new front, but the night bulletin says:

West of the Oise we have captured the Height of Gury and adjoining enemy lines.

The day report reads as follows:

The artillery duel increased many times in the evening and early this morning. It increased in intensity in the Kemmel region, south of the Somme, and on the Avre.

Local attacks by the French south of Ypres and by the British north of Beaumont-Hamel were sanguinarily repulsed.

On the Oise fighting activity revived. Local French attacks on the southern bank of the Aisne and on the south of the Ourcq failed. Tarusts by our troops south of Cutry resulted in the capture of forty-five prisoners.

Americans, who attempted again to attack northwest of Château Thierry, were driven back beyond their positions of departure with heavy losses, and prisoners were captured.

In a successful undertaking on the east bank of the Moselle we captured prisoners.

Chief Line of Resistance Untouched.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 9, (via Ottawa.)—The German offensive which opened this morning was preceded by a heavy gas-shell bombardment. The enemy's gains have as yet been confined to the advanced zone, which was within the range of a destructive fire from his minenwerfer.

The principal line of resistance is untouched, according to the latest report.

The enemy probably intends to turn to the right between the Matz and the Oise by an advance between the first named stream and Noyon, with the object of obtaining a clear way toward Paris with the Oise protecting his right in conjunction with later moves from the Soissons-Château Thierry line.

OUR LINE IS UNDER FIRE.

But Germans Do Not Attack Our Montdidier Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9—Evening—(Associated Press.)—While the Americans in the Montdidier region were subjected to a heavy bombardment today, no infantry attack against them developed during the first phase of the new battle.

The Americans are waiting and ready for whatever may happen. They will resist to the utmost any onslaught against the front they are defending.

After a night made red by the crashing of guns, it was expected that the shock might come at daylight, but apparently the Germans spread their shells over a considerably wider front than that attacked by the infantry.

BRITISH EXPECTING ATTACK.

Various Sections of Front Under Heavy Bombardment Yesterday.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9. (Associated Press.)—Thus far the attack launched by the

German Unified Command Brings in Her Allies, Causing Discussion of a Possible Balkan Drive

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—Unity of military command has been extended from Germany and Austria to embrace Bulgaria and Turkey, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, of Berlin reports. The Supreme War Council of the Central Powers will have the right to transfer troops from one army to another.

This was brought about, the newspaper states, by the recent visit to Constantinople and Sofia of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian.

LONDON, June 9.—German papers received at Amsterdam, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, states that Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria asserted in an interview that his country had received from Germany and Austria the fullest assurances that the Central Powers would support all Bulgaria's claims regarding Eastern Macedonia, especially those relating to Drama, Seres, and Cavalla.

The papers also discuss a prospective Bulgarian offensive against Greece under the command of General Liman von Sanders and the Bulgarian Commander in Chief.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 72d St., near Col. Av. Trans. rate $2 & up for large, cool room & bath. Attractive yearly rental prices.—Advt.

Germans this morning against the French between Noyon and Montdidier has developed no conjunctive operation on the British front, though heavy bombardments last night and early today against the British right gave promise for a time of a more extensive enemy offensive.

It may be that for the moment the German high command is content with a southerly drive between Montdidier and Noyon, with the idea of capturing Compiègne, with its railways, and straightening out the salient which the enemy has driven into the French front between Soissons and Rheims.

It would be unsafe to predict that attacks would not boil up further north. Certainly von Hindenburg has for a considerable period had his effectives ready for a drive against part of the British front.

Whether the enemy will withdraw troops from the British front and make the present operations opposite Paris his big gamble, only time will tell. It can only be said that today the German battleline is still prepared for action along the British zone. The new German assault naturally is being watched with the keenest attention and solicitude by the Allies on this front.

Added interest for the American soldiers training here is given by the fact that Cantigny, which the American troops captured, is just north of the right wing of the German storm troops, and likely to have come in for a share of the heavy bombardment with which the enemy preceded his new move.

Latest reports received here are cheerful, and it appears from the meagre news that the French are holding magnificently.

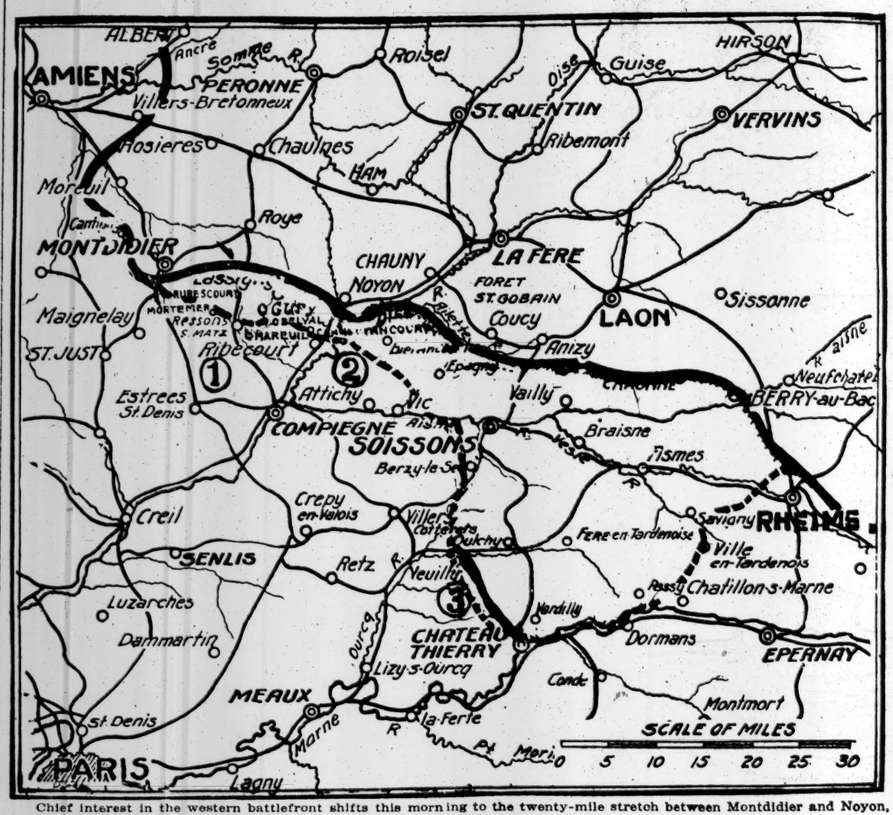
Intense bombardments developed at various points along the British front during the night. The forward area on the British right was heavily shelled from midnight to 2 o'clock. From 1 o'clock to 4 the sector east of Lavieville, to the southwest of Albert, was under a severe gas shell bombardment, and between 3 and 4 the front zone west of Albert was pounded hard. The Arras section also was put under a severe barrage last night, and again early this morning.

The attack between Noyon and Montdidier had been expected, and there seemed a possibility that the enemy would include at least the British right in his new drive. The bombardment presaged something of this sort today, and troops were at alert waiting for any enemy advance that might come.

The German artillery was active last night between Givenchy and the Robecq, and in the Givenchy sector the Germans attempted a raid, which was sharply repulsed. During the night the British conducted a raid of considerable size against the enemy trenches south of Beaumont-Hamel. The operation was entirely successful and thirty prisoners were brought back. In this same sector the Germans essayed a raid after a heavy bombardment, but were thrown back.

Local fighting has continued east of Dickebusch Lake, and at latest reports the Germans by a violent counterattack appear to have regained the ground which was wrested from them Saturday morning on the eastern edge of Ridge Wood.

Scene of the Latest German Offensive.



Chief interest in the western battlefront shifts this morning to the twenty-mile stretch between Montdidier and Noyon, where the Germans yesterday morning launched an attack which resulted in a maximum gain, at the centre of the line, (indicated by the numeral 1,) of two and a half miles. Between the Aisne and the Oise, near (2) Hautebraye, the French by a local operation advanced their line.

The heavy black line shows the position of the opposing forces before the operations of yesterday; the broken line the change due to the fighting of the last twenty-four hours.

FOE FORCED PRISONERS TO AID THEM IN FIGHT

Used Them to Drag Mine Throwers in Attack on the Chemin des Dames.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, June 9.—A new offense by the German Army against the laws of war and common humanity is to be recorded, or at least is alleged, in a letter found on the person of a German officer made prisoner the other day.

The writer relates his experiences at the beginning of the offensive. The artillery preparation, he says, was effected by 3,000 cannon. At 3 A. M. exactly the assault began. The officer continues:

"At 3:15 we had passed the barbed wire, and broke into the enemy positions. From 3:30 our mine throwers, dragged by French prisoners, climbed up the hill, and in two hours we had cut a way through the enemy positions up to the Chemin des Dames, opening the way for the artillery."

It is not very long since the French and German Governments arrived at an agreement, by which the French have loyally abided, that prisoners of war should not be employed within twenty miles of the front.

The infamous breach of this agreement, named above, would be incredible were it not so peculiarly attested.

The Marne Valley between Dormans and Epernay and the hills which rise from it to the Mountain of Rheims presented yesterday afternoon, when I went up to see the British and French lines, a scene of rich, quiet beauty, in strange contrast to the hideous turmoil of war that has just passed over them and may break out afresh at any moment.

The steep-banked vineyards drank in greedily the hot sunshine. The villages, abandoned by most of their civilian inhabitants, but as yet undamaged, except on the actual front, drowsed as though the world were awaiting only the regular harvest of wine and not an unspeakable harvest of blood.

Tommies in khaki or pollus in light blue bringing teams of horses or supply wagons up from the valley through clouds of chalk dust blinked on the verge of sleep, and I could not be altogether surprised, regrettable as it is, when a General told me that he had difficulty in getting them to dig proper trenches. It may be the same on the other side of the red line, but I doubt it.

The almost complete silence of the guns is less singular than it would have been on the old fully entrenched fronts, for good objectives are rarer, but these intervals are suspicious and irritating for those in places of responsibility. Men need rest after their sharp effort. No less is the need of preparation for the inevitable next struggle.

A distinguished French General who has been more than once intrusted with the critical task of reorganizing a broken line, and who has much experience of the co-operation of British and French troops, explained to me the fighting around Bligny on Thursday and Friday, and spoke in warm terms of the equal bravery of the units of the two nations under his command.

Foe Attacks on Four-Mile Front.

The attack on Thursday, made by parts of three good German divisions, extended from Chantereine Farm, a mile northeast of Champlat, northward along Eclisse Wood and the high hill west of Bligny, and then northeast to Sainte Euphraise village, a front of four miles. By this time the allied troops had been got in order, a French division holding the right and the British 19th Division the left. With the best will in the world differences of language and habit are not easy to overcome completely, and it is therefore most satisfactcory to find that there was here complete agreement and the happiest spirit of mutual confidence.

According to prisoners the aim of the enemy was to win by a strong local push an advance of a couple of miles, which would have given them favorable positions for a later essay to reach the Marne. Attacking from the northwest to the southeast the Germans captured Bligny Village at 8:15, but had no success against the British sector. Repeated attempts to rush a hill to the west, called the Mount of Bligny which overlooks the Ardre Valley, were stopped by French artillery and machine gun fire.

The Germans then massed in the valley at both ends of Eclisse Wood, which they tried to carry. They were met and thrown back by a splendid bayonet charge by a battalion of Cheshires. The left thus held, while the centre had lost half a mile of ground, leaving the British on the Mount of Bligney in acute salient crossfires.

The position was abandoned shortly before noon. At 3:30 P. M. it was stormed and recovered by Cheshire and Shropshire units, and about the same time the French on the right retook Sainte Euphraise Wood and Villiers farm, and reached the edge of Bligny village, which was wholly recaptured and the old line re-established next morning.

There is good evidence of the heaviness of the German losses as compared with those of the Allies, this being largely due to the effective work of the French batteries.

In this action each of the allied forces had to aid the other, and they came out of it, as their officers testify, with new respect for and belief in each other and in their common command. For young soldiers repulsing the boche for the first time, the 19th Division did exceedingly well, earning praise from the French General in command for "a fine performance in trying circumstances."

Another General's Tribute.

On the left of this sector another French commander, who has had experience of the union of French and British troops in the field in Flanders, on the Oise and now on the road to Rheims, spoke in the same appreciative way of it. In Flanders, he said, there had been perfect entente. On the Oise, where he had had to support two British divisions, there was the "best camaraderie." He had just been lending a British commander some of his staff officers and had been distributing military medals and war crosses to British soldiers. He mentioned particularly the service of one of the cyclist battalions.

A further German attack between the Marne and Rheims is always likely, because to reach the river would suppress a dangerous flank. It may be combined with a frontal attack upon the ruined city.

Miss C. J. Brass, daughter of William Brass of London, who has been occupied throughout the war in nursing French wounded on the front and is now nurse major of Symons's Anglo-French ambulance, has just been decorated with the French War Cross with a most exceptional citation naming her competence, devotion, and courage, especially during the bombardment of Soissons in March last.

Not content with this record, Miss Brass has put the entente cordiale into more intimate practice by engaging herself to a French staff officer long known in British diplomatic circles and to whom we correspondents are indebted for constant aid.

FIERCE GUNFIRE ON BRITISH LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

flinging down explosives on sleeping women and children under the thatched and tiled roofs of small towns which expected no harm until these demons of the night came with their terror. So during recent weeks along many roads there has been a stream of refugees getting away with their babies from the new danger zone.

I saw many of them today and yesterday, as on other days, and always in my memory there will be a picture of these farm wagons crowded with little families of French crawling along the roads mile after mile, on long trails, with children wedged between household furniture, and young girls tramping behind the carts to give the brave old horses a lighter burden.

They are sad sights, but above the sadness is the wonderful courage of these people, even of the little ones, who understand because they, too, have seen what death is—such death as came a few days ago to some children in a French town, torn to ribbons by bomb explosions—and, above all, of the women, who are the leaders of these journeys. Not any of them weep. They have a strange, stoical patience and resignation to this adventure of war. They often camp in a field at night, like gypsies leading a nomad life, though they come from cozy homes, some of them from prosperous farms and shops, where during all their life before they have been safe and stationary.

French Confidence Unshaken.

It is but one manifestation of the courage that is in the soul of France, in all this gallant people never greater than now, when the days are most critical.

During the last two days I have been about among the French soldiers and people, and their calmness, their confidence, the spirited way in which they refuse to lose heart or hope, are astonishing and admirable. They do not believe that the Germans will ever set foot in Paris, and are as certain of that now as they were in the black days of 1914. They say:

"Even if the enemy took Paris it would not end the war. We should go on fightlang just the same until the Americans are ready with their strength; but the Germans will never enter Paris."

With that spirit in the French people and the French Army after four years of war, and with Americans in great numbers on the roads of France, and with our army still strong after all its bitter and costly fighting, the Germans can never win to the end of the war, even if they should win part of the way. Today's news comes to us that the French are holding them well.

RAIDS ON BRITISH FRONT.

Thirty Germans Taken North of Albert—Gunfire in the South.

LONDON, June 9.—Raids were the chief feature of last night's fighting on the British front. Besides repulsing attempts by the Germans at several points, Haig's forces south of Beaumont-Hamel, (north of Albert,) captured thirty prisoners. The French also brought in a few from a raid north of Bailleul.

Last night the hostile artillery activity was above normal on the southern part of the front, and also between Givenchy and Robecq, but there were no important developments today. Following is the day report:

English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Beaumont-Hamel, and captured thirty prisoners. A few prisoners were captured also by the French troops in a successful raid north of Bailleul. Hostile raids were repulsed yesterday evening and during the night southeast and east of Arras and in the neighborhood of Givenchy-les-la-Bassée.

The hostile artillery activity has been above normal on the southern portion of our front from Villers-Bretonne to Albert, and also between Givenchy and Robecq.

The official communication from Field Marshal Haig issued tonight says:

There is nothing of interest to report on the British front.

The official report on aerial operations says:

Low clouds hampered work on Saturday, but our airplanes constantly attacked the enemy behind his lines with machine gun fire. Our squadrons, co-operating with the French, heavily bombed Nesle and Fresnoy-les-Roye, nine tons being dropped.

During the following night two tons were dropped on a railway station and dump east of La Bassée.

In the course of twenty-four hours four hostile machines have been brought down and two others disabled. None of ours is missing.

The Belgian official communication tonight says:

In the course of the last two days the artillery activity has been particularly spirited in the neighborhood of Nieuport and Dixmude. Last night the enemy attempted to reach our lines near St. Georges, but was taken under our barrage fire and was not able to approach our trenches.

EXPECTS THE GERMANS TO ALTERNATE BLOWS

The London Observer Warns Against Focusing Attention on Any One Objective.

LONDON, June 9, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The military situation on the western front is summed up as follows by The Observer of today:

"Nothing gave more comfort to the French than the splendid fighting side by side with them on the Ourcq of the American battalions. They proved that the American people, reckoning their numbers and fibre together, are capable of becoming the greatest military nation in the world.

"By Tuesday the Germans had reached their limit, and had even been driven back here and there. They had failed to reach Villers-Cotterets or the lower course of the Ourcq, and they have since been securely held. Villages have changed hands again and again, but final advantages in the last few days have been nearly always with the Allies, and in these reconquering little actions British troops, as at Bligny, near Rheims, have signalized themselves with the best.

"The Germans can never have had the least hope of getting to Paris as a result of one battle. Their chief purpose looking to the ultimately decisive object of the whole campaign was of another kind. But after the first couple of days of success, which must have been beyond their expectations, they may well have hoped, and they must still hope, to come near enough to the capital to bring Paris under the fire of their heavy guns. As they have not succeeded in this, they are likely to turn their next attention elsewhere, without, by any means, giving up the thought of renewing the threat to Paris at a later phase of these alternating movements.

"We must not think too exclusively of Paris or of Amiens or of the Channel ports any more than of Rheims or Verdun. Alternating operations on any of these sectors may be equally serviceable to the final purpose of the German plan. Chess has often been compared with war, but it never offered a more exact and vivid analogy than now. The campaign is the supreme play of all the German forces against all the allied forces."

FOE BEGINS TO FEAR US.

American Fighting Making a Deep Impression Beyond the Rhine.

PARIS, June 9.—In an article in La Liberté, Lieut. Col. Rousset says that American co-operation in the war is developing rapidly and brilliantly, and is beginning to cause a deep impression beyond the Rhine, the more so as American resources are organized so as to supply 200,000 men monthly.

LONDON-PARIS MAIL BY AIR.

PARIS, June 9.—An aerial postal service between London and Paris has been successfully inaugurated. The aviator, Lorgnat, concluded his third round trip yesterday in five hours and fifteen minutes. The return voyage was rendered difficult owing to the strong head wind and deep air pockets.

"My observer and myself were really seasick, as if pitched and tossed on a heavy sea," said Lorgnat after landing.

GERMANS WORKING FOR QUICK DECISION

New Offensive Shows They Have Reverted to Old War Principles to Get It.

BATTLE GOING SOUTHWARD

Enemy's Marne Drive Foiled by Foch's Sensing of the Real Point of Danger.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, June 9, Midnight.—The momentary calm on the French battlefront last night was broken by a terrific bombardment, opened by the enemy on the front between Montdidier and Noyon. Four hours later his infantry attacked.

It was a repetition of the operations of March 21 and May 27, the second phase of the great battle that began a fortnight ago.

That the new blow has fallen on this sector proves more than ever the truth of the theory that the Germans have reverted to the classic principles of war in the attempt to obtain a speedy decision.

As THE TIMES correspondent stated in the early days of this battle, the first move was an attack, launched on a gigantic scale, on the flank of the main allied forces, grouped between Flanders and Noyon. It was developed, according to rule, by a change of direction in an attempt to roll up the allied right. That failed.

The logical course to take then was a hammer blow in the centre. The Germans have followed it.

As a resit of the first fortnight of the battle there has been on both sides a movement of forces southward. The village of La Ferte-Milon is the new middle of the right wing of the principal allied forces; Compiegne, instead of Amiens, is the centre.

According to the little information available at the time of cabling the French have met the German assault unflinchingly and have given ground slightly only on the centre.

Attention has been drawn to the close parallel between the battles of May 27 and March 21. It is exact as far as the method of offensive and preliminary success are concerned, but the subsequent events were very different. In March, owing to divided command, the danger was far greater. As late as the 27th the First French Army had to be thrown headlong into action before Montdidier to fill the gap between the French and British. To quote a semi-official report recently published in L'Opinion:

"For a whole week we had to patch up a difficult situation and to modify our plans unceasingly. Under the imperious constraint of circumstances we had had to engage in the struggle a regiment deprived of their artillery."

Nothing of the kind happened this time. The single, far-sighted brain directing the allied operation prepared methodically for the critical shock westward. There was no desperate rushing of troops into position at all costs north of the Marne. That work was left to the divisions already engaged there. They did what was expected of them. Meanwhile the line of the river itself was strengthened to form an impassable barrier, and then when the expected change of direction came the trumps were in Foch's hand.

The situation today proves his mastery. The comparative lull broken today, means that the Germans failed in their central effort—their real objective—and were forced to pause in order to fill the gaps caused by their terrible losses and regroup their shattered divisions.

Even in the German Army it is known that its morale has fallen greatly in the past few days. The soldiers know that they failed in the crucial struggle, and that the breathing space they were forced to demand was being utilized by Foch to improve his position here and there.

SMOKED OUT GERMAN MACHINE-GUN NESTS

Captain Wellage Killed One German Officer, Wounded and Captured Another.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9, (Associated Press.)—In the recent fighting on the Marne, Captain George F. Wellage of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Captain James O. Green of Wisconsin distinguished themselves. They are attached to regiments which deserve equal credit with the Marines for stopping the German onrush to Paris.

Captain Wellage smoked out a German machine-gun nest and had a duel with a German officer, whom he killed with his revolver. He captured another German officer after wounding him.

Captain Green's company was cut off by machine gun fire. He, with two platoons, attacked the machine gunners and killed all of them. He continued to advance, and, with his men, fought all night. Toward morning they surprised, attacked, and killed all the Germans in another machine gun nest. They then crawled through ditches in order to get back to their own lines.

This action greatly aided the marines in their advance.

One of the regiments taking part in this battle is known as the "Raidmakers." Another has close affiliations with Detroit because many of its officers married Detroit girls. Detroit is known as the "mother-in-law" of this regiment.

RAID AUSTRIAN DEFENSES.

Italian and British Parties Inflict Severe Loss on the Enemy.

ROME, June 9.—Army Headquarters today issued the following report:

The action of both artilleries was quite intense from the Astico to the Piave, and moderate on the rest of the front. To the south of the Assa a British party in a successful surprise attack inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and brought back eleven prisoners.

To the east of Brenta one of our detachments carried out a raid on Monte Pertica, doing great damage to defenses and garrison. A few prisoners and one machine gun were captured. In the Val Arsa and Astico Valley attacks attempted by the enemy infantry were checked by our fire.

Our airships and airplanes bombed railway stations, aviation camps and enemy hutments, and attacked troops in movement with machine gun fire. At Nattarello station the explosion of a large ammunition dump was observed.

During the air fighting today five enemy machines were brought down.

An earlier official statement, recounting Saturday's operations, read:

There has been increased reciprocal artillery fire astride the Piave and in the region of the coast. Our aviators surprised an aviation camp between the Piave and the Livenza and the railway station at Caidonazzo while in full activity, and effectively bombed them. Ten hostile machines were downed.

GERMANS FOOL UKRAINIANS.

Buy Products, but Fail to Send Manufactured Articles as Promised.

MOSCOW, June 3.—The Ministries of Commerce and Trade of the Ukraine and a German commission have met at Kiev and organized a special Transport and Industrial Committee to facilitate the exchange of goods between the two countries.

The Germans explained that because of the disorganization of transportation in the Ukraine German buyers would store and concentrate their products indefinitely. German agents are eagerly buying textiles, leather, and foodstuffs throughout the occupied districts at high prices, but are not sending in the promised manufactured articles, pleading lack of transportation.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Coming

MONTEVIDEO, June 9.—The Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Dr. Baltasar Brun, will depart for the United States on board a warship late this month.

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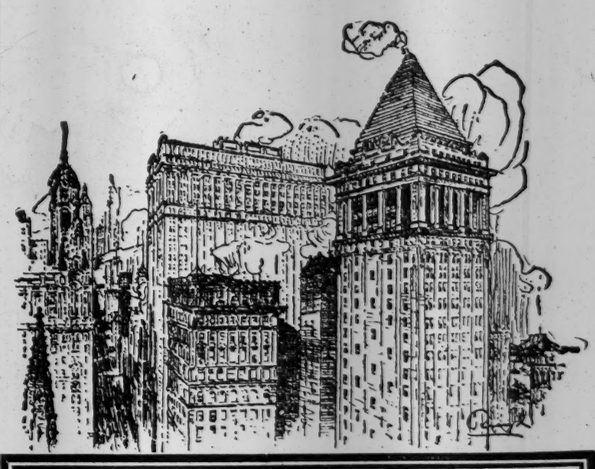

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PARIS PREPARED; FEARS NO ATTACK

Safety Committee Merely Takes Sane Precaution Against Possibility of Bombardment.

DEPUTIES PLEDGE DEFENSE

"Will Not Surrender a Single Stone," One Member Declares After Meeting with Clemenceau.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Paris is fully prepared for what it does not expect to happen. It is ready and unafraid. The new Committee of Safety, incorporating previously existing organizations, has made every preparation against an approach of the enemy to a point from which the capital could be effectively bombarded. But it is only a precaution dictated by prudence and in accord with the psychology of the public mind under present conditions.

America must not get the idea that Paris expects a bombardment or a nearby attack any more than Paris expects New York to be bombarded by airplanes because we read that New York is dimming her lights and taking other precautions.

"We will not surrender a single stone of a single building of Paris," said a member of the Chamber of Deputies last night after a meeting of the various committees of safety with Premier Clemenceau, at which the Premier was assured that all parties, even the extreme Left, would be with him in every activity for guarding the welfare of Paris.

"We assured M. Clemenceau," continued the Deputy, "that we would fight in front of the city, in the streets of the city, and behind the city if necessary, but that the city would not be surrendered. There is no thought of moving the Government or of adjourning either the Senate or the Chamber to any city in the south of France. Neither do we expect a bombardment. The actual capture of Paris is unthinkable, but we are only acting as sane men in preparing for the worst even when we know it cannot happen."

Nothing is left undone to assure a continuance of the financial and industrial activities of France essential to the war, even if the enemy does get near enough to disturb the routine transaction of business in the capital itself or in the surrounding region.

Will Defend It to the End.

PARIS, June 9, (Associated Press.)—Deputies representing the Departments of Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne met here yesterday to discuss measures to be taken in the event that the capital is menaced. Deputy Lebouc informed his colleagues that Premier Clemenceau stated, before leaving for the front, that all possible measures were being taken, and that if the city should be attacked, as appeared to him unlikely, it would be "defended to the end," as General Gallieni decided just before the battle of the Marne in the first Summer of the war.

LONDON, June 9.—Most of the English and French military critics believe that the German advance on the Marne is temporarily held. But they recognize that the German reserves under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria are still almost untouched and, as this great force is sure to be brought into action before long, a fresh German attempt to break through the allied front may be expected, probably at some other point.

In Paris it is explained that the appointment of the Committee of Defense to supervise the intrenchments and works which protect the capital is the sequel to a report by M. Clemenceau in his capacity as Minister of War. Paris is not likely to be besieged, but the Germans with 15-inch guns may be able to subject it to an intensive bombardment, if they can come a few miles closer, and it is necessary to be prepared for all eventualities.

The Defense Committee is under the presidency of General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, and includes the Prefect of Police and the Chief of the local Municipal Councils. The Petit Parisien says:

"The events of the last fortnight have proved the necessity for taking precautions against any surprise, however improbable. The possibility of an attack upon the Paris intrenched camp has to be faced. The appointment of the committee is an act of foresight, not of despair. It should not disturb, but strengthen."

FOE OF POLISH POLICY WINS REICHSTAG SEAT

Silesian Voters Rebuke Berlin Government—"Very Regrettable," Says Cologne Paper.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that the election to the Reichstag of Korfantz, Polish candidate for the Oppeln-Lublin-Itz (Silesia) district, was a rebuke to Germany's Polish and eastern policy.

Korfantz received 5,000 more votes than the candidate of the Centrists. He is a strong critic of Germany's war policy.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—The Kölnische Volkszeitung, commenting on the election of Korfantz, says:

"That he should have been able in the present situation to obtain such strong support is undoubtedly a very regrettable fact for German politics."

Vorwärts, the Socialist paper, says:

"The mistaken Polish policy, pursued both at home and abroad, is having its effect."

TELLS THE REICHSTAG OF AMERICAN MENACE

President Fehrenbach Says Germans Will Not Recoil in the "Gigantic Climax."

AMSTERDAM, June 8. — The newly elected President of the Reichstag, Herr Fehrenbach, was loudly applauded during his speech in the Reichstag today, in which he referred to the Americans as the last hope of the Allies.

"We are apparently confronted with a gigantic climax to the war," he said. "M. Clemenceau describes the situation as terribly serious, but he has one hope —the Americans. We and our allies do not rely on foreign forces, but, with the protection of the All Highest, on the invincible strength of the German Army and the unconquerable perseverance of the German people.

"Is there still any man in the world who believes that the army which has overcome the greatest armies of Europe, reinforced by Canadians, Australians, and Asiatic troops, will recoil before the army which, perhaps, America may yet send over against us?

"If it pleases the French to see that part of beautiful France which is still undevastated converted into a battlefield, with Americans taking part, the responsibility for the pain and suffering falls not upon us, but upon them. With steeled, unbroken strength we will enter upon what is assuredly the last stage in this enormous struggle."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A great deal of space in these columns has been devoted to an interpretation of the Aisne offensive. It is not necessary to repeat the argument, but the result arrived at was that the Aisne offensive was one with the battle of Picardy, and it was foreshadowed that as soon as the German onslaught was checked on the western leg of the Marne salient (not at the Marne, since the Marne has nothing to do with anything connected with the German plan) an attempt would be made to connect the two fronts by an attack along the southern leg of the Amiens salient running from Montdidier toward Soissons. This attack, which was absolutely inevitable, began yesterday.

The lapse of time between the attack on the Aisne and the present attack was unusually short. In fact the battle of the Aisne—which has now become the battle of the Aisne-Marne, is not yet concluded. The French and American forces which took the offensive are still biting their way into the German positions and improving their own from time to time. But they are doing something more here than merely improving local positions. They are by their activity pinning down to a greatly increased battleline all the German troops along this western side, and preventing the old situation of deadlock from being recreated.

This is going to impair seriously Germany's strength in the move she now has under way. While she has many men still to use—too many for our comfort or ease of mind—the equivalent of sixteen divisions over and above her losses have become partially immobilized by the extension of her front to the Marne, a move which we may be reasonably certain was never contemplated. The Allied strength on this front is very great, had to be, in fact, in order to check the German advance. Germany therefore cannot draw from this quarter to support her movement from Montdidier to Noyon.

In the attack which was just launched the Allies have great advantages, which should prevent any material German gains. The first is one of position incident to the contour of the battleline. In following the battleline from Montdidies to Château-Thierry, one moves roughly on the arc of a great circle. This circle is concave toward the Allies, so that they have the advantage of moving along the radii, or along the spokes of a wheel as it has been put, while the Germans must move along the circumference, or the rim of the wheel. This is a complete reversal of the former situation, when this same advantage rested entirely with Germany.

Again the element of surprise which alone enabled Germany to throw the Allies back and break completely through their defensive zone, does not exist. The Allies knew, must have known in fact, just where the blow was going to fall. At the same time it was unnecessary to make any material concentration of reserves to meet it, as these reserves were already approximately in place as a result of former attacks in the same vicinity. It will be remembered that it was only two days ago that the Germans attacked near Sempigny and attempted to force a crossing of the Oise at that point, but were thrown back, leaving a number of prisoners in French hands.

Again the French positions along the front of attack are not only strong but grow stronger as the French fall back. It will not be necessary, either, to fall back very far. First let us see the present battleline. It crosses the Oise near Pont l'Eveque, and then runs almost due west. At the point of crossing the Oise turns from an east and west course at an angle of 45 degrees to southwest and northeast. East of the point of crossing the French hold the south bank all of the way. Between Noyon and Lassigny the French lines are generally on high ground. But a mile or two in their rear the ground not only rises, but is covered with forests.

The forests of Thiescourt and of d'Ourschamp cover the first five miles, the two being separated by the Oise Valley, and directly south of them we find the great forest of de Laigue and the still greater forest of Compiègne. These are all dense, the latter two particularly and offer excellent cover for troops. Their defensive value is exceedingly great. This factor has increased value due to the fact that the forest edge runs almost up to the banks of the Oise, so that for covering the river crossings the situation is ideal.

But if the Germans should succeed in forcing back the French line for six or eight miles between Montdidier and Noyon, they would soon come to an obstacle at which they would be almost certainly halted, the Oise River itself. The Oise almost exactly bisects the ground inclosed by the curve which the French hold from the inside. It will be a difficult barrier to force in the face of the known French strength, and we may expect that if the Germans do penetrate so far, they will find the Oise their halting place.

On the whole, although at certain parts of the front under attack the Germans may, and probably will, forge ahead somewhat, they will be generally held in place, and such gains as they make will not materially better the situation in their favor.

EATON HOPES DUTCH WILL LET HIM FIGHT

American Aviator Who Landed in Holland Is Still Eager to Down Germans.

NO RULING ON INTERNMENT

Airman Was in Thrilling Combat in Which Four Allies Routed Eleven of Enemy.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 9, (via London.)—"I felt at the finish of the fight more enthusiastic than ever before. There was fight enough left in me to go on for the rest of the war."

Thus Ensign J. A. Eaton, the first American airman to land in Holland, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES, expressed himself.

"I was at Boston five years," he continued, "and left Tufts College when war was declared to join the American air service. I went to the Pensacola training station. I have been in Europe for some time in service with the British Royal Air Force."

Eaton has had several fights with enemy seaplanes, the last being the biggest of all, but has not yet been wounded. Though he has been only two days in Holland, he said:

"I am quite fed up with being in Holland and it would be a terrible disappointment to be interned."

A decision upon internment is still pending upon the old question as to whether a seaplane is entitled to the privileges of a naval ship. Similar cases in which such privileges have not been allowed seaplanes are still pending. The question of the landing of airplanes was not settled at The Hague Convention. Therefore any subsequent ruling has not been international. If a seaplane were classified as a ship, then American pilots interned in Holland could return to service.

To ships are allowed certain privileges. For example, a German destroyer, having been in an engagement, on the homeward journey, found it necessary to put into a Dutch port for repairs and there was allowed twenty-four hours for repairs without being interned.

"I did not expect to be interned when I landed to make repairs," Eaton said, "and am still hoping my stay in Holland will be brief."

People who have followed Eaton's career consider him a pilot of exceptional ability, training, and experience, and think that there are few American naval pilots whose services are as valuable, owing to his exceptional experiences, which he is not allowed to relate here.

Further details of the air fight off Terschelling given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by an observer bear out statements of Eaton's experience. It was in the afternoon of an exceptionally clear day and people on the island of Terschelling witnessed four allied airplanes circling around a spot where an allied seaplane was down with engine trouble. A patrol of five German machines was sighted and driven away, but they flew back and forth three times without any fight, as apparently the German machines did not wish to attack.

As the Germans went back a fourth time they were reinforced by seven more machines, but the Allies, outnumbered three to one, attacked the Germans. A hot fight, lasting twenty minutes, took place, allied machines staying over the machine making repairs in the water and thus protecting it. One German plane was shot down in flames and another so badly damaged that it landed and was destroyed.

The Germans then broke off the engagement, although they still outnumbered the allied machines. The allied formation then turned westward for home, when one machine landed off Vlieland. This was the one piloted by Ensign Eaton and the crew were taken off by the Dutch authorities before they could make repairs and continue homeward. Thus the case is similar to that of the German destroyer mentioned.

RUSSIAN NEWS CUT BY BRITISH CENSOR

Melville E. Stone Tells Public Forum Government Has Entered a Protest.

WORK OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

General Manager Explains That Its News Gathering Policy Is Dictated by Newspaper Vote.

Describing the work of The Associated Press and the way in which its policy was determined last night at the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Melville E. Stone, General Manager, said that The Associated Press attempted to supply its members with impartial accounts of the news in all parts of the world, and that its policy was governed by the majority vote of the representatives of the newspapers which were members of the organization. Mr. Stone said he regarded no punishment as too severe for disloyal editors who at this time misrepresented the cause of the Allies.

Several persons in the audience asked him: "Do you not think that William Randolph Hearst is a disloyal editor?"

Mr. Stone replied: "Is it necessary to answer that question? I think that is a question that every intelligent person can easily answer for himself."

He added: "I expect a decision tomorrow regarding the charge against the Hearst papers that dispatches were stolen by them from The Associated Press, and I do not see why I should discuss the Hearst papers at this time."

In regard to a statement by Mr. Stone that he was not sure that the editor of a large newspaper did not hold a more important position than a clergyman, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, said he agreed with Mr. Stone, and had often wished that he were editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Stone was asked from the audience why Dr. Grant had said that.

"I suppose," he answered, "it is for the same reason that I should; because THE NEW YORK TIMES is an excellently managed and fair paper."

"That is not the reason," replied Dr. Grant. "Although THE TIMES is extremely fair in the way in which it manages its news columns, I sometimes wish it were not so narrow in editorial policy. It is for that reason that I should like to be its editor."

Speaking of the work of The Associated Press, Mr. Stone said that it supplied an average of 70,000 words a day to newspapers in New York City, and in spite of the enormous amount of work done there had not been a single libel suit brought against it in the twenty-five years under the present management in which a decision had been given against The Associated Press. In fact, the total costs arising from libel suits had not equaled the total cost of the lead pencils used by the organization.

"Our aim," said Mr. Stone, "is to furnish unbiased accounts of events of interest in all parts of the world to our members. The Associated Press can be the advocate of no cause, however righteous. Our members are composed of newspapers, advocating every political and social creed. By supplying a simple account of the news to the public we believe that the public in a democracy like ours can form its own opinions. No newspaper is permitted to rewrite our political dispatches so as to make them advocate a particular party and credit them to us."

In answer to inquiries about the censorship of news from abroad, Mr. Stone said:

"I received a letter today from the head of our London office, in which he said that he had just complained to the British Government about the elimination of news matter by the British censor in our dispatches from Russia which were relayed through Great Britain. When Mr. Balfour was here I took this matter up with him, and he pledged himself that he would put a stop to it, as he agreed with me that The Associated Press was capable of deciding what news should be made public in America. I think the matter will soon be settled satisfactorily, as our Government has sent a protest to Great Britain."

EX-CZAR'S SISTER OLGA ARRIVES IN GENEVA

Grand Duchess's Passage Through Germany from Russia Facilitated by Kaiser.

BERNE, June 9.—The arrival in Switzerland of the Grand Duchess Olga, sister of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, gives color to recent persistent reports that the former Emperor and Empress and others of the Romanoff family may take up residence here or at some other point outside Russia, where their personal safety will be less endangered by disorders in that country.

The Grand Duchess journeyed from the interior of Russia to Petrograd, and thence to Berlin, Zurich and Geneva. At Geneva she joined the family of former King Constantine of Greece. It is regarded here as significant of the German attitude that Emperor William gave full permission for the passage of the Grand Duchess through Germany to Switzerland, providing facilities on the way.

The former Russian imperial family for some time was under the surveillance of the Red Guard, but as it was feared these might resort to violence, a new guard was formed of Lithuanians, who have shown exceptional fidelity. A further precautionary measure, in view of the reported plot to free the former Emperor, was his recent transfer from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains.

A member of the Russian Soviets Commission to Switzerland described today the entourage of the imperial family as he saw it last. The delegation includes the former Soviet Commissioner at Vladivostok, who was elected the Vladivostok member of the Constituent Assembly and then was sent here.

Crossing Siberia from Vladivostok he had the opportunity of seeing the imperial establishment at Tobolsk. The family was quartered in a large building, formerly used as the Governor's house. A strict guard was maintained, and none of the imperial personages was seen by the public, although they had ample opportunity for exercise within the walled garden. Their food and living conditions were exactly the same as those of the ordinary townsfolk, as the new régime was enforcing strict equality.

The members of the imperial household eat the black bread required by the regulations, and each person has the same food card and other cards used by the peasantry. Economy in the imperial expenditures is assured by a limited allowance of a few hundred rubles monthly to the former Emperor and each member of his family. No wine is available, as a shipment of wine prior to the present régime was stolen while on the way to Tobolsk.

PREDICTS GERMAN REVOLT.

Cohn, Minority Socialist, Warns Advocates of a "German Peace."

As a slight offset to the two defeats sustained by the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, the anti-Kaiser political group, headed by Deputy Hugo Haase, in Reichstag by-elections within the last few months, the members of that organization in the Sixteenth Aldermanic District of Berlin elected their candidate, Henry Bartheu, over Paul Litfin, the pro-Government Socialist, in a special election held April 28. Bartheu got 966 votes, against 841 for Litfin, despite the fact of the latter being supported by the bourgeois parties.

In commenting upon this result, the leading "Government Socialist" organ, Vorwärts, attributes the success of the anti-Kaiser candidate to the "unheard-of terrorism" practiced by the Independents, while the Leipziger Volkszeitung, the main mouthpiece of the Haase group, rejoices over the fact of the Independents having been able to win, despite the "thousands of obstacles" placed in their way, and declares that the workers of Berlin have shown that they are on the side of the anti-war group and against the Socialist supporters of the Government.

It is mentioned incidentally that in the course of the campaign for the Reichstag seat from the Nieder-Barmen Berlin District last March which resulted in the election of Rudolf Wissel, a pro-Government Socialist, by an overwhelming majority, his opponent, Rudolf Breitscheid, the candidate of the Independents, was called to the colors seven days before election day and ordered to the front.

In the meantime the wordy battle between the opposing Socialist factions shows no signs of ending. Although the Majority Socialists themselves sharply criticised the so-called peace treaties forced upon Russia and the Ukraine by the Imperial German Government, they pretend to be indignant at the Independents for doing the same thing more vigorously and sincerely.

JAMES KEELEY'S MISSION.

Will Tell Editors in Allied Countries What America Is Doing.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 9.—James Keeley, former editor of The Chicago Herald, has accepted the invitation of two foreign Governments to make an inspection of their activities in connection with the war. He will visit the editors of these and other countries and will endeavor to represent to them what America is doing and will do in the present struggle. He will show the vast extent of America's preparations and her determination to stop at nothing to triumph over the German autocracy. He is collecting information for a series of addresses to journalists and others while abroad, and will also write a series of articles for American newspapers.

Mr. Keeley explained today that while there had been various missions abroad there had been none to the editors of the allied nations. He said that when America's plans for the domination of the air were completed and announcement made the American people would be thrilled.

Lee Reilly, formerly managing editor of The Chicago Herald, will begin tomorrow to assume the duties of news or managing editor of the Committee of Public Information, with headquarters at Washington. Mr. Reilly will take personal charge of the preparation and supervision of all news announcements of the Government. His years of experience in the newspaper field, it is expected, will be of great aid to the committee.

RUSH WOUNDED TO PARIS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

there was no shadow of depression on his pale face.

Three cots away was a big fellow with a German name from a Western State. He had been in the Cantigny show.

"Scratch" Twelve Inches Long.

"My wound is only a scratch," he said, "but it is just below the back of my neck where the nerves all cross, and it gives me a bad quarter of an hour when the sisters dress it. I was in a hand-to-hand fight when a second boche came up behind and jabbed me with his bayonet. Luckily for me the wound was across my back, and did not touch a vital part."

Presently the sisters came and took the dressings off, and the wound looked so terrible that I was obliged to turn away. The "scratch" was nearly twelve inches long and very deep.

I walked through the crowded halls, stopping and talking with men classified as not seriously wounded. One was a boy from New York, without a sign of beard on his lip. He scarcely looked 14, although he doubtless is older. He had a piece of shrapnel in his thigh. He was a dispatch rider at Cantigny. Another was a husky lad who enlisted in Idaho in April of last year and went, over the top at Cantigny.

In one ward I saw a woman who lives at the Ritz wheeling around a dressing table, and she stopped at a cot to which a 19-year-old private was just being brought. His right forearm had been shot off and he had a bad shrapnel wound in his left thigh. When they lay him down on the cot he laughed out loud and said: "Gee, but this bed feels good!"

When I looked a little closer I found that he had also a gunshot wound in his left palm. His war days are over, poor lad.

The sister told me of a remarkable case. A young chap was brought in two days ago, badly gashed. He died, and when they looked him up they found that his father was an officer in the German Army, although the son was a naturalized American. The address of his nearest relative was in Germany. He was wrapped in an American flag and buried in Paris.

Dr. Blake's Hospital Filled.

This hospital has provided hundreds of extra beds, although the rush of yesterday and last night is probably now over. A few squares away I visited Red Cross Hospital No. 2—Dr. Blake's, with 500 beds—where similar conditions existed. There were lines of camions and ambulances in the street filled with wounded Americans waiting for room on the operating tables. Great work is being done here. In all there are five hospitals under the American Red Cross in Paris.

Mr. Morrow of Morgan & Co. and I drove to see No. 5, which was completed this morning and has plenty of spare beds for convalescents and walking cases which do not require surgical attention. It has a thousand beds, and was constructed in thirty days. The material used is Bessoneau tents, of which there are fifty-one. In addition to its Paris hospital plants, accommodating 2,500, the Red Cross has several near the front line, and is opening others.

500 Beds in Whitney Hospital.

An existing hospital, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's, has been like special Providence in the recent emergency. She opened it in 1914, and it has been used by the French, but its 500 beds were ready when needed for Americans. It is situated near the Meaux, and served as a casualty clearing station where urgent operations were performed. Two other hospitals are being opened today in the same vicinity.

One comes away from such scenes too deeply affected for descriptive details. Everybody who has given a dollar for this work of mercy for our own may feel fully rewarded for his generosity. How much more can be said for those who are giving their personal service! I saw a woman working today whose presence in Paris many had previously been inclined to criticise—a rich woman who might have come here looking for excitement. But the emergency came, and they are doing the greatest work that can be given to human hands to do.

I hear that 20,000 military nurses have been called for from America, and after seeing what I have today, I hope that American women who are in a position to do so will not miss this unequaled opportunity for the noblest service it has ever been in the power of human beings to render. Nurses and surgeons should come quickly.

What the percentage of efficiency in the American Red Cross organization is I am unable to estimate, but I have no hesitation in saying that it has done work in these last few days that would justify its existence and the support given to it if it never did anything else. The Red Cross has been getting ready. It has been collecting money and spending it, filling warehouses and accumulating medical and other supplies for months past. It had 6,000,000 surgical dressings in stock in Paris alone. It had 600 or 700 camions and motor vehicles, 300 of them in Paris. Its personnel in France numbers 2,700.

Many people have looked askance at these huge preparations. In the early operations in Lorraine the Red Cross furnished considerable supplies, but the army could have got along anyway. Then came Cantigny, and the Red Cross was at hand with a hospital. And now the organization is ready at Paris to take the wounded American heroes of the second Marne battle.

NEW HONOR FOR WILSON.

Selected with Mercier and Salandra for Academy of Sciences.

PARIS, June 9.—President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, and Antonio Salandra, the Italian Premier, have been proposed by the Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences to fill the vacancies at present existing in the institution.

The voting will take place next Saturday. The election of these men to membership is a foregone conclusion, all the French papers agree.

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Report of the Irish Convention.
Current History is the first publication in America to present this authentic document of vital importance. The official report of the Chairman, Count Plunkett, is also given. Also 50 other important war articles.
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PARIS PAYS TRIBUTE TO OUR SOLDIERS

Press Enlarges on Importance of Their Successes in Recent Battles.

'CRUEL SURPRISE' TO BERLIN

And French Editors Predict Many More to Follow Such Victories as That at Bouresches.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Now that the tense anxiety which, it may be admitted, prevailed here immediately after the first shock of the German surprise advance has been thoroughly allayed, Paris is beginning to realize to the full that the enemy received his greatest surprise of the war in being made suddenly acquainted with the fact that American soldiers in France have already become one of the dominating features of the whole war situation.

The Germans have had during the last week one of the severest shocks of their history. They have been made to realize in the most agonizing manner possible that not only is there a large and splendidly equipped American army already here and actually hard at work driving them out of village after village, but that more reinforcements for this army are arriving every week in incredibly large numbers. These facts are believed here to account to a considerable extent for the present pause in the German offensive, and are certainly accountable for the comparative freedom from the more intense forms of anxiety with which France is now facing the stern days of the immediate future.

That the incontestable military value of the American army is already proving a very important bear factor among the Germans is everywhere recognized here.

"The impetuosity, the bite, the ardor, and the solidity of the Americans," says the Figaro, "must be a cruel surprise for the Germans in view of the fact that they have all along stubbornly refused to admit that American troops could have any military value. They won't have a long wait before being able still better to judge what this young army is worth, for it won't be long before they will have multitudinous opportunities of coming into contact with its ever-increasing strength."

"The German drive has been stopped by a double obstacle," writes Joseph Reinach, "and that is that it breasts our own soldiers, whom they have known for a long time, and those of the American troops, who they have fondly imagined were still in training camps on the other side of the Atlantic. Since our reserves and the Americans began to get to work," he adds, "the Germans have been able to make only slight progress, and that only at the cost of enormous losses."

Surprises in Store for Berlin.

"The time of surprises is gone by for us," writes Gustave Hervé in La Victoire, "and all the surprises of the future will be for the enemy. The Americans have already given them one big surprise by arriving on our front in such numbers, so quickly, and so well able to prove their fighting value. They won't be long in giving them some more."

"Without a word of flattery," says Henry Bidou in Le Journal, "we may say beyond dispute that the American troops have surpassed all that was expected of them, not only by their courage, which nobody doubted, but by their aptness in adapting themselves to the exigencies of modern warfare. The Germans must recognize—and sooner than the cleverest of them ever thought possible—that they have been just as much deceived in regard to the possibilities of the American effort as they had been on the subject of the efficacy of the submarine warfare."

Maurice Barrès, the Academician, who is one of the star writers in the Echo de Paris, comments on the extraordinary opportuneness and efficacy of the Interallied War Council's decisions in regard to the prompt utilization of the American troops, and voices the gratitude of France to President Wilson for speeding up in such an unhoped-for manner the transport of American troops to the front. M. Barrès indorses Clemenceau's statement in the Chamber last Tuesday that American aid will bring the decisive result of the war.

The importance of the splendid combative qualities of the "fighting Yankee," as another writer terms our soldier, is also keenly appreciated here.

This war, it is pointed out, will be decided by the quality of the effectives engaged. There is no such thing these days as "war of material," and victory will fall to the side which possesses the best man power.

A Victory that Counts.

"It is no matter of indifference, therefore," says M. de Givet in L'Evénement, "that our new allies are the thoroughbred soldiers we have already been able to see they are. If they had not something more than the mere weight of numbers to place at our disposal, they would not have been able to make their power felt until they could give us a crushing numerical superiority, whereas already their presence is making itself felt, and they have obtained some fine successes. Their capture of Bouresches notably has an indisputable tactical value."

Le Pays praises warmly the self-abnegation and devotion to the common cause which induced the American High Command to place its whole army at the disposition of the Generalissimo.

WANT AUTOS FOR SOLDIERS.

Churches Purpose to Carry Convalescent Men to Hospitals.

Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, announced yesterday that it intends to purchase an automobile to be used in carrying wounded soldiers arriving from France from the transport to the hospitals to which they are assigned. Other churches, it was said, are also planning to provide cars for the same work.

Several automobile dealers have proposed to the Institute of Applied Christianity that an emblem be pasted on the wind shield indicating that that machine is giving a health ride to a convalescent soldier or sailor, or that its owner is willing that it be used for that purpose. The emblem also indicates that the owner is willing to be approached by men in uniform and to give them rides when seats are vacant. The emblem consists of a bright blue disk with a white star. Emblems can be obtained at automobile dealers or from the Institute.

General Pershing Cables the Largest List of Casualties For a Day, With 198 Names; Total to Date is 7,315

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The War Department today issued its first official summary of the casualties to date in the American expeditionary forces. The total number is given as 7,315, including 198 in a list issued today. The summary shows 1,033 killed in action, including 291 lost at sea through the sinking of the Tuscania and the Moldavia, 310 died of wounds, 1,192 died of disease, 392 died of accident and other causes, 4,046 wounded in action, and 342 missing in action, including prisoners. The first official summary is understood to be based on a recheck of all casualties reported.

The list given out today, which was the largest thus far reported in a single day, contained 198 names, and comprised 33 killed in action, 9 died of wounds, 11 died of disease, 1 died of airplane accident, 4 died of accident and other cause, 46 severely wounded, 74 wounded, and 20 missing in action. Eleven commissioned officers are included. Captains James A. Anderson and Henry Ephraim Mosher, and Lieutenants John Douglas Crawford, Thomas Warner Goddard, and Eugene P. Hubbard were killed in action. Lieutenant Joseph E. Beauton was killed in an airplane accident. Lieutenants Lester Freeman Albert, Fred T. Finn, and Henry Vogt were severely wounded. Lieutenants William E. Severe and Louis D. Sola were wounded to a degree undetermined.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 9.	Total.
Killed in action	709	33	742
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	301	9	310
Accident and other cause	387	5	392
Died of disease	1,181	11	1,192
Total deaths	2,869	58	2,927
Wounded	3,926	120	4,046
Missing (including prisoners)	322	20	342
Grand total	7,117	198	7,315

CASUALTIES MADE PUBLIC JUNE 9.

Casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—33.

Captains.

ANDERSON, JAMES A.; J. S. Anderson, R. F. D. 1, Summit, Ga.

MOSHER, HENRY EPHRAIM; Stiles B. Mosher, 54 W. Mosher St., Falconer, N. Y.

Lieutenants.

CRAWFORD, JOHN DOUGLAS; Seth T. Crawford, 71 Colchester St., Brookline, Mass.

GODDARD, THOMAS WARNER; James A. Goddard, Maryville, Tenn.

HUBBARD, EUGENE P.; M. G. Hubbard, N. Hillside Av., Chatham, N. J.

Sergeants.

MATHEWS, EARL J.; Neal Mathews, R. F. D. 5, Alma, Ark.

MILNER, RAYMOND W.; Mrs. Annie E. McClain, Pitcairn, Penn.

SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM; Mrs. Elizabeth Schofield, 315 Commonwealth Av., Detroit, Mich.

Corporals.

JONES, AUBRY C.; Ben. R. Jones, Paris, Texas.

McGRATH, JAMES J.; James H. McGrath, 15 Meadow St., Saxonville, Mass.

TRAFTON, WILLIAM A.; W. W. Trafton, 767 Salem St., Malden, Mass.

Musician.

MILES, FREDERICK I.; Mrs. Cora Sanders, Geneva, Ohio.

Privates.

ADAMS, JAMES W.; Mrs. Cornelia Easen, Keysville, Ga.

BROWN, ROBERT; Mrs. Sarah Brown, Box 106, Finley, Tenn.

CROSSWELL, WILEY M., John W. Crosswell, R. F. D. 1, Felicity, Ohio.

DANIELS, HENRY P., William I. Daniels, R. F. D. 8, Eastman, Ga.

ESCHBACH, HARRY H., D. G. Eschbach, 606 W. James St., Lancaster, Penn.

FISHBACK, MIKE, Mrs. Nellie Fishback, Cannelton, Ind.

JAQUAY, CALVIN B., Mrs. Netta Tennyson, 428 Maple St., Battle Creek, Mich.

KENNEDY, MARTIN P., Miss Rose Kennedy, 25 N. East St., Holyoke, Mass.

LANDRY, LAZZARD L., Z. P. Landry, St. Patrick, La.

LANKFORD, JOHN W., Mrs. Sallie F. Lankford, Box 4, Union, S. C.

LILES, BARNEY, Miss Mattu Liles, R. F. D. 2, Florence, Ala.

LUTHER, JOSEPH W., Mrs. Annie Luther, Morrisdale, Penn.

NACELLA, HENRY J., Michael Macella, 209 Vernon St., Wakefield, Mass.

PETERSON, AXEL G., Oscar Helding, 505 Higgins Av., Miesoula, Mon.

PHELAN, JOHN J., Mrs. Mary Phelan, Catskill, N. Y.

PLIZZA, JOE, Paul Plizza, Mount Pleasant, Penn.

RONG, NICK, Angelo Rong, Cave, Rome, Italy.

SEREYSKY, MEYER, Miss Fannie Sereysky, 663 Massachusetts Av., Boston, Mass.

SILVER, ANDY, Granville J. Silver, Anthras, Tenn.

SMITH, EMMET C., Miss Ruby Smith, Hardin, Mon.

STRINGER, IVAN; Dr. N. J. Stringer, Stewartville, Minn.

DIED OF WOUNDS,—9.

Corporals.

JONES, BENNIE A.; Mrs. Ruby Bradley, R. F. D. 3, Grand Ridge, Fla.

WELDON, JAMES W.; James W. Weldon, Floyd St., Toledo, Ohio.

Privates.

BERNATZ, ANTON; William Bernatz, Gen. Del., Decorah, Iowa.

FARLEY, JAMES O.; A. J. Farley, Odd, W. Va.

KRYSCYSYNS, STANLEY; Frank Kryscysyns, Pofulski, Russia.

RAY, HARRY F.; Mrs. Edith Ray, McCurtain, Okla.

TODD, JOSEPH M.; Mrs. Ella O'Brien, 541 Ionda Av., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WARREN, JOHN W. Warren, 1,015 Park Av., Madison, Ind.

WREN, DOSIER; S. S. Wren, Gen. Del., Bethera, S. C.

DIED OF DISEASE—11.

Privates.

BLOOMQUIST, CHARLES V.; Mrs. Augusta Bloomquist, 1,228 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANNON, JAMES L.; James Cannon, Dancy, Wis.

FERGUSON, DICK; Mrs. Louise Ferguson, Victoria, Va.

LIVINGSTON, LLOYD; Mrs. Lena Hugh, Cecil, Ga.

MILLER, DENVER; Mrs. Ella Miller, Montpelier, Ohio.

ROBBINS, HARRY B.; Mrs. Lottie Robbins, R. F. D. 2, Salem, N. Y.

SACKETT, OSCAR LEE; Charles L. Sackett, R. F. D. 1, Jasper, N. Y.

SHEPARD, EDWARD; Mrs. Myra Barter, General Delivery, Brunswick, Mo.

STEBER, LOUIS F.; Richard Steber, 192½ Glencoe St., St. Paul, Minn.

WASHINGTON, ARTHUR; Mrs. Lizzie Washington, R. F. D. 2, Box 36, Clarksdale, Miss.

STEWART, ABRAHAM; Andrew Stewart, 32 Howard St., Georgetown, S. C.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT—1.

Lieutenant.

BEAUTON, JOSEPH E.; William F. Beauton, 136 Edwards St., New Haven, Conn.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSE—4.

Privates.

BARNETTE, RUSSELL G.; Mrs. Margaret Barnette, R. F. D. 2, Baxter, Penn.

HANNON, FRANK; Frank Hannon, 182 Lawrence St., Hartford, Conn.

TODD, ROY D.; D. T. Todd, Kossuth, Miss.

WALLACE, JOHN J.; Philip Wallace, 46 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—46.

Lieutenants.

ALBERT, LESTER FREEMAN; Mrs. Gladys N. Albert, Moscow, Latah County, Idaho.

FINN, FRED T.; Mrs. Fred T. Finn, 1,330 Maple St., Madison, Wis.

VOGT, HENRY; Mrs. H. Vogt, 198 South Main St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Sergeants.

ARCH, ALEX. L.; Steve Arch, 2,217 Kenwood Av., South Bend, Ind.

BERG, JULIUS S.; Morris Berg, 2,027 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DE COSTA, JOSEPH F.; Joseph F. De Costa, 14 Trenton St., Charlestown, Mass.

FENNER, FRED A.; Herman Fenner, 37 West 18th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOX, JOHN T.; John H. Fox, 163 Hinkston Av., Johnstown, Penn.

LIEFLANDER, AUGUST J.; Mrs. Margaret Lieflander, R. F. D. 3, Fond du Lac, Wis.

RAUCH, GEORGE C.; George F. W. Rauch, 18,834 Princeton Av., Chicago, Ill.

Corporals.

DURAND, OSCAR; Mrs. Minnie Durand, 14 Cherry St., Hudson, Mass.

McARTHUR, JAMES; Mrs. W. McArthur, 862 Lakeside Place, Chicago.

MATHEWS, HOMER; Thomas Mathews, R. F. D. 1, Martin, Ga.

THOMPSON, MARTIN; Mrs. Carrie Juszaki, 7 Long Av., New Castle, Penn.

WEEKS, CORDIE H.; S. C. Weeks, Selmer, Tenn.

ZAK, HARRY, Carp Zak, Westbury, N. Y.

Privates.

BAILEY, HERBERT L.; Nelson T. Bailey, 905 Temple St., North Abington, Mass.

BENDER, RALPH E.; Mrs. Anne Bender, 895 3d St., Detroit, Mich.

BLOOMQUIST, ANDREW; Oscar Bloomquist, 519 Cedar St., Anaconda, Mont.

BRAND, WALTER; William Brand, Sandy City, Utah.

CARLSON, ROBERT J.; Mrs. Harrett Carlson, 1,915 West 79th St., Chicago.

CHERNESKI, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Eva Cherneski, 321 South Av., Du Bois, Penn.

CIZEK, EDWARD J.; Thomas A. Cizek, Isabel, S. D.

COUNTER, GEORGE E.; George F. Counter, Winegar, Wis.

DANKO, FRANK J.; Stephen Danko, 15 Quincy St., Passaic, N. J.

EICH, RAYMOND C.; William Eich, 104 Lake Place, New Haven, Conn.

GARDEN, WALTER L.; Mrs. Laura Garden, 2,505 North Stanley St., Philadelphia, Penn.

GISLER, AUGUST; Joseph Gisler, 1,200 I St., Sacramento, Cal.

GRANGER, HERBERT R.; Mrs. Lydia Granger, 80 6th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

HARTWIG, FERDINAND; Julius Hartwig, Wautoma, Wis.

HOLTERMAN, DANIEL V.; Mrs. Lillian Reinhart, 199 5th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

KRUSZYNSKI, FRANK; Phillip Kruszynski, 2,335 Iowa St., Chicago, Ill.

LEE, CHRIS; Mrs. Clena Barrett, Nanton, Alberta, Canada.

LEE, JOHN L.; Frank Lee, Lake City, Iowa.

McDEVITT, PATRICK; Mrs. B. McDevitt, 30 Union St., Cambridge, Mass.

McGROTHA, JIM P.; Pat. McGrotha, Sasser, Ga.

MAIER, MIKE; John Maier, R. F. D. 3, Valley City, N. D.

MANN, FRANCIS A.; Miss Emma Mann, Defiance, Ohio.

MEINECKE, ALFRED P.; Charles Meinecke, Kewaskum, Wis.

NAPIERALSKI, JOSEPH B.; Peter Napieralski, 1,038 N. Napier St., South Bend, Ind.

O'NEIL, PATRICK J.; Patrick J. O'Neil, 76 Gold St., S. Boston, Mass.

ROWE, FRANK A.; Mrs. Ethel Rowe, 271 N. Brooke St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

SIMPKINS, GROVER; E. A. Engma, Harlem, Mont.

STOLFUSS, LAWRENCE L.; Mrs. Johanna Stolfuss, 333 Prospect St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

STYBER, LOUIS W.; Mrs. H. C. Mossie, Merlin, Ore.

SYMES, JOHN W.; Mrs. Mary Mickles, 184 W. Johnson St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED—74.

Lieutenants.

SEVERE, WILLIAM E.; William B. Severe, Sr., 4,601 Ft. Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLA, LOUIS D.; Francis J. Sola, 1,338 46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporals.

BAKER, CURTIS; Mrs. Etta Baker, 307 7th Av., East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CREGER, ARTHUR D.; Verd Creger, Truro, Iowa.

DAY, JAMES S.; Thomas Day, Cincinnati, Iowa.

LINDAHL, CARL J.; Mrs. E. W. Towns, Creston, Iowa.

MATUS, FRANK J.; John Matus, R. F. D. 4, Marion, Iowa.

SHARKEY, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Addie Combs, Red Oak, Iowa.

WEBSTER, FRANCIS H.; Frank H. Webster, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Buglers.

BOGGS, CHARLES L.; the Rev. S. W. Boggs, College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind.

MURPHY, CLARENCE; Elsa Housman, M. Av., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Cooks.

BYRD, ALVIN; H. L. Byrd, Riverton, Iowa.

DAWSON, ROY L.; Robert I. Dawson, R. F. D. 4, Butler, Mo.

MATHENY, ERNEST A.; Mrs. Sadie Matheny, 211 E. Pine St., Creston, Iowa.

OSHEL, CLIFFORD L.; O. J. Oshel, 601 Northeast Perry St., Creston, Iowa.

Privates.

ALBERT, JAMES F.; J. W. Albert, Moravia, Iowa.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR E.; Andrew Anderson, Holmes, Iowa.

ANDERSON, JOHN E.; Carl Johnson, 31 Linam St., New Britain, Conn.

ASHMORE, CHARLES E.; Charles Ashmore, Glenwood, Iowa.

BEARDSLEY, WALTER R.; Edd Beardsley, Humeston, Iowa.

BONGERS, LEO V.; Mrs. A. Bongers, 326 Hancock St., Ottumwa, Iowa.

BOWER, CHARLES F.; William Bower, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

BRIDGES, JOHN L.; A. Bridges, Winterset, Iowa.

BULL, ALBERT C.; Albert Bull, Dakota City, Iowa.

COUGHLIN, TOM; Dr. F. W. Port, Olin, Iowa.

COUNTRYMAN, HOWARD; W. A. Countryman, Wyoming, Iowa.

DAGLISH, WILLIAM L.; Mrs. Wilhelmina Harriott, R. F. D. 6, Carlton, Mich.

DAVIS, CHARLES E.; Mrs. Potter Davis, Rogersville, Tenn.

DOTTERWEICH, JOSEPH M.; Jacob Dotterweich, 604 So. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

DOUGHERTY, LEO J.; Mrs. Ada Dougherty, 206 Draker Av., Centerville, Iowa.

DRAKE, WILLARD ADDEN; Mrs. Izora Posted, 515 Howard St., Cadillac, Mich.

DRAPER, ERNEST A.; Mrs. Susan A. Banks, 1,408 So. 14th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

DRINKWATER, JOHN E.; Mrs. Ida Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Kan.

DUDLEY, RAYMOND A.; A. S. Dudley, 1,108 N. Cherry St., Creston, Iowa.

FLOOD, HARTWELL W.; J. W. Flood, 17 Walnut St., Maynard, Mass.

FRENCH, OSCAR E.; W. R. French, 1,175 12th St., Marion, Iowa.

FRYSLIE, ROY D.; Ed Fryslie, 415 River St., Iowa Falls, Iowa.

GEORGE, JAMES E.; Stephen George, De Sota, Iowa.

GOWAN, JOHN D.; Harry Gowan, 1,616 Ringgold Av., Indianapolis, Ind.

HAMM, W. H.; James Hamm, Stuart, Iowa.

HESS, ALBERT; Henry Hess, 852 25th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

JOHNSON, JOHN T.; Robert L. Johnson, Prichard, W. Va.

KIRKPATRICK, EARL; Miss Bessie Kirkpatrick, Lancaster, Wis.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN R.; B. B. Livingston, Bedford, Iowa.

LIVINGSTON, LAWRENCE E.; Ira Livingstone, Locust Grove, Iowa.

LOFTIS, OSCAR; Mrs. Sarah Loftis, 3,030 Nelson St., Marion, Ind.

LUSHER, GUY C.; Mrs. E. J. Lusher, Denwood, W. Va.

MORGAN, FRED A.; William W. Morgan, Fontanelle, Iowa.

MUNDAY, LEONIDAS S.; Mrs. L. C. Munday, Holden, Mo.

MURRAY, FRANK L.; Mrs. Henry Murray, First and Vine Sts., Valley Juncton, Iowa.

NESHAM, MURRAY; Miss W. M. Beise, 555 23d St., Des Moines, Iowa.

NELSON, ROLLIE B.; L. A. Nelson, Fairfield, Iowa.

QUICK, WALTER; Mrs. Ira Peters, 503 N. Birch St., Creston, Iowa.

REED, ROBERT H.; R. H. Reed, 1,109 Corning St., Red Oak, Iowa.

RHODES, EARL H.; W. C. Rhodes, Winterset, Iowa.

RISTINE, SHIRL E.; Mrs. C. E. Ristine, Fairfield, Iowa.

ROBINSON, SAMUEL L.; C. W. Robinson, Corwith, Iowa.

ROONEY, ERNEST J.; E. H. Rooney, Indianola, Iowa.

SEALS, WILLIAM J.; J. M. Seals, 402 N. Division St., Creston, Iowa.

SHEARER, OMAR D.; Mrs. Sarah Shearer, Guthrie Centre, Iowa.

SMITH, RAY E.; W. C. Smith, 222 S. Myrtle St., Creston, Iowa.

STEWART, LEE C.; Mrs. H. E. Stewart, 505 Lee Av., Ottumwa, Iowa.

STRONG, ARTHUR R.; Mrs. Mary Strong, Dekalb, Mo.

STROUP, ALBERT; James Stroup, Lorimer, Iowa.

STUMP, REUBEN E.; Miss Madeline Stump, 3,317 Merced St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TAFLINGER, LAWRENCE; George W. Taflinger, Nevada, Iowa.

VAN SAUN, CARLOS H.; Mrs. S. A. Van Saun, 126 W. 14th St., Dubuque, Iowa.

WELSHONS, WILLIAM O.; Fred Wheeler, Des Moines, Iowa.

WERTZ, HARVEY W.; Lewis A. Werts, Box 56, Grand Junction, Iowa.

WILSON, CLIFFORD; Mrs. A. P. Wilson, West Mahaska, Kan.

WINN, FRANK G.; John Winn, Red Oak, Iowa.

WOODS, CHARLES E.; Mrs. J. C. Woods, Vinton, Iowa.

WOODWARD, WILLIS F.; U. S. Woodward, Peru, Iowa.

ZUGG, JOHN A.; Addison Zugg, East 20th St., Cedarville, Iowa.

MISSING IN ACTION—20.

Corporal.

BUYANOSKI, LEO H.; John Buyanoski, 75 Harrington St., Terryville, Conn.

Privates.

ALLEN, VINCENT; Thomas Allen, 2 Summer St., Norwalk, Conn.

BASSO, ANGELO; Mrs. Josephine Basso, 52 South Elm St., Bristol, Conn.

BERNARD, LEON S.; Mrs. J. S. Bernard, Mount Auburn St., Hopkinton, Mass.

CARIONE, TONY; Patsy Carione, 13 George St., Norwalk, Conn.

COLLINGS, HERBERT; Mrs. Edith Collings, 18 Hillside Av., New Haven, Conn.

KENNY, CHARLES B.; Edgar Kenny, East Rock Road, Norwalk, Conn.

LINES, IRVING E.; E. A. Lines, 15 Cottage St., New Haven, Conn.

McNAMARA, J. M.; Mrs. Mary Conroy, 389 Grand Av., New Haven, Conn.

MARRON, HUGH; Mrs. Jene Marron, 35 Smith St., Norwalk, Conn.

MASTERSON, HAROLD E.; Miss Mary Masterson, Stamford, Conn.

MAYNARD, ALBERT J.; C. Maynard, 483 Main St., New Haven, Conn.

MONSON, CHARLES; Mrs. Francis E. Monson, 64 Edge Hill Road, New Haven, Conn.

NAROWSKIM, FRANK; Ludvika Kaputa, 6 Water St., Derby, Conn.

OLSON, EDWARD A.; Edward Olson, 20 Pardee St., Bristol, Conn.

OWEN, HAROLD; Mrs. Owen, 48 Elliot St., New Haven, Conn.

STEFANOSKY, ALEXANDER; William Stefanosky, Kieff, Russia.

STEWART, RANDOLPH; Alfred Stewart, 22 West Main St., Plinville, Conn.

SUDOCK, CARL; Mrs. Eva Sudock, 470 Oak St., New Haven, Conn.

TOROK, STEPHEN; Mrs. Mary Torok, Darien, Conn.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

(Previously reported killed in action.)

Private.

SINKEVICH, MIKE; Tozapas Garnis, 634 Ferry St., Easton, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION.

(Previously reported slightly wounded.)

Private.

WOLF, WALTER S.; Mrs. Alexander Kalstein, 1,208 Acushnet Av., New Bedford, Mass.

AIRPLANE HINT FROM PARIS.

Why Not Drop Mail Like a Bomb on the Post Office Here?

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—A midnight air-raid party in a Paris hotel cellar was entertained by reading home news in THE NEW YORK TIMES only twelve days old, which one of the group had just received in the American mail. Special interest was shown in the cellar in the news about the aero mail service between Washington and New York. The listeners wanted to know why time was lost by the mail planes landing on Long Island.

"Why," asked a woman in a bathrobe, sitting on a barrel, "can't they build a big platform on the roof of the New York City Post Office, and let the planes fly low enough to drop pouches on a platform?"

Paris ought to send a committee of well-known American cellar frequenters to Washington to tell the Postmaster General about the great possibilities of dropping things from airplanes.

WOMAN GETS WAR CROSS.

Automobile Driver, She Saved Many Wounded Under Fire.

PARIS, June 9.—A woman automobile driver attached to the army medical service has just received the War Cross. She is Mme. de Subligny, who brought in wounded from the battlefield on several occasions under fire.

Her father was head of the postal service in the Department of Aube, and although he was over 60 years old, he enlisted when his son was killed at the front and won promotion to a Lieutenancy and was awarded the Legion of Honor and the War Cross.

ALL PRAISE OUR MEN.

Won the Hearts of the French, Say Passengers from Abroad.

Passengers arriving yesterday from France spoke in the highest terms of the behavior of the American soldiers at the front and the enthusiasm which they had created among the French people by their gallant conduct. John Kendrick Bangs, the humorist, who wore the Red Cross uniform, said he had been eight weeks in France, visiting the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. huts, where he entertained the soldiers. He said that the morale of the men was splendid.

Eugene Escalier, formerly with the Ambulance Corps in France, said that the losses of the Germans in the present offensive were tremendous, but they still seemed to have big reserves to draw upon. The French were swept back by numbers of the enemy who came so fast that the machine guns could not mow them down quick enough. The Germans climbed over their dead and wounded in front of the barbed wire entanglements.

Another passenger was General Berthelot of the French Army, who has come over to inspect the French officers and soldiers in this country.

ENTERTAIN OUR SOLDIERS.

Londoners Greet Thousands at First of Series of Sunday Shows.

LONDON, June 9.—Several thousand Americans of the overseas forces were warmly greeted at a theatrical entertainment in London tonight which had been arranged by the British committee.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General, welcomed the Americans, who included Vice Admiral Sims, Major Gen. Biddle, and other officers. He said that this was the first of a series of entertainments which would be provided for the Americans every Sunday night.

In paying tribute to the military and naval forces, he declared that it was only fair to say that the help of the United States was indispensable to victory for the Allies.

TO GIVE WAR INFORMATION.

Suffrage Centres in Foreign Quarters to Aid Food Board Also.

In announcing yesterday that the work of the Americanization Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party had been transferred to the Council of War Organizations, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Chairman of the council, said that the sixty war information centres in parts of the city occupied by foreigners would be used in giving out information upon the war. Each centre will have books and data on the war risk insurance law, the civil rights law protecting the legal rights of men in the military service, and other questions affecting the families of soldiers.

In addition the Federal Food Board has notified the council that it will use the centres as official agencies for the distribution of information upon food. The centres also will furnish workers to aid in the registration of alien women of German birth.

CLEVELAND'S SON ENLISTS.

Richard Now a Private in the Marine Corps.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Announcement was made tonight that Richard Folsom Cleveland, son of former President Grover Cleveland, has enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps.

He had wanted to enlist ever since the war began but was urged to wait until he had completed his junior year at Princeton.

Marinovitch and Quette New Aces.

PARIS, June 9.—Two new "aces" have been officially inscribed on the French aviation record. One is Adjutant Marinovitch, who has downed his eleventh German machine, and the other Adjutant Quette, who shot down his tenth aircraft last week. Adjutant Marinovitch is 19 years old, and has been flying since September, 1917. On May 19 he downed the German ace, Prince von Bülow, who was credited with twenty-eight victories.

CAPS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

Better for Trench Service Than Hats and Can Be Folded Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9. — General Pershing's men in France now wear a special overseas cap which matches their uniform in color, is round and has no peak or brim, the crown being very low. When not in use it can be folded and carried in the pocket. The new cap is said to be more practical than the regulation hat and safer in the trenches.

"When the Americans entered the trenches," said an official statement today, "it was found that the brim of their campaign hat interfered with sighting through the trench periscopes and that the high crown, in the case of tall men, could be seen above the parapets. The new cap is so low that it permits the men to move with the same freedom as when they are hatless. Another advantage claimed for the overseas cap is that the trench helmet can be placed on top of it with security.

"The latest model of the cap, which has just been received by the Quartermaster's Department, is slightly different from the cap worn by the troops which have returned from France. Slight changes have been made in the crown, which permit its being folded flatter, thereby enabling it to be carried or shipped without injury. The new pattern will be substituted for the old as fast as practicable.

"Only soldiers who have been with the expeditionary forces wear this cap. It is not issued in this country, although made here. Reports from France say that new regulations provide that officers shall wear the insignia of their rank on the cap. Enlisted men are to wear on the cap the button prescribed to be worn on the left hand side of the collar of the service coat."

Paris Again Shelled by Superguns.

PARIS, June 9.—The Germans bombarded the Paris district again today with long-range guns. The Matin says that there were some victims of yesterday's bombardment.

RAINBOW IN ACTION, CASUALTIES SHOW

Wisconsin Machine Gun Company Again Suffers Losses in Fighting Abroad.

FOND DU LAC WINS STARS

Lieuts. Sola and Severe, Residents of Brooklyn and Plattsburg Graduates, Wounded.

The casualty list from General Pershing made public yesterday by the War Department shows that the Rainbow Division has again been heavily engaged, sixty of the officers and enlisted men named being members of the famous division which trained last Summer at Camp Mills, L. I. The list shows that the 168th Infantry and the Machine Gun Battalions of Wisconsin and Georgia, all of the Rainbow, have been in the thick of the fighting and that Companies A, C, and D of the 168th Regiment, which before the war was the Third Infantry of the Iowa National Guard, suffered thirty-seven casualties.

The Second Company of the Wisconsin Machine Gun Battalion, the company that sustained fifty-eight out of seventy casualties mentioned in one of General Pershing's first lists of the war, has again met with losses, two officers and nine enlisted men named in yesterday's report being of this company, which is the Fond du Lac unit of the Rainbow. The casualty lists received from France show that no city in the country of its size has a right to more golden and silver casualty stars than has this little Wisconsin municipality.

Included in the number also are eleven New Yorkers, three of them officers. The officers are Captain Henry E. Mosher of Falconer, a town in Chautauqua County, who was killed in action, and Lieutenants Louis D. Sola and William E. Severe, Jr., both of whom are wounded. Lieutenant Sola is with the Georgia Machine Gun Battalion, and Lieutenant Severe with the 168th Infantry. Both are Plattsburg men who were transferred to the Rainbow when that division was at Camp Mills.

Brooklyn Officer Wounded.

Lieutenant Sola is a son of Francis J. Sola of 1,338 Forty-sixth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn. Mr. Sola is in the insurance business at 346 Broadway, Manhattan. At his home it was said last night that the War Department notified the family on Saturday that Lieutenant Sola had been wounded in action. The telegram stated that it was not then known whether the young officer had been seriously wounded, and that another telegram would follow as soon as additional information was received from General Pershing. Lieutenant Sola is 25 years old and unmarried.

Lieutenant Severe, who is a son of William B. Severe of 4,601 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, is one of the junior officers of Company A of the Iowa Infantry unit of the Rainbow. As is the case of Lieutenant Sola, the War Department has not yet been informed as to whether he is among those seriously wounded.

Lieutenant Eugene V. Hubbard of Chatham, N. J., who was among those killed in action, was the first resident of Chatham to give his life in this war. He was a Plattsburger of the 1917 camps, and shortly after he was commissioned First Lieutenant he was assigned to the machine gun battalion of the First Regular Army Division. Lieutenant Hubbard was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses G. Hubbard of Chatham, and was 22 years old. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt., and a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. A telegram to his parents from the War Department said that he was killed about ten days ago. Lieutenant Hubbard was a brother of Lieutenant Gilbert Hubbard of the Aviation Corps, who is now training at Dallas, Texas.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Finn and Second Lieut. Henry Vogt, who are mentioned as severely wounded, are officers of the Second Company of the Wisconsin Machine Gun Battalion of the Rainbow Division. Lieutenant Finn's home is in Madison and Lieutenant Vogt's in Fond du Lac. Sergeants Frederick A. Fenner and August T. Liefander, both reported severely wounded, are also Fond du Lac machine gunners of the Rainbow Division.

In Battle at Cantigny.

A recent dispatch from the front stated that the Rainbow was one of the divisions which took part in the capture of Cantigny. This may mean that the casualties printed today are of men who participated in that engagement.

Sergeant Julius S. Berg, reported severely wounded, is of the Camp Upton Division, and is attached to Company 1 of the 308th Infantry. He was one of the first selective draft men to report to Camp Upton for duty last year, and sailed for Europe about two months ago. His home is at 2,027 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn, and educated in the public schools. In a recent letter to a sister in Brooklyn he told of entering a German trench with four other Upton men. On that raid, he said, they captured twelve Germans. The letter was dated April 27. Sergeant Berg is 23 years old.

12 CASUALTIES IN MARINES.

Two Dead and Ten Wounded Severely in Action Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Marine Corps today announced the names of two men who had died in France of wounds in action and of ten wounded severely in action. It is not believed that these are men injured in the recent fighting near the Marne.

DIED, WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—2.

Privates.

MANSFIELD, GABE; Elizabeth Mansfield, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

PATIENT, JAMES RUTLEY; Fannie Patient, 1,006 4th Av., Rock Island, Ill.

WOUNDED IN ACTION, SEVERELY—10.

Corporal.

BOWMAN, EDWARD BENJAMIN; Benjamin Bowman, Bethalto, Ill.

Gunnery Sergeant.

LIPTAC, LEO LOUIS; Verna Liptao, Streator, Ill.

Privates.

JENSEN, CHRISTEN BERTELSEN; Christen B. Jensen, Ccpenhagen, Denmark.

CONGER, ERVING HAPPY; Herman Conge, 335, Bernard St., Rochester, N. Y.

McCARTHY, WILLIAM JOSEPH; Katherine Jones, 214 23d St., Watervliet, N. Y.

SAMPSON, RALPH OSCAR; Eva Sampson, Fairn Av., Sharon, Ohio

RELATIVES ORGANIZE TO CARE FOR 304TH

Mrs. Robert Bacon, with Four Service Stars, Is Elected President.

GREETING SENT TO FRANCE

Association Will Care for Families of Artillerymen Now Being Trained on Other Side.

The preliminary organization of the 304th Field Artillery Association, formed several weeks ago by relatives of New York City men serving in the Camp Upton regiment now in France, was made permanent last night at a meeting held in Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of the former Ambassador to France, now a Major on Pershing's staff, was elected President. Addresses were made by Cleveland H. Dodge and George W. Perkins, and the following cable was sent to the inland French city where the 304th is stating an all-Summer period of training:

Your mothers and fathers, your wives and sweethearts, your brothers and sisters, and your host of friends, send you their loving greetings on this 9th day of June. We have gathered together this evening, 1,500 strong, to rejoice over your safe arrival "over there," and to share with each other the cheering messages we have had from you. We have formed ourselves into an association to be known as "The 304th Field Artillery Association of the American Army Association," whose purpose shall be to promote not only your best interests, but the welfare of your loved ones at home. We are with you heart and soul, and stand ready to help in any way we can. God bless you, every one.

Mrs. ROBERT BACON.

The association was incorporated into the American Army Association, a section of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Avenue, and in future its function of keeping those at home informed about the boys abroad and the soldiers in touch with home will be accomplished through the Y. M. C. A. Association. Among the nearly 2,000 men and women who crowded into the small auditorium of the school building mothers predominated, and though there were times when references of the speakers caused handkerchiefs to come into action, the women appeared to be remarkably free from worry and in good spirits. Every allusion to whipping the Huns got a whole-souled response from the audience, particularly from little Mrs. Mary Connelly, 494 Macon Street, Brooklyn, who, when they called the "service flag star roll," owned proudly to five sons in the service and all over there.

Cleveland H. Dodge, whose son, Lieutenant Dodge, is an officer in the 304th, presided, and in opening the meeting said that the words "somewhere in France" were linking the American people together in a community of interest like nothing else ever could. Announcing that the 152d Field Artillery Brigade, composed of the 304th, 305th, and 306th Artillery and the 302d Ammunition Train, all New Yorkers, had arrived safely in France, Mr. Dodge added that the 304th was located in one of the most beautiful parts of the country. He said that further training would keep the Uptonians out of the line for several months. He urged the relatives of the men to write cheerful letters, and to have patience about delayed pay allotments, as the Y. M. C. A. had now taken the matter up with Washington, and reduced red tape to the point where inquiries about tardy checks were being fully answered in less than a week. Mr. Dodge said that, as the "clearing-house for information" idea, which caused the formation of the association, had worked out well, he thought the organization should be amalgamated with the American Army Association, and on a permanent basis be ready to cope with post-war problems of revocationing soldiers and the like.

John L. Whitney, a Y. M. C. A. worker who made the trip to France with the 304th, described the trip over for the mothers. He said the accommodations were excellent and that he had never eaten better food anywhere. He said that not a single soldier had been sick on the trip of more than 4,000 miles, but that many of them got "sick" as soon as they got ashore and found they were not going into the fight right away.

George W. Perkins, whose son is a Sergeant in the 304th, told of what the association aimed to accomplish in caring for the families over here, and that already more than 100 inquiries are made daily at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters concerning men overseas. Discussing what could be sent to men abroad, Mr. Perkins pointed out that the present facilities were not great enough for every one to send as much as they wished, but that the Y. M. C. A. was shipping vast quantities of supplies to the men at the front. In this connection he gave the following table, showing what the association had supplied to soldiers from about September to April:

Thirty million cans of fruit, 240,000,000 packets of gum, 341,000 cakes of chocolate, 374,000 pounds of coffee, 446,000 cans of condensed milk, ninety cans of coughdrops, 1,271 cases of baseball goods, 34,000 cans of jam, 3,295,000 pounds of sugar, 115,135,000 cigarettes, 9,000,000 cigars, and 360,000,000 sheets of writing paper.

Mrs. Bacon was introduced as a member of the 304th association who "has a husband and three hons in the service." Her nomination to the Presidency was unanimously confirmed, and she appointed Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, and Mrs. George Almy as an Advisory Board. Mrs. Bacon said that more than 100 women had volunteered to knit wearing apparel for the soldiers, and that she had accepted a donation of two endowed beds at the Post-Graduate Hospital which will be for the exclusive use of members of the association. A composite letter from enlisted men in the 304th, in which they told how well they were being treated, was read. Throughout the letter there were repeated injunctions to the mothers "not to worry; the 304th will 'get' the Kaiser and 'get' him quick."

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, with just a few drops of the appetite-teasing

A1 SAUCE

Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** 'Phone Greeley 2626

Printed Georgette Crepe, Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta, and Crepe de Chine

Street and Afternoon Frocks for Women at $25

A collection of five hundred of the most charming frocks we ever assembled for Summer wear, carefully developed in Figured Georgette Crepe, Tucked Taffeta, or Crepe de Chine, some Fringed or Embroidered with Beads. Full range of sizes from 34 to 46, in Navy Blue, Taupe, Black, Copenhagen Blue, Flesh color and White.

Also at $25—Dressy Cream Net gowns for Bridge Parties and calling purposes, and Lace Trimmed Cream Net Frocks of a very serviceable grade. Sizes 34 to 42.

Dainty Voile Frocks for Women at $10 to $18.50

All White Shimmering Voile Frocks, some neatly embroidered in chic tucked models—priced as low as $10, while there are more elaborately embroidered models at $15 to $18.50.

Gingham Dresses Are Much in Demand

—we have assembled a very choice collection in smart surplice and straight-line effects, in the much-admired check and plaid patterns, and shall offer them today at these remarkable prices:

$5.95, $7.50 $10

100 Higher-Cost Women's Summer Gowns Reduced

—taken from regular stock and marked for immediate clearance.

Gowns Formerly $69.50.....Reduced to **$49.50**
Gowns Formerly $59.50.....Reduced to **$39.50**
Gowns Formerly $49.50.....Reduced to **$39.50**

Slackers!

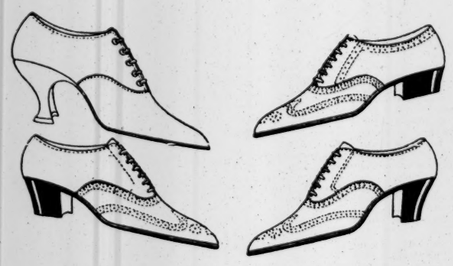
Those who shout hurrah and wave their hats when the boys go marching by, and look the other way when they see a Thrift Stamp. Start in to-day. Just a quarter a day will keep the Kaiser away.

On sale on every floor, and by every Saks employee

An Extraordinary Sale of Women's Fine Oxfords

Regularly $7

Very Special at $5.95



In four distinct styles—the smartest and most graceful shown for Summer. Made with unusual skill in the much-favored Cordo Calfskin, with low, flat college heel; 1½ inch military heel, or 1¾ Cuban style heel; also in Gun Metal Calf with light welt sole and Louis XV. heel, and Patent Leather with turn sole and Louis XV. heel.

The Most Fashionable of Reversible

Capes for Women

will be offered today in a special sale at

$21.50

No smarter capes have been shown for women this season, nor have capes so skilfully tailored been offered at such modest cost. They are developed in Satin of excellent quality, and all the most fashionable cloths, trimmed with silk fringe.

Stunning coatee and belted effects are also to be had at this special price, in all desirable colorings. One style *illustrated.*

Reversible $21.50

Women's Fashionable Sleeveless Coats at $13.75

Nothing better for wear with the new separate skirts. Several very becoming styles to select from, fashioned of Satin Sultan, and other wanted materials in all the new colorings.

Palm Beach, Mohair and Linen Coats at $6.95

—now impossible to obtain wholesale at this price. Full-length belted models, with Raglan or set-in sleeves. May be had in sizes 34 to 48.

An Important Special

Sale of Misses' Summer Frocks, Special $8.95

Cool, highly individual Summer frocks in Flowered or Figured Voiles, with Organdie Vestees and collars trimmed with Val. lace or scalloped edging.

They are the most youthful frocks we have assembled for the Summer season, and are priced remarkably low.

Colors: Rose, Green, Maize, Copenhagen Blue, or Lilac. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Two styles *illustrated.*

The New Binner Corsets for Women and Misses

are now shown in a wide variety of models and materials in the Saks Corset department. There is so much of interest in these new models, so many comfort features, so many exclusive treatments that no well dressed woman should fail to look them over.

Prices Range from $5 to $25

For Those Who Go Swimming and Indulge in Other Sports

We are now featuring the well-known R. & G. Sport Corsets and Girdles, made of rubber, or Coutil and Batiste. **Prices range from $1.25 to $4.**

Women's Washable Sports Skirts, Special $3.95

Five Hundred Skirts in the best of washable fabrics loomed—Pique, Wide Wale Corduroy, Ramie Linen, Basket Weaves, and Novelty materials. Both closed and button-front models included, in sizes 25 to 36 waistbands.

Women's Silk Skirts Reduced to $13.75

Formerly $18.50 to $25. In the highly successful shirred top models, with sport or tailored pockets. Developed in Silk Tricotine, Baronette Satin, Royalty Satin, Silvertone Soire, and Silk Ducollette, in a splendid assortment of the most wanted colorings. Waistbands from 25 to 36.

Women's Summer Suits

in an important Special Two-day offering Monday and Tuesday

$21.50 $18.50 $12.50

At $12.50

Stunning Suits in Straight Line models, showing full belts, novel pockets, notch or shawl collars. Tailored in Cotton Tricotine and Gabardine, in White, Khaki, Grey, Rose and Copenhagen Blue. Sizes to 44.

At $18.50

Charming Sports Suits with the new Blazer front and flare cuff on sleeve, and tailored button-front skirt. Fashioned of Cotton Gunniburl, Wool Jersey and Ratine, in Rose, Copenhagen and White. Sizes to 44.

At $21.50—A wonderful collection of smart Summer Suits with large sailor, notch or shawl collars, some trimmed with hand-embroidery. Skilfully tailored in Linen, Cotton, Gunniburl, Wool Jersey and Heathers. *Fourth Floor.*

For the Car or Traveling—

Women's Genuine Mohair Dusters at $6.95

Large, roomy flared model, with full belt. Carefully made of Gray Mohair of excellent quality. *Sixth Floor.*

For Monday and Tuesday Only—

Sale of Women's Morning Dresses

at most remarkable savings on regular price

At $1.85—Dainty Dresses of Flowered Lawn, in loose belted model, with one pocket. Collar is in White, neatly embroidered.

At $2—A Special Lot of dresses in the much-admired one-piece style. Made of Striped Percale with solid color trimming.

At $3—Exceptionally well-made dresses of Chambray in Green, Pink or Blue, with White Pique collar and belt. Long sleeves and pocket piped in White.

At $3.50—Cleverly styled Dresses of Striped Tissue in straight-line or belted models, trimmed with White Pique or Poplin. Large collar and pockets.

Just Two Lots of Morning Dresses

in sizes 16, 18, 36 and 38 marked for prompt clearance

At $1.50—White Linene Dresses with sailor collar, tie and cuffs of Blue, and emblem on sleeve. Wonderful values.

At $3—Fine Quality Gingham Dresses in one-piece model, with White Pique collar and cuffs.

For Monday and Tuesday Only—

A Sale of Toilet Requisites At Very Special Prices

Sanitol Tooth Powder	18c
Boriclor Tooth Paste, 50c size	36c
Absorbent Cotton, Hospital grade, 1 lb. pkgs.	45c
Toilet Paper Cabinet—contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each	31c
Jergen's Violet Glycerine Soap, cake	.08c
Johnson's Foot Soap, cake	16c
Castile Soap, 2½ lb. bars	49c
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows of best quality bristles, bone or celluloid handles	25c
Bath Brushes, detachable handles	50c
"Keep Clean" Hair Brushes	45c
Silk Rubberized Cases, fitted with Turkish Face Cloth	25c
Cuticle Scissors	50c

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Safe! Over the Seas

Little pots from The Orient—
Japanese hues
Caught into
Jardinieres,
Orange Bowls,
Vases—
And bound in
With strips of
Bamboo and Cane—

"Awaji" Ware

In Chinese blue, apple green and yellows. Ornamented with bamboo designs or with natural wicker work.

Exquisite pieces for conservatory or porch. Little jars the shape of a tangerine, or pumpkin size, or with long necks for flowers. Charming as gifts. 15c to $2.49

Imported Screens

At a time when importations are expensive, these Japanese screens are priced interestingly low.

At $8.94

Four fold screen with sunken panel, hand painted water scenes and landscapes; or port-hole decoration encircling a touch of art; others hand embroidered. In wistaria, Chinese blue, greens, browns, grays and tan grounds. 5 ft. 7 in. high.

At $5.94 Hearth screens, three feet high, four folds, panel sunk and latticed, with hand painted scenes on a ground of colored shirred silk. Blue, wistaria, tan, gray and brown. Heavily lacquered frames. Others painted on tinsel cloth, or with butterfly embroidery.

At $9.94

This hearth screen is more than a screen—its strap hinges may be taken off allowing the four separate folds to be used as wall panels, so dainty they are and appropriate. Three feet high, beautifully hand embroidered with oriental taste, on ground tints of rose, black, blue, red, brown and gold.

Choice black or green embroidered screens 30 inches high. $8.49.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

Thrift Stamps! Thrift Stamps!

In the last drive for the Red Cross, you were asked to give as little as a penny.

What must be our debt to suffering humanity, if her pain can be assauged in a measure by the contribution of a penny!

Now that the drive is over the top, do not let us neglect to maintain it here—buy Thrift Stamps.

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and at Hundreds of Other Places.

RAIDS BY U-BOATS REJOICE GERMANY

Newspapers Laud the Exploits of the Submarines on the American Coast.

TELL OF A "PANIC" HERE

Talk of Barbarity, One Journal Says, Will Find Cold Response Among Germans.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—The arrival of German submarines on the American coast continues to monopolize much space in the German papers and has been played up with large headlines for the last few days as an excellent form of propaganda. The Weser Zeitung, the big Bremen shipping organ, points out that even in August, 1916, the Deutschland left the mouth of the Weser for America and at that time the American papers expressed the fear that Germany could in case of war extend her submarine campaign as far as the American coast, but this possibility was no longer much discussed, since America entered the war arena and New York and other East coast harbors appear to have been surprised when ships were sunk at their very doors.

The paper pretends that the little news as yet available shows that anxiety and panic reign. "We shall only learn of actual success," it says, "when the U-boats return triumphantly home. We wish them the same reception that the Deutschland found on the Weser. Bremen can be proud that she is responsible for the splendid precedent of this German feat." The Koelnische Zeitung remarks that Americans will certainly reply to the German submarine attack by talk about barbarity, but that this will leave Germans cold, saying:

"It is the right of every belligerent to attack the enemy at any vulnerable point and to disquiet him when possible. If the Yankees speak of the spectacular feat and advertise it it is their affair and they can soon assure themselves of the military value of the attack even if only by the effect on the Stock Exchange, which fell rapidly. Also the doubling of shipping insurance will hit the Americans where they are quick to understand."

The same paper remarks that the loss of a few thousand tons of shipping is not to be overlooked. The paper speaks of the interruption of harbor traffic, retention of airplanes for defense and the strengthening of coastal defenses by ships at present used for other purposes, and predicts that every port will be protected by a man of war, saying it is questionable whether America can still keep ships in European waters. The paper concludes that all this is a matter of indifference to Germany as the main aim is increasing the difficulties of American shipping.

"America has one great problem to solve, which becomes daily more difficult," it says, "and that is her communications. Here the success of our new campaign will be felt the most."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, like most papers, refers to the arrival of the Deutschland in 1916, pointing out that even this caused great excitement in America, affecting the stock exchange and it alleges that a similar panic ensued in the last few days, saying: "Now its the visit of an enemy and is the first big organized action which U-boats have carried out against the war prolongers in the far west.

This is closely connected with the land war in Europe as the European powers now cry even louder for America's help. It is not easy to destroy American transports in the open sea or near the European coast and the German people wish their brave seamen luck and success."

Reventlow, the ardent supporter of the Tirpitzian policy, misses no opportunity of playing up the German submarine feats and points out that this could have been accomplished long ago, except, that after much deliberation it seemed too costly in ships and time and that the long sea march could hardly have been compensated for by the success.

"Reventlow declares that many people in Germany advocated the sending of submarines to the American coast, arguing that the Americans would soon lose their love of war if thus attacked.

This writer declares that yesterday's news proves the truth of this, but scorns the suggestion about plans, pointing out that the only aim is the destruction of shipping and that at present the prospect is good. The writer says the American coast is long and that it is reported that the Americans have been helping in European submarine defense and that if this is the case, then America must recall her forces to defend her coast and that this will facilitate U-boat war in Europe. In any case Reventlow hopes that the American fleet will be kept busy.

"The closing of New York Harbor," he says, "indicates that no submarines were expected, and that they were not prepared for them and feared their penetration into the harbor. * * *

"It is useless to calculate the effect of this on the American mentality, especially after the President's declaration, 'Force to the utmost until Prussian militarism is destroyed.'"

FOUR TORPEDOES FAIL TO SINK STEAMSHIP

Missing Three Times, U-Boat Runs Ahead and Lies in Wait —Crew Saves Vessel.

LONDON, June 9.—A Belfast steamship, torpedoed by a German submarine while bound from England, has reached an Irish port, badly damaged. Three of the crew were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

No fewer than four torpedoes were discharged by the submarine. The vessel was manoeuvred so adroitly, however, that three of them missed their mark. The attack was made at night.

The submarine, which was faster than the steamship, ran ahead of her in the darkness and lay in wait until she came alongside. The explosion of the torpedo, which was fired at close range, tore a great hole in the starboard side. The steamship immediately began to fill. The fifty-seven surviving members of the crew took to the boats.

At daybreak the vessel was still afloat, but well down by the head. The crew, which had abandoned ship, went back on board, although the forward deck was awash, determined to take her to port.

The men succeeded in getting the disabled wireless plant into operation again, and flashed an urgent call for help. They were powerless, as the ship was unmanageable, and would have been easy prey for a submarine if one had been in the vicinity. Two tugs came up and towed the fine steamship safely to port.

The three men killed were firemen.

AMERICA WILL KEEP ROAD TO FRANCE OPEN

Daniels, in Message to London, Says Our Policy Is in No Way Changed.

LONDON, June 9.—The American naval forces in European waters are not being weakened in consequence of the operations of German submarines off the American coast, and the ocean highway for the movement of troops to Europe will be kept open, Secretary Daniels says in a cable dispatch published today by The Times. The message follows:

"The activities of German submarines off the American coast have not in any way changed the policy of this Government. The road to France will be kept open for the transportation of our troops and the delivery of munitions and food supplies for our forces and those of our allies. There is being no weakening of our naval forces in European waters as a result of the new activity necessitated on our own coast. The country has remained calm in the face of Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors. In fact, this enemy effort has stimulated recruiting and strengthened the determination of our people to use every resource to defeat the enemy."

DIRIGIBLE FALLS IN SEA.

Crew of Three Rescued Off Chatham, Mass.—Craft to be Towed In.

CHATHAM, Mass., June 9.—The crew of three men of a coast patrol dirigible airship were landed here today by a patrol boat after they had been picked up from their helpless craft ten miles at sea. The airship in returning from a flight last night hit a telephone pole, snapping its rudder, and leaving it helpless. Before the pilot could bring the dirigible down on the sands an offshore breeze swept her out to sea.

One of the patrol boats was notified and started in pursuit, but lost sight of the airship in the dark. After a search of several hours it came upon the balloon resting on the surface of the sea, with the three men perched on top of the bag. They had got drenched in striking the water, but had climbed the ropes to a safe position to await rescue. After taking off the crew, the coast patrol boat arranged with a steam trawler to tow the disabled dirigible to port.

NAVY MAKES ROUTES FOR ALL SHIPS NOW

Admiral Usher Announces Regulations Due to the Raid by U-Boats.

WILL FIX SAILING DATES

Mariners Are Notified That Wireless Instructions Must Be Quickly Carried Out.

Since the first news of the presence of U-boats on the Atlantic Coast was received on last Sunday, shipmasters and owners of American vessels in the coastwise trade have flooded the Navy Department with requests for information as to what precautions should be taken against submarine attack. To simplify matters Rear Admiral Usher issued the following statement last night from the navy yard:

"Now that the enemy submarines have become active on the Atlantic Coast the following steps have become necessary for the protection of shipping at sea and in order that vessels may be properly routed:

"The control of all shipping, coastwise and overseas, for routing and within the defensive sea areas and outside of harbors, has been assumed by the Navy Department. This control will be exercised locally by the commandant of the Third Naval District.

"Ship owners, agents, and masters of vessels in the Third Naval District, all ports from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J., desiring information regarding the probable date of sailing their vessels, are advised to see the naval routing officer. Lieutenant J. S. Baylis, 280 Broadway, Room 308, telephone Worth 8000, Extension 44. Before leaving port masters must in all cases apply to the navy routing officer for order and routing instructions.

"Vessels at sea should be prepared to receive at any time radio instructions to put into the nearest port or some port other than destination for instructions.

"Orders to make port should be promptly carried out and arrival reported at once, with request for further orders and routing instructions.

"These requirements are entirely outside customs control and harbor regulations in force under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The naval authorities say that coastwise traffic is well protected and is proceeding again under normal conditions. It is desired that all information collected by mariners should be forwarded to the naval routing officer at 280 Broadway.

AIRCRAFT DESTROY THREE SUBMARINES

Summer Conditions Enable Seaplanes and Dirigibles to Spread Havoc Among Them.

LONDON, June 9.—Accounts of the destruction of three enemy submarines by British aircraft were published yesterday. It is explained that the longer hours of daylight enable seaplanes, airships, and kite balloons to assist materially in hunting down U-boats. Summer conditions favor the submarine hunters, whose incessant searching of the seas forces German craft to seek deeper waters.

An observer in a British towing balloon sighted certain things which, to his trained eye, indicated the presence of a U-boat at a great depth. Depth charges were dropped, and the submarine was obliged to shift its position. The balloon continued on watch, and an hour later a submarine was observed to emerge a long distance away on the horizon and start shelling a sailing vessel. The balloon was towed rapidly to the spot, and in the meantime the U-boat was forced to submerge by shots from the towing vessel. Under the direction of the balloon observer the towing vessel got over the track of the U-boat and dropped nine depth charges. A large quantity of oil came to the surface, spreading gradually until it covered an area of a square mile.

A British dirigible sighted a U-boat attacking a merchantman. The dirigible reached the spot just after the U-boat submerged and dropped a bomb three feet astern. A quantity of oil came to the surface. The dirigible dropped a second bomb, scoring a direct hit, and lifting the submarine to the surface momentarily, after which it disappeared in a pool of oil.

A seaplane sighted a U-boat submerging and dropped a bomb, which brought a quantity of air bubbles to the surface. The seaplane dropped a second bomb into the centre of the churned water, and a great quantity of oil came to the surface. The disturbance continued for so long a time it was evident the submarine was mortally wounded.

MERCY SHIP SINKING ANGERS ALL HOLLAND

Newspapers Denounce "the Mad Sea. Brute" — Berlin Insists Vessel Was Not Torpedoed.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—The Dutch marine authorities having submitted their first reports regarding the sinking of the hospital ship Königen Regentes, it has been decided to refer the matter to a special technical committee.

Dr. Rosen, German Minister at The Hague, has sent a message of sympathy to the Dutch Government regarding the death of five of the crew. He also offered condolences to the Zealand Company, owners of the vessel.

No new facts have come to light with regard to the incident, save that from the Sindora, on which was Sir George Coves's party, three mines were seen just before the Königen Regentes struck. In the meantime, however, practically the whole Dutch press regards it as absolutely certain that the vessel was torpedoed, and a wave of anger has swept through the country.

"The mad sea brute has done his noble work," says the Nieuwe Courant. "Unless the German Government accepts full responsibility for this crime, it is in duty bound to name the individual who was responsible for the murder of the personel on board this neutral hospital ship."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant thinks there is no room for doubt that the ship was torpedoed, and adds:

"Deliberately to torpedo a hospital ship, the movements of which are regulated by agreement between the belligerents and where absolute safety was promised, is a case of such far-reaching untrustworthiness as even the present was had not produced."

The same journal points out that the ship was a paddle steamer and that the Germans insisted on the use of such ships because they could be easily distinguished at a distance by submarine commanders.

"On the ruffian who has done this," The Journal adds, "there falls a heavy responsibility on the eve of fresh negotiations over the exchange of unhappy prisoners. He has created an atmosphere of mistrust which will not help them."

There are many such expressions of opinion and calls for the punishment of the guilty commander.

EX-QUEEN OF GREECE INSPIRES PLOTTERS

Is Soul of Band of Conspirators Formed in Switzerland by Constantine.

STREIT IS CHIEF ADVISER

Sophie Furious When Plan to Use President Wilson as Tool of the Kaiser Failed.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9.—Interesting details of the plottings of former King Constantine of Greece and his followers in Switzerland are revealed in an article to be published tomorrow morning in Le Matin from a special correspondent who has been investigating the subject in that country.

Constantine, Sophie, and their train of fifty-four persons, including several Princes, took up their abode in several hotels on the Dolder, a wooded hill overlooking the lake at Zurich, in September last, when they arrived from San Moritz. Zurich, after much thought, was selected for their abode because of the numerous German banks and other organizations represented there. Ably advised by Georg Streit, the former Greek Foreign Minister, and Theotokis, the former Greek Minister at Berlin, the ex-King has created on the Dolder a powerful organization for espionage and intrigue.

Of this organization the former Queen Sophie is the soul, and an Austrian banker, Rosenberg, who before the war operated in Paris, is the director. In one of the hotels Streit directs the ex-King's foreign affairs; in another Theotokis acts as the King's Minister of the Interior. Each has under his orders a small army of typists, and boasts of the number of reports they send from time to time to the allied Ministers in Switzerland.

Issues False Passports.

Theotokis manages to issue false passports, of which Greek plotters can obtain as many as they want from Germany. Theotokis's lack of principle may be judged by the statement he made before the war broke out:

"We must work with Germany," he said, "in order to get hold of a part of Serbia, no matter if she is our ally. Don't let us have any stupid prejudices. We must get hold of all we can."

Streit sometimes develops daring ideas. A few months ago he struck the idea of securing, through the medium of President Wilson, the evacuation of the Macedonian front by the Allies, and induced the Kaiser to give his word of honor that neither the Bulgars nor their allies would take advantage of this evacuation to attack the allied army of occupation. This ingenious manoeuvre, however, failed pitiably.

President Wilson replied that Macedonian affairs concerned France, England, and Italy; and he did not conceal his opinion that the Kaiser's word of honor was not a very valuable guarantee. It was a stormy day at the Dolder when the ex-Queen Sophie heard the plan had failed. Her anger was all the greater, as she had allowed herself to be deluded into thinking that, as William approved the proposal, it could not fail to succeed.

In accordance with its well-known hospitable traditions, the Swiss Government courteously permits Constantine to enjoy all the royal privliges extraterritorially. It does not, of course, recognize him as a sovereign, as it is in official relations with his successor, King Alexander. But it allows him and his entourage entire liberty.

The Germans have not lost the chance to take advantage of this, as they formerly did with the ex-Khedive, Abbas II.

The Hellenic Union.

Allied with Constantine's organization, is the famous Hellenic Union, founded in October, 1916, by Theotokis, who came especially to Switzerland from Berlin for the purpose. Among the members of this concern are Cartalis, a former Greek Deputy, who was enabled by the father of Theotokis, then Premier, to escape from prison after being accused of murder at Volo. Another leading member of the Union is a certain Pervanas, formerly a tobacco merchant of Dresden, who went bankrupt in Greece, and was sentenced for forgery in Germany. The Secretary of the Union is an unfrocked priest.

Such are the pitiful creatures of whom Constantine is making use. Constantine has also organized a bogus news agency, which sends out from Arosa in the canton of Grisons, under sealed envelopes, telegrams purporting to emanate from every capital in Europe, although it receives none from anywhere.

A namesake of the King, a certain Constantine, a millionaire cigarette manufacturer of Hanover, is notable for his liberal support of the fallen King's cause.

But the grand paymaster of Constantine's gang of undesirables is the notorious Rosenberg. Every evening after dinner, two or three dozen Greeks in evening dress and mostly armed with monocles, are to be seen on the terraces of the hotels, near the King's residence, taking liqueurs which, like the dinners, are always paid for by Rosenberg. These men, while their fellow-countrymen are fighting for the Allies, boast of being Constantine's secret agents, and do all kinds of shady work.

It was two of this circle who were recently captured in Greece after being landed from a submarine, and were shot out of hand by the Greek Government.

Most of the more dangerous work, however, is done by men recruited from Goerlitz, where the Greek troops who were surrendered by their treacherous commander, Hadjopoulos, are interned.

Le Matin concludes its article as follows:

"Plots against our army in the East are developed at Zurich, under cover of Swiss hospitality. At the head of the conspiracy is a Hohenzollern with funds to the extent of two millions of dollars, in the care of Rosenberg, and enjoying all the benefits of extraterritoriality. We do not ask Switzerland to abandon her benevolent traditions, but it is an abuse of these traditions should she permit these perfidious plots to be hatched against our troops. Constantine's little Court on the Dolder is amusing at first blush, but it is impossible to smile when one remembers the kind of work being done by this little gang of spiteful people."

CHARGES ALSACE HAS BEEN ESTRANGED

Turned Against Germany by Military Oppression, Socialist Deputy Tells Reichstag.

HOME RULE IS DEMANDED

Other Members Join Wendel in Denouncing Deportation of Alsace-Lorraine Citizens.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—In denouncing the arrest of thousands of peaceable citizens of Alsace-Lorraine by the German military authorities, Herr Wendel, Socialist Deputy, declared in the Reichstag yesterday that the military had alienated the sympathies of the majority of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, with the result that today they favored France, "not because of any particular love for the Tricolor, but because of resentment at the German military rule."

Wendel was cheered when he said: "Alsace-Lorraine must have the same rights as the German Federal States, namely, home rule."

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—The military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine was denounced in the Reichstag yesterday by Hermann Wendel, Socialist Deputy. He said four-fifths of the population was strongly pro-German when the war began, but now conditions were entirely reversed.

Deputy Waldstein, Progressive, corroborated Herr Wendel's statement.

General von Wrisberg said only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned under the war emergency law. Herr Waldstein interrupted him, shouting: "Hundreds!"

Adolf Groeber, Centrist, said that unfortunately the wishes of the Reichstag regarding the repatriation of deported residents of Alsace-Lorraine had not been fulfilled, adding that permanent banishment of these persons from their homes went beyond the necessities of the war.

Herr Hauss, a Deputy from Alsace, said that persons acquitted by military courts, after having once been banished, had again been sent away, in disregard of the law. He declared there was no doubt that discontent prevailed in Alsace, but added that if the Reichstag did its duty this feeling would vanish.

Bernard Boehle, Socialist Deputy, said silence on the part of the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of the Alsatians.

PINAR DEL RIO SENT DOWN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

sey Coast district have occurred off the coasts of Maryland and Virginia, with several of them due east of Cape Henry. This indicates that the U-boats are operating over a very limited area, probably of not more than a few hundred square miles, but in a very important shipping lane.

Since it became known that the submarines were in this area naval and air forces have concentrated their efforts here. The task of bagging the sea wolves, even in so limited an area, is not easy, as the vessels can submerge and lie on the bottom until danger is past. Then, too, the suggestion has been made that the craft may have been finding refuge at night in the many coves and inlets along the eastern Virginia shore line and there recharged batteries and given the crew breathing and resting spells.

Fair weather has prevailed along the coast since the Pinar del Rio was sent down and even if the men in the missing boat are not rescued at sea they should be able to make land in a day or two. They may already have landed at some isolated spot on either the Maryland or Virginia coast.

MANY TALES OF U-BOATS.

Report at Norfolk That Destroyers Had One in Tow.

NORFOLK, Va., June 9.—Reports that two American destroyers had been seen with an unidentified craft in tow, believed to be a submarine, that aviators patrolling the coast in the last twenty-four hours sighted two submersibles off the Virginia and Maryland coasts, and further stories confirming yesterday's report of a brush between destroyers and a U-boat off the Virginia Capes, were brought here today by officers of merchant craft. Naval officials refused to confirm or deny the reports.

Aviators landing on the coast are said to have sighted the two submarines today, but the craft immediately submerged on sighting the airships.

TWO WHALERS HELD UP.

U-Boat Commander Listens to the Pleading of One Commander.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 9.—Two whalerst which arrived here today reported they had been held up by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras. Captain J. T. Gonsalves of the schooner A. M. Nicholson said that on his pleading with the captain of the U-boat that he was a poor man and that the loss of his vessel meant ruin he was permitted to proceed unharmed with his vessel and $30,000 cargo of sperm oil.

After leaving the Nicholson the submarine headed for the schooner Ellen A. Swift, also returning from the whaling grounds, but before reaching her the U-boat commander sighted a steamer and went after her, sending her to the bottom.

The mess boy of the schooner Hauppage, sunk by the German raider on May 25, arrived at his home here today, and said that while he was a prisoner for eight days on the U-boat he was told by the officer that they had sunk one whaler laden with oil. This ship, the name of which was not given, was destroyed previous to May 25, according to the story.

ALL SHIPS HELD AT LEWES.

Vessels Along the Coast Also Warned of Submarine Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWES, Del., June 9.—Warned by the Navy Department that the submarine danger had not ceased, not a ship was permitted to leave this port today. Vessels passing at sea likewise were warned to keep a sharp lookout for submersibles and mines.

Seaplanes from Cape May were more than ordinarily active today in search for U-boats. One naval dirigible balloon added to the aerial forces defending these waters and the coast was out on a long reconnoisance flight this morning. It flew over Lewes at a great height and moved swiftly out to sea, evidently looking for ships in distress.

One of the seaplanes sent out yesterday developed engine trouble when about 100 miles off the Delaware Capes and was forced to descend. Two men in the machine were taken off by a passing steamer. A short time later the plane sank.

On her arrival here last night a United States ship reported having sighted two derelict schooners off the Jersey coast on her way down from New York, one of which was being towed by an American patrol boat. She passed great quantities of wreckage every few hours, members of the crew stated.

SHIPS SAW NO U-BOATS.

Vessels from the West Indies Pass Through Danger Zone.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 9.—Two steamships arrived today from the West Indies with passengers and freight, having passed through the danger zone along the Atlantic coast without seeing any signs of the German U-boat raiders. The Captain of one vessel, which brought 104 passengers, of whom 75 were women on their way to Canada, said that he received warning Tuesday to watch for submarines and the ship was immediately darkened. On Thursday the news was received by wireless of the sinkings by the U-boat and the passengers and crew went through lifeboat drill and were ordered by the Captain always to keep lifebelts with them until the ship reached port.

The second steamship brought 51 passengers, including several women and children. The officers said that they received the first report of submarine activities when two days out, but did not take it seriously because there had been so many similar messages in the last six months. On Wednesday the news came of the sinking of ships off the American coast and the Captain altered his course and took all necessary precautions for the safety of passengers and crew.

The officers of a French liner which arrived from France with 204 passengers said that in mid-Atlantic they had received the warning that submarines were on this side. This was on Wednesday and the passengers did not hear of it until Friday, when their suspicions were aroused by seeing the steamship zigzag and their gun crews go to quarters. The lifeboats also were swung out over the side and lowered to the level of the promenade deck, as is the custom when passing through the danger zone on the other side.

Submarines were reported in the Bay of Biscay, but the liner did not sight anything suspicious, the officers said.

Officers of other steamships which arrived today said that the dimming of the lights of the city was a wise precaution against aerial raids. The glare of light from New York City, they said, could be easily distinguished 100 miles out at sea on a dark night.

FLAGE EXPLAINS HIS MAPS.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—Fritz Flage, the German arrested here on Friday on suspicion that he was responsible for the mysterious lights recently flashed along the New Jersey coast, apparently satisfied the police that the maps of various cities which he had in his possession were not spy material, but he was taken to Philadelphia tonight, nevertheless, for a further examination by the Naval Intelligence Department.

According to the police, Flage explained that the maps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore found among his effects had been collected while he was working in those cities. He also explained away other material found in his possession.

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NEW YORK

Under and Over

The charming courtesy of the U-boat commander who sent a man back to the ship he was about to sink for his guest's silk umbrella offers an amusing diversion in these tense and tragic days.

It was a German manifestation of tenderness only paralleled by the depth of feeling displayed by an elephant which, ponderously making her way along the road, came upon a small bird's nest containing fledglings, the mother being absent. "Poor little motherless birds," said the elephant, and moved by her feelings she sat down upon the nest!

The Germans can teach us manners, of a kind, but we are not at that stage of kultur which will enable us to profit by their lessons. The Harriman National Bank has not reached that point of courtesy and honesty which will permit it to extend the hand of friendship to its customers for the purpose of dealing a blow below the belt. Americans cannot hope to realize that apotheosis of kultur which will allow them to put a shot through an open boat filled with non-combatants, women and children, and bomb hospitals from airplanes.

New York refuses to be frightened by the grimaces of the Hun, although the city fathers have ordered the city darkened to assuage any fears that we might have. The submarine face is a hideous one, but behind the mask is a simple, foolish countenance and everybody knows it. The raiding airplane face we have not yet seen, but we know it to be composed of papier mache and high-colored paint.

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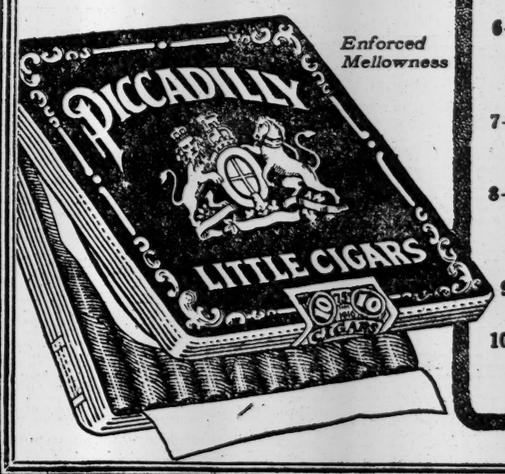

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4—Mellowness and mildness of this 1,000 lbs. made perfect by the proper ageing of the tobacco.

5—Evenness of smoke and taste of this 1,000 lbs. preserved through careful and suitable fermentation

6—Smoothness of this 1,000 lbs. produced by a thorough intermixing of the tobacco after careful shredding.

7—Absolute cleanliness of this 1,000 lbs. safeguarded by an automatic sifting and purifying process.

8—Harmony of fragrance of this 1,000 lbs. maintained by storing of tobacco in containers and temperature registered by thermometers.

9—Each *Piccadilly* is made of an exact fractional part of this 1,000 lbs.

10—The filler in each *Piccadilly*, from the 1,000 lbs. is encased in a golden-brown, silk-like wrapper.

CLOUDS FALL AWAY FOR SOLAR ECLIPSE

Coincidence Called Remarkable by Prof. Campbell, Who Describes Phenomena.

LICK EXPEDITION FAVORED

Satisfactory Photographic Results at Goldendale, Wash.—Corona Brighter Than Customary.

By Professor W. W. CAMPBELL, Director of Lick Observatory.
Special to The New York Times.

CROCKER ECLIPSE EXPEDITION, LICK OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, GOLDENDALE, Wash., June 9.—The preparations for observing the total eclipse, including the standardizing of the photographic plates by means of a standard lamp and the loading, were completed Friday evening. The weather conditions were not promising for Saturday morning, with the sky completely covered with clouds of medium thickness, and these continued throughout the day, except for a short break, which proved to be one of the most remarkable coincidences known to me.

The prospects for a clear sky were apparently hopeless during the long hours of waiting, almost up to the time of totality. Fifty minutes before the moon's shadow was due to reach us we noticed a thinning of the clouds near the western horizon, but it seemed hopeless to expect that the rift would continue or reach the region of the sky that we were interested in, but it did.

A very small area of the blue sky free from clouds had the sun at its centre exactly at the centre of the total phase, and all other parts of the sky were clouded. This region cleared not more than a minute before the beginning of totality, and clouds again covered the sun within less than a minute of the passing of the shadow.

All of the instruments and all of the observers were ready, and the program went through as planned. Goldendale is situated exactly on the central line of the eclipse path, and observations made by my colleague, Professor Tucker, at Mount Hamilton, several months ago, had shown that the moon was slightly ahead of its predicted place, and he estimated that the eclipse would occur twenty seconds earlier than the time set down for it in the Nautical Almanac. We accordingly allowed for this in our program, and totality began two seconds later than Tucker's predicted time. The observed duration, one minute and fifty-seven seconds, agreed perfectly with the Almanac data.

Darkness Unusually Pronounced.

The eclipse was a very dark one, the darkest of the six observed by me. The reading of newspaper print would have been difficult under the open sky. The chickens retired as if for the night. They were heard to give the morning cock crows before emerging a few minutes later. It was probably the shortest night in all their lives.

The eclipse phenomena, both celestial and terrestrial, formed a spectacle indescribably unusual and magnificent. The solar corona was, of course, the centre of interest. It seemed brighter than usual, and its general outline was more elongated than we had expected, in view of the fact that we are not far from sun spot maximum.

The coronal streamers were visible two and one-half solar diameters to the east and west of the sun, but scarcely more than one diameter to the north and south, and the outline form was approximately triangular, with the eastern streamers converging to a sharp vertex at their most easterly point and the western streamers diverging to the base of the triangle at the most westerly points. The photographs thus far developed confirm the naked-eye description and extend the east and west streamers out to more than three diameters.

The solar prominences were numerous and large, as we should expect at a time of great sun spot activity, but these did not concern us greatly, as they can be observed well without an eclipse. However, the prominences contribute greatly to the interest of the photographs, as the arching of the coronal streamers around the prominences is conspicuous, leaving no doubt that the forces which produce the prominences are controlling the forms of coronal streamers in their neighborhoods.

A few of the twenty-six photographs, secured with cameras of focal lengths from eleven inches up to forty feet, have been developed, and the details of coronal structure were recorded with admirable sharpness, showing that the instruments were in good adjustment, and, what is equally important, that the earth's atmosphere traversed by the coronal radiations was in a tranquil state.

Test of the Einstein Theory.

Four cameras of fifteen feet focus, using plates of 14 by 17 inches, recorded the brighter stars existing in the region immediately surrounding the sun, though vastly further away, with apparent success, but their examination and suitable study cannot occur until many days after the plates reach home. It is hoped that the measured positions of the recorded stars will serve as a test of correctness or falsity of the so-called Einstein theory of relativity, a subject which has occupied a foremost position in the speculation of physicists and others during the last decade.

If Einstein's hypothesis represents the truth, then the positions of the stars on the plates should be affected during the action of the sun's gravitations upon the rays proceeding from those stars while the rays are passing closely by the sun on their way to the earth. The test as an eclipse problem has never been made before, and it may be the only satisfactory test known to physicists, but whether our work will contribute evidence of value remains to be seen.

The same four plates should contribute something of value as to the existence or nonexistence of any known bodies, such as the hypothetic planet Vulcan, in the vicinity of the sun. We expect to find no strange objects in the region commanded by the plates, and that the evidence will be wholly negative, but such comments have no weight at present.

Two spectrographs were successful in their purpose of recording images of the stratum of green coronium gas enveloping the sun. This stratum is relatively thick over the east and west areas of the solar surface, but thin over the polar regions. The distribution of coronium is very irregular. The accurate position of the green coronium line can be determined with good accuracy from the images obtained with the three-prism spectrograph.

The general spectrum was recorded in good strength with two spectrographs. The evidences of polarized light are strong and definite on photographs obtained with two polarigraphs. Just what is the nature of the evidence which they will afford as to the composition of the coronal streamers will depend upon quantitative measures demanding time and discussion.

Four photographs were obtained by Miss Glancy, Assistant in the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic, for that institution, to serve as a basis for determining the total quantity of light radiated by the coronal structure. She has taken the plates with her for later development and study. It is possible that her results will be affected unfavorably by the clouds which formed in the very small area of blue sky whose centre was occupied by the sun, and it is possible that some of our Einstein and Vulcan plates are similarly damaged.

We constantly revert in thought and speech to the remarkable coincidence which brought a very small rift in the clouds, the only rift visible in the entire sky centrally over the sun and corona, during the three minutes—and the three minutes alone—which interested us.

SEE NEW STAR IN AQUILA.

Observed by Astronomers on Eclipse Duty in Oregon.

BAKER, Ore., June 9.—The new star in the constellation Aquila, reported last night by Professor C. T. Oliver of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, was observed here at 1:20 A. M. today by Dr. George Y. Peters and Professor W. M. Conrad of the United States Naval Observatory.

It was discovered while the scientists were developing photographic plates of the eclipse, each seeing at the same moment between Altair and Vega.

If the new star is what scientists here believe it to be, it is the first of this type visible since 1900, when one was seen in England. The term "new" does not mean the creation of a new star, but merely that the body has become bright enough to be visible. It may ultimately fade and disappear in a few months, or even weeks. The discovery of a star of this type is regarded as very important, however. It is the third one of this type reported in 300 years and of mysterious character and intense brightness, which they believe a little later will make it visible in daylight. In the sky it is placed at 18.45 right ascension, declination plus one degree.

GAIN IN STATE REVENUE.

Direct Taxes Alone Increased More Than 11 Millions Over Last Year.

ALBANY, June 9.—A gain of $16,199,502.17 in State revenue for eleven months of the current fiscal year, as contrasted with last year, is shown by the monthly report issued yesterday by State Controller Eugene M. Travis. The largest single item of increase was $11,251,497.26 in direct taxes, while corporation taxes show $7,599,353.82 more; receipts from departments, institutions, and other organizations increased $1,627,660.23; motor vehicles and cycles, $596,422.23, and investment taxes, $590,704.73.

Despite last month's high record, stock transfer tax receipts since July 1 show a falling off of $2,294,490.06, as compared with the same period last year. Other revenue receipts showing similar decreases were: Excise taxes, $1,695,499.01; inheritance taxes, $854,409.30; organization of corporations, $378,184.17, and mortgage taxes, $243,545.39.

The total general fund expenditures increased $11,662,228.36, which includes increases in ordinary expenditures of $8,042,078.58 and $2,620,149.78 in State debt service contributions. The revenue receipts exceeded the expenditures by $3,945,461.72, while for the preceding eleven months the expenditures exceeded the revenue receipts by $591,811.99. The general fund cash balance on June 1 was $10,770,123.70, or $5,950,670.75 more than last year.

4,000,000 WORKERS NEEDED

Queens Will Aid in Enrolling Men Needed by Government.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens yesterday made public a statement to employers by John B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, calling attention to the qualifications of this nation-wide service for locating labor in these times of insufficient man power. It is expected that a branch of the service will soon be installed in Queens, where there has been a branch of the State Public Employment Bureau for more than a year.

"During the next twelve months," said Mr. Densmore, "the various war industries, including agriculture, will need between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers. The private employer and employment agency cannot get them; they take only workers already engaged in war production and aggravate the situation Only the United States Employment Service, with its nation-wide recruiting machinery, can find them. Next to common labor the chief requirements are for mechanics, machinists, and toolmakers. To get the mechanics the United States Employment Service must withdraw men from non-essential industries, and in such a manner that not a man is wasted and that every enterprise drawn on is subjected to a minimum of hardship."

2,000 HAD NO BEDS.

Soldiers and Sailors, Lacking Funds, Walked the City Streets.

Because of inadequate accommodations for soldiers and sailors on furlough and passing through this city, the New York War Camp Community Service and Affiliated Societies will ask the assistance of the army and the New York State Guard. Through lack of accommodations 2,000 soldiers and sailors were forced to spend Saturday night on the streets, although the War Camp Community Service made every effort to house them.

The old Earlington Hotel, in Twenty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, now used by the society, while having accommodation for 862 men, took care of more than 1,000 men. The Mills Hotels, the Y. M. C. A., the churches, and lodging houses also took care of some of the men.

The Community Service wishes to obtain the use of one of the armories and fit it out as a barracks, so that soldiers and sailors from out of town will have a place to rest. Most of them do not have sufficient funds to go to the hotels.

WORK FOR A WAR CONGRESS

Security League Will Make Campaign All Over the Country.

The National Security League announced yesterday definite plans for active prosecution of its nation-wide nonpartisan loyal, "War Congress" campaign, supported by some of the leading men of the country, including Elihu Root, who is Honorary President of the league. Aiton B. Parker, James W. Gerard, S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, and Lawrence F. Abbott of the Outlook.

To obtain a complete referendum on which to base specific action in various districts the league has laid the matter before 25,000 leading citizens of all political beliefs in all parts of the country. All of the league's 281 branches, including more than 100,000 patriotic American citizens, are already at work canvassing the situation in the districts to which they are assigned. The league's campaign will be conducted by a committee headed by Charles D. Orth, a commission merchant of this city.

PROWLER AT RADIO STATION.

Guard at Bar Harbor Wireless Shoots Man, Who Escapes.

BANGOR, Me., June 9.—A man found prowling about the naval wireless station near Bar Harbor today was fired upon by a guard and apparently was wounded.

The stranger fled, leaving a trail of blood, and physicians and police within a wide radius were ordered to be on the lookout for him, as it was believed it would be necessary for him to turn up somewhere for medical assistance.

Ambulance Dedicated at St. Mark's.

An impressive service was held yesterday at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie by the Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the pastor, to dedicate an ambulance for the use of the American Women's Hospitals on the battlefront in memory of Mrs. Alexandra Stevens Slosson, who died this year at Saranac Lake. The ambulance was given through contributions by Mrs. Slosson's relatives and friends. It bears a brass tablet on which is inscribed: "In Loving Memory of Alexandra Stevens Slosson. 1885-1918." Dr. Guthrie, dedicating the ambulance, spoke of the appropriateness of the gift, adding that he hoped the idea of starting an ambulance on its errand of mercy with prayer and song would be generally imitated.

FOOD BOARD TELLS OF MILLIONS SAVED

Domestic Prices Kept Down and Unprecedented Shipments Made to the Allies.

A YEAR'S WORK IN REVIEW

Federal Administration Praises New York State's Co-operation in Conservation.

With a year gone since the United States Food Administration got into action, a review of what it has accomplished as prepared for publication by the Federal Food Board, shows that the Hoover regulations have not only resulted in enormous shipments of wheat to the Allies, but have protected the people at home from the high prices which war conditions would have ordinarily inflicted. According to the Federal Food Board's summary, the restriction of wheat prices by the United States Food Board has resulted in a saving of about $60,000,000 a month to the American people. From July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, 80,000,000 bushels of wheat had been shipped to the Allies, or 124 per cent. of the amount available for export on July 1, showing a diversion for export of enormous quantities of wheat, which had been in previous years consumed at home.

The Federal Food Board in its review also calls attention to the fact that while the nation was being taken care of by the United States Food Administration, New York State arose to the emergency by the creation of the New York State Food Commission, of which John Mitchell is President. This commission has given all its energies to the effective enactment of Food Administration regulations. A report of its work will be made public early next week. It will show, according to the announcement of the Federal Food Board, that the Empire State led all the States of the Union in preparation for the emergency, and is saving the Federal Government more than $100,000 a month by paying practically all the expenses of the Food Administration in New York State. The report on the achievements of the Food Administration for the nation reads in part as follows:

"At the time Mr. Hoover was appointed—that is, on May 15, 1917, the price of flour per barrel at Minneapolis was $16.75, while on May 4, 1918, it was $9.80, a decrease of 41 per cent. On the former date, the difference between what the farmer got for his wheat and the wholesale price of flour was equivalent to $5.68 a barrel, while on the latter date this difference amounted to only 64 cents.

"Producers' prices for March, 1918, when weighed with the relative value of the product for the nutrition of the nation show a marked increase over August, 1917, but, for all this, consumers' prices on the same basis have decreased, though not to so great an extent.

"As for sugar, the wholesale price of the refined article at the end of 1917 was 7.3 cents a pound, while a year ago it was 8.33 cents a pound, a decrease of 12 per cent. At the same time the margin between the price of raw and refined sugar has been reduced from 2.12 cents to 1.3 per pound. And this in spite of the fact that sugar, as well as wheat, offered unprecedented opportunities for speculation. During the civil war sugar went up to 30 cents a pound, with no real sugar shortage in the world. Refiners have declared that had not the Food Administration controlled the price and distribution of sugar, it would have gone as high as 35 cents a pound, for we faced an absolute shortage, which was not the case during the civil war. A rise of 1 cent on a pound of sugar costs the American public $80,000,000 in the course of a year, so that a 200 or 300 per cent. rise would have cost had better be left to the imagination.

"What Food Administration in the United States has meant to the Allies is indicated by the following: From July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, we have exported to our allies 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, or 124 per cent. of the amount available for export on July 1, while a year ago, during the same period, we exported to the Allies only 51 per cent. of the amount available for export on July 1.

"Exports of pork products for March, 1918, were over 50 per cent. larger than for any previous month in the last seven years, and almost three times as great as the highest amount exported in any month in the four years before 1915.

"Exports of beef products for March, 1918, were over 20 per cent. larger than for any previous month in the last seven years, and more than twice as great as the highest amount exported in any month in the four years before 1915.

"Exports of rye and rye flour from the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1917, through March, 1918, are 32 per cent. larger than last year; of barley, 55 per cent. larger; of oats and oatmeal, 34 per cent. larger."

SECT SAID TO HOARD FOOD.

Believes World's End Near, Federal Agents Are Told.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Government agents are investigating reports that a certain religious sect, believing that the end of the world is near and that only members of the sect will continue to live, is advising its members to store up great stocks of food and other materials.

Some publications of this sect were recently barred from the mails because they contained disloyal matter and action may be taken to forbid the circulation of literature advocating food hoarding. Individuals are subject to prosecution under the law forbidding the hoarding of food.

GIRLS DRILL IN THE PARK.

Women Workers Preparing for Red Cross and Other War Duties.

A military drill by girls organized last Winter into training units by the National League of Women Workers, 35 East Thirtieth Street, was held yesterday afternoon on the South Meadow, Central Park. It was the first public drill of the girls, and about twenty-five of them, wearing sashes in the national colors, braved bad marching weather to put in an hour at squads left and squads right.

The girls formed in line at the Ethical Culture Society Building, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, and with Major Charles Bellows of the Veteran Corps Artillery and Lieutenant Benedict, Seventh Infantry, State Guard, at their heads hiked over to the park. Though a band is one of the things the girls do not possess, they managed to keep the ranks straight and step in unison as they swung in review past Mrs. Kenneth Muir, 58 West Fifty-eighth Street, President of the league.

The object of the training units, said Mrs. Muir, is to prepare the girls for Red Cross and other war work.

Want Portrait of the President.

A committee of Italians, of which Dr. Pasquale D. Badia of 2,344 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, is Chairman, announced last night that 40,000 Italians in all parts of the country had signed a petition requesting President Wilson to pose for a portrait to be presented to the King and Queen of Italy as a gift from the Italians in America in tribute to the work of President Wilson as a world leader. It was said that an effort would be made to obtain 100,000 signatures. If President Wilson consents to pose it is the plan to have the work done by Guiseppe Trotta, an Italian artist. A fund to pay for the portrait will be raised among the Italians who sign the petition.

ANTI-WAR PARADE ALARMED BUDAPEST

Coffin Labeled "Stephen Tisza" Was Carried in Great Procession of Working Men and Women.

An account of the alarm caused in Budapest by the parades of the dissatisfied proletariat in connection with the strikes at the end of April is given by the Serbian Press Bureau of Geneva, which quotes an article by the Budapest correspondent of the Jugoslav newspaper Obzor. A coffin labeled "Stephen Tisza" (the former Hungarian Premier, who is still the most powerful, and perhaps the most reactionary, force in Magyar politics) was carried in the parade, and the singing of the "Marseillaise" alternated with demands for bread and peace.

"As the procession passed," writes the correspondent, "one could see that Budapest is divided into two worlds which thoroughly hate each other. No sooner had the parade gone by than the other world came out from its hiding places and began to abuse the Government for allowing such a procession. 'If this army of workmen should decide to attack and plunder,' ran the comment, 'what might not happen?'

"Early in the day anxiety and fear had begun to be noticeable in every café and shop. Fear as to what might happen was expressed by every one. Customers were turned out of the shops and the iron shutters of the cafés were closed at 1 in the afternoon, while the word went about: 'Shut up the shops, or everything will be broken.'

"The iron shutters were pulled down with a warning noise in all the principal streets. No one spoke of anything but the strike, and not of its cause, but of what the workers would do—will they break things? The fear of the people increased, and neither the army nor the machine guns posted at the great crossing place of the Theresien-Ring sufficed to calm the inhabitants.

"At 2 o'clock the procession started. We were just at table when the restaurateurs hurried to pull down the shutters and asked the guests to leave. The procession was passing from 1:30 to 4:45! The few rich people who ventured among the crowd on the pavement whispered with terror:

"'Look here, this is horrible! What if they should attack us?'

"There were no cries of enthusiasm in the streets. The workmen marched six abreast—quietly and seriously. Only before the Lago Café, whose shutters were not down, they shrieked: 'Pull down the shutters! Have you not filled your greedy stomachs yet?'

"From time to time there were shouts for universal suffrage, shouts against Tisza and the war, and shouts for peace, always ending with the singing of the 'Marseillaise.' The appearance of women in the procession was quite phenomenal. Budapest has never seen so many women workers before. There were thousands of women, and it was they who shouted the most. Those hatless, pale, and shabbily dressed women and girls made a real picture of misery. Some of them were in mourning, and had brought three to six children with them. They shrieked till they were hoarse: 'Stop the slaughter! Stop the war!'

"It is difficult to imagine the tumult made by thousands of women continually shrieking: 'Give us peace and bread!'

"Some one remarked:

"'They do not know what they clamor for.'

"Whereupon a woman detached herself from the procession and rushed at the man, striking him and boxing his ears.

"'The poor wretches have lost their dear ones at the front and they have to pay twenty-four kronen for a kerchief to cover their heads! What do you know, you who are filling your pockets in wartime?' she cried.

"There was a general scrimmage. Men left the crowd and women gathered and began to say things which cannot be published here.

"I went further. A similar scene again.

"All of a sudden, a gruesome sight, a huge coffin was carried, upon which was the inscription: 'Stephen Tisza.'

"Then followed the munition workers with a band playing the 'Marseillaise.' Enormous crowds accompanied them on both sides of the pavement. These alone numbered about 20,000 people.

"In Andrassy Street, an elegant automobile with silk curtains wanted to pass through the procession. But the women stopped it. 'Pass over us if you like! You are leeches!' they cried."

Cheap Board at New Prison.

ELMSFORD, June 9.—Officials of Putnam County, who have been accustomed to board county prisoners in the institutions of other counties, learned today that the new model Westchester County penitentiary in Elmsford could board prisoners 36c. a day cheaper than the New York County penitentiary. The latter institution has just sent to Putnam County a new contract asking 90c. a day to care for each prisoner. V. Everitt Macy, Commissioner of Corrections, is willing to board them in the Westchester penitentiary for 54c. a day. "We'd like to get offers from half a dozen other counties around here," said Mr. Macy's assistant, Warden Calvin Derrick, "at this figure." Putnam's Supervisors have decided not to renew a contract with the New York institution.

VON RINTELEN'S PLEA REFUSED BY GERARD

Ex-Ambassador, at Dedication of Eagle Hut, Tells How He Sought Safe Conduct.

PROUD OF LANSING'S REPLY

Promises Reprisals "Right Here in Bryant Park" If Germans Hurt Any American Captives.

Speaking yesterday at the formal dedication of the new Eagle Hut of the Young Men's Christian Association in Bryant Park, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said:

"How proud we were to read the brave answer of Secretary of State Lansing, when he dared the Germans to make reprisals against our men, if we should not release von Rintelen, who abused our hospitality by blowing up our ships and factories. If the Germans commit reprisals on our prisoners we will fry our German prisoners right here in Bryant Park.

"I am going to tell you something I have never told before. This man von Rintelen came to me in Berlin and asked me to give him a safe conduct to the United States. He said he was coming here to do charitable work for Belgium and gave me his word as a gentleman that he was coming here on a mission of mercy. I knew what he was coming here for and I had so little confidence in his word of honor that I did not even transmit his request to the State Department. Von Rintelen came here on a false passport. You know what kind of charitable work he did. We won't give him back and we will keep every traitor and spy here and give them the full penalty of the law.

"This is a hard war, but it is not as hard as it looks. You have heard of the so-called gold Kaiser cup that the Kaiser gave to an American as prize in a yacht race. The Kaiser said it was made of gold, but Marshal McCarthy found, in breaking it, that it was made of pewter. That is the sort of sport the Kaiser is. The great military force of Germany is like the Kaiser's gold cup. Break that force only once and you will find that it is made of pewter. Germany wants her place in the sun, their Chancellor said. Before our brave soldiers are through with the Kaiser he will be in a place far warmer than in the sun."

The music at the dedication was furnished by the French Garde Republicaine Band. The dedication prayer was delivered by Bishop Greer. The presentation speech was made by William Fellowes Morgan, Vice Chairman of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Ethel Barrymore donated the flagpole and assisted in hoisting the Stars and Stripes upon it. The flag was presented by Commander Charles Everson of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., 140. As Miss Barrymore assisted Commander Everson in hoisting the flag the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." With the flag at the top of the pole the band played the "Marseillaise," and the large crowd cheered for the visiting Frenchmen and for the American soldiers.

Introduced by William M. Kingsley, who presided over the dedication services, Mr. Gerard said that American soldiers are being badly treated in the prison camps of Germany, and that they were being starved and treated as slaves. Mrs. H. H. Flagler gave the hut, with all its fine appointments, a replica of similar huts at the front. Mrs. Albert Herter arranged its furnishings and planned the decorations. At the east end of the hut is a large painting by Albert Herter of Chevalier Bayard, known as the Knight, "sans peur et sans reproche."

The hut is built to accommodate about 150 persons comfortably at the various tables and desks and canteen. There are no sleeping facilities, but at the information desk visitors will find information concerning hotels and lodgings. There are writing tables, a library, and a canteen. A veranda with porch chairs will be available for soldiers who wish to rest and observe the passing crowds. Among the members of the Women's Committee in charge of the hut were Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Edward Smith, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. Richard Van Wyck, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mrs. Arthur S. Borden, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Lloyd Derby, Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, and Miss Rosina Hoyt.

Asks Clemency for Slayer.

OSSINING, June 9.—An appeal to Governor Whitman to spare the life of Hyman Astransky, to be put to death in Sing Sing on Thursday, was made by Chaplain Jacob Katz of the prison today. Rabbi Katz asks clemency for Astransky, convicted of killing a woman in East Broadway, New York, on the ground that he was lured away from his family by her and that he was in a rage when he took her life. Mrs. Astransky, although estranged from her husband at the time of the murder, is now fighting to save him.

TO KEEP KOSSOVO DAY IN HONOR OF SERBIA

Special Services Will Be Held in Churches of All Denominations on June 16.

Kossovo Day, the Serbian national anniversary, will be observed on June 16 by special services in churches of all denominations in this city. The day, which received its name from the battle of Kossovo in 1389, in which the Christian army of the Serbian King Lazar was crushed by the Turks, symbolizes the indestructible faithfulness of the Serbians to their traditions and the final liberation of the Serbian race from Turkish rule in 1912-13 by the Balkan wars.

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine a special patriotic service will be held at 4 P. M. Clergy and rabbis of all churches in their robes and Serbian and American officers and soldiers will attend. On Monday, June 17, there will be a reunion at the Waldorf-Astoria for southern Slavs and all oppressed nations. The speakers will be James M. Beck of the American Rights Society, M. Michaeloyitch, Serbian Minister to the United States; Dr. Stockton Axson, National Secretary of the American Red Cross, and Pierre de Lanux, French High Commissioner. A Czecho-Slovak chorus of fifty voices will sing, and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play. Mr. de Lanux pointed out that Kossovo Day is being celebrated by the numerous Serbian colonies in America, who have sent practically every available man to the Macedonian front through France.

The following are the members of the honorary committe for Kossovo Day: M. Michaelovitch, Serbian Minister to the United States; Mme. Slavko Grouitch, Serbian Aid Fund; General Francis V. Greene, I. J. Paderewski, Poland; Dr. Masaryk, Bohemia; Brig. Gen. White, British Recruiting Mission; Chevalier L. Perera, Italian Red Cross; Dean Robbins, Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Cardinal Gibbons, Rabbi Wise, the Rev. David Wylie, D. D.; the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Federal Council of Churches; Henry P. Davison, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. August Belmont, William Sloane, Jr., Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. John R. Mott, Wycliffe Rose, Rockefeller Foundation; John M. Glenn, Sage Foundation; Dr. Rosalie S. Morton, American Women's Hospitals; Miss Kathleen Burke, Scottish Women's Hospitals; Pierre de Lanux, Adolph S. Ochs, NEW YORK TIMES; Miss Rachel Crothers, Stage Women's War Relief; Irving T. Bush, Sergeant Ruth Farnum, Serbian Army; Alfred T. White, President Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; Mrs. Kenneth Brown, and Robert E. Speer, Board of Foreign Missions.

MAYOR CALLS FOR SAVING.

Urges All Citizens to Buy as Many War Stamps as They Can.

Mayor Hylan issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon the citizens of New York to pledge themselves to buy war savings stamps to the extent of their means along the lines suggested by President Wilson and by Governor Whitman that the people on or before June 28 pledge themselves to save constantly and buy regularly war savings stamps and to do so as far as possible through membership in war saving societies. In his proclamation the Mayor said:

"The Government has made and must continue to make constantly increasing demands upon the patriotic spirit and the loyalty of our people to the Government and its war program. I urge all to render service in this savings and loyalty campaign by joining or forming a team, so that eventually all, rich and poor, old and young, will wear the war savings service button, indicating that they are enlisted in the great army of production and saving here at home. On June 28 let added legions to our army of war savers bring the same sort of encouragement to our allies and depression to the enemy as does the sending of our new army across the seas."

TO REOPEN WAR HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Kip's Summer Home at Leek Island for Canadian Use.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 9.—Mrs. Katherine Flower Kip of Walnut Gate, South Orange, will reopen tomorrow her Summer home at Leek Island, Canada, as a hospital for returned wounded soldiers of the Dominion, first given for that purpose a year ago. Dr. Mefford Runyon of South Orange will continue as head surgeon. Other physicians who have offered their services are Dr. A. C. Benedict of South Orange and Dr. John E. Parker of Orange. The staff will be composed of a number of women, some of whom have had war experience, headed by Miss Minnie Gallagher, operating room nurse at the Orange Memorial Hospital.

The houseboat Halcyon, recently given to the Canadian Government, will be part of the hospital equipment, and the decks will be used for wounded men.

PLAN FETE ON THE FOURTH.

German Democracy Issues a Call to Other Organizations.

The Friends of German Democracy have announced a meeting of its members tonight at the Union Square Hotel, to which they have invited representatives of singing societies, the Turners, and other organizations, to prepare for a Fourth of July pageant. It was said yesterday that invitations for the meeting had been issued on the authorization of the Committee on Public Information and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense for the purpose of arranging for the participation of Americans of German descent. The German Democracy issued this statement:

"A vigorous public expression of the united loyalty of persons of German stock is confidently expected by the officers of this organization. Representatives of societies having a combined membership of more than a quarter of a million of citizens of German descent are expected to take part in the meeting. Pageants showing the part taken by the various races in the fight for universal democracy are in preparation."

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Clearance Sale
"ANNIPED" SHOES
For CHILDREN, YOUNG LADIES, BOYS & YOUNG MEN

Children's tan and black calf and white buckskin ankle ties and Oxfords. Sizes 7 to 8. Formerly up to $4.50. *Sale price, $1.95*

Children's tan and black calf shoes. Sizes 7 to 10½. Formerly up to $5.00. *Sale price, $2.95*

Children's black calf Oxfords. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Formerly up to $4.50. *Sale price, $2.95*

Young Ladies' tan and black calf and patent leather button shoes. Sizes 2½ to 6. Formerly up to $8.50. *Sale price, $3.75*

Young Ladies' tan and black calf lace shoes. Sizes 2½ to 6½. Formerly up to $9.00. *Sale price, $4.75*

Young Ladies' tan calf pumps. Sizes 3 to 7. Formerly up to $10.00. *Sale price, $5.75*

Young Ladies' white buckskin and tan calf sport shoes and Oxfords. Sizes 2½ to 7. Formerly up to $12.00. *Sale price, $6.75*

Boys' tan and black calf Oxfords. Sizes 2½ to 5—A and B widths. Formerly up to $6.50. *Sale price, $2.95*

Young Men's tan and black calf shoes and Oxfords. Sizes 6 to 8—A and B widths. Formerly up to $9.00. *Sale price, $3.75*

Young Men's white canvas rubber soled Oxfords. Sizes 6 to 10. Formerly $5.50. *Sale price, $3.75*

Young Men's tan and smoked elk scout shoes. Sizes 7 to 8. Formerly $7.00. *Sale price, $4.50*

Young Men's tan calf golf Oxfords. Sizes 5 to 10. Formerly $10.50. *Sale price, $5.75*

Young Men's black Cordovan Oxfords. Sizes 6 to 10. Formerly $12.00. *Sale price, $7.75*

Young Men's white buckskin rubber soled Oxfords. Sizes 6 to 10. Formerly $12.00. *Sale price, $ .75*

All of the above styles are not in a complete range of sizes.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

The Fur Section
Is showing an extensive selection of new, fashionable styles in
Coatees, Capes, Stoles & Scarfs
For present wear and for the cool days and evenings at mountain or shore resorts.
THE FOLLOWING ARE ATTRACTIVELY PRICED:
Wolf Scarfs, at $18.00, 26.50 to 55.00
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38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Founded 1826. Men's Barber Shop—Quick Service. Tel. Greeley 1900

Men's Low and High Shoes at a Very Special Price

Good Morning!
The best way tew convince a phool he iz wrong, iz tew let him hav hiz own way.
—*Billings.*

800 pairs
Low and High Shoes
Gun Metal Oxfords
Tan Calfskin Oxfords
Tan Laced Boots
Black Boots, laced and buttoned
$5.65
Ground Floor.

Buy War Savings Stamps Now

McGibbon & Co.
WARM WEATHER SUGGESTIONS
WINDOW AWNINGS of best wearing materials.
SLIP COVERS made of Imported Prints at unusually interesting prices
WINDOW SHADES of Scotch Holland or hand painted Cambric.
Estimates furnished.
SUMMER RUGS
COTTON RUGS in plain or mixed colors with Borders in contrasting colors; others with Chintz Borders.
6 feet x 9 feet 6.50 to 10.50
7 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches 7.50 to 10.00
9 feet x 12 feet 20.00
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS and CARPETS cleaned, repaired and stored.
3 West 37th Street
JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

HOPE FOR SIMPLER FEDERAL TAX LAW

The Present Excess Profits Provision Is Especially Perplexing to Payers.

DELAYS COLLECTORS' WORK

Edwards Declares That the Measure Is Misinterpreted in 85 Per Cent. of Cases.

With formal hearings now in progress before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the purpose of framing a new war revenue law designed to raise $8,000,000,000 for the Treasury, taxpayers here are of the belief that the new measure, when drawn, should be greatly simplified, both as to administrative features as well as schedules.

What is hoped for by the individual and corporation taxpayers is that the new law may at least clear up the perplexities and obvious inequalities characterizing the present statute. Outstanding in this connection, and probably the most serious defect of the war revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, are the provisions relating to the excess profits tax. According to officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau in this city, the existing law's provisions covering the excess profits tax have proved so complicated as to make proper interpretations impossible in innumerable instances, while in other cases the construction given the text of the provisions has been regarded by many as haphazard, or, at best, makeshifts.

In addition to the difficulty of formulating clear-cut definitions of many of the present law's sections, the loosely drawn statute has laid a heavy burden upon revenue collectors and other officials in all sections of the country, who are charged with the actual collection of the taxes. This burden has been so onerous, it was said yesterday, as to actually impair the work of collectors, who have been called upon to answer every possible kind of question, while the uncertainty and confusion existing in the minds of taxpayers, big and little, has been reflected in the making of returns regarded by the revenue men as erroneous. Consequently, the various Government offices have been under the necessity of making thousands of corrections and adjustments to meet what appeared to be the intent of the law.

The full force of the misunderstandings arising over the provisions of the existing law struck the Second, or Wall Street, Revenue District—the country's most important collection district, as soon as the present war revenue law was enacted last Fall, and has continued almost unabated despite the publicity campaign to enlighten taxpayers carried on continuously by Collector William H. Edwards. This district, which collects more revenue than some thirty States of the Union, is the home of many of the nation's biggest corporations, and is expected by next Saturday to have gathered in approximately $500,000,000 in revenue, against around $90,000,000 last year.

Many Misinterpret Law.

With the large corporations domiciled in the Second District the problems connected with the collection of the excess profits taxes naturally assumed first place. Other questions arose without limit. In view of the imminence of a revision of the existing law, or its replacement by a brand new act, Collector Edwards was yesterday asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES to outline some of the perplexities met with in giving effect to the existing law. In doing so, Collector Edwards said:

"The main difficulties which the taxpayers of the Second District have found with the revenue legislation, passed on Oct. 3, 1917, which have been gathered through an endless stream of correspondence and adjustments, have been, first; the difficulty in interpreting the provisions of the excess profits law, where an individual or corporation is engaged in business with invested capital.

"The method of determining this tax on a graduating scale, running from 20 to 60 per cent. or the net income—the amount of taxable net income being measured by percentages of the capital, has been misinterpreted by probably 85 per cent. of the taxpayers, owing to its perplexities.

"Another point has been the difficulty for the taxpayer to understand the fact that there are two income tax laws in effect, the old income tax law of Sept. 8, 1916, and, in addition, the war income tax law of Oct. 3, 1917, thereby imposing upon him two separate and distinct normal taxes of 2 per cent. each, and two graduating rates of surtax, one beginning at $5,000 and the other beginning at $20,000."

Another stumbling block has been in apportioning the personal exemption allowed by law between man and wife when separate returns have been filed by each. Where the husband has claimed the entire amount of exemption allowed of $4,000 under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and $2,000 under the act of Oct. 3, 1917, in the majority of cases in filing the wife's return they failed to understand that the entire amount of her income was liable to the two normal taxes of 2 per cent. each.

Confused by Three Levies.

"Taxpayers of the millionaire class having numerous stock holdings in various corporations," Collector Edwards continued, "and who have received notices with their dividend payments that certain percentages of the dividends have been paid out of surplus and undivided profis of former years, have experienced the greatest difficulty in allocating the amount of dividends assignable to the various years and in computing the tax properly.

"Corporations have been at a loss to understand why they are liable for three separate and distinct taxes, namely, the excess profits tax, running from 20 to 60 per cent.; the original income tax of 2 per cent., and the war income tax of 4 per cent.

"The method of taxing nonresident aliens and aliens who since the inception of the tax have proved to be enemy aliens has occasioned a great deal of misinterpretation on the part of corporations and the various trust companies which have filed returns as their agents; nonresident aliens, under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by the act of Oct. 3, 1917, being liable for only one normal tax and both supertaxes. In a great number of cases the various trust companies which have filed returns for enemy aliens have been compelled by the Alien Property Custodian to turn over to him all the property and money held by them, leaving them nothing with which to pay the tax which has been assessed against them as agents for the enemy aliens, and necessitating innumerable adjustments on returns which they have filed."

The difficulties of the present law have also been felt in the Third Revenue District, which 'comprises upper Manhattan, and of which Mark Eisner is Collector. This district includes many persons of great wealth, and these, as well as taxpayers with more modest incomes to be taxed, have had their share of perplexity. Similar conditions have prevailed in Brooklyn, which is included in the First District, as well as the Bronx.

$2,000,000,000 TAXES TO BE PAID THIS WEEK

Treasury Watching the Effect Big Collection Will Have on Securities Market.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The biggest payment of Federal taxes in the history of the nation will be made this week. More than two billion dollars in income and excess profits taxes from individuals and corporations is due next Saturday night, in addition to the half billion which already has been paid this year. Total receipts from these sources are expected to be about $2,775,000,000.

More than 6,000,000 separate payments of income taxes are to be made, and in addition hundreds of thousands of excess profits tax payments. Approximately three-fourths of the total tax will come from corporations, and about one-fourth from individuals. Millions of persons will pay income taxes for the first time. As an indication of the huge task imposed on the internal revenue machinery of the Government, with its sixty-four collection districts, it is recalled that last year only 780,000 income tax payments were made under a former law, and $808,000,000 was received on incomes.

Many corporations and big business interests face the necessity of selling securities or other assets to meet tax payments this week, according to reports to the Treasury, and officials are watching carefully the effect on the money and securities markets. A method of installment payments in advance was arranged under the law, but comparatively few corporations took advantage of it. Under another plan, however, the Treasury in the last six months has sold more than $1,500,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness acceptable in payment of taxes, and these virtually amount to advance payments. The certificates are not redeemable until June 25, but the Treasury has urged corporations and banks to turn them in this week to avoid disturbing the distribution of money.

EXPECT RUSH TO PAY TAXES

Revenue Collectors Augment Office Forces for the Final Week.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second or Wall Street Internal Revenue District announced yesterday that he had concentrated all of the various departments of his office on the sixth floor of the Custom House.

"When I entered the Internal Revenue Bureau," Mr. Edwards said, "one of the first things that impressed me was the fact that the taxpayers were put to great inconvenience in getting information, filing returns, and paying taxes; the Internal Revenue Bureau was scattered on different floors in the Custom House. With the start tomorrow of the final week in which to pay income and excess profits taxes, the Second District will be ready to serve taxpayers on the sixth floor."

Revenue officials said yesterday that as payments covering income and excess profits taxes for 1917 must be made between this morning and next Saturday night, a big rush of taxpayers was expected at all four revenue offices in this city. The work in Collector Edwards's office has reached such proportions that he has been obliged to increase his force from 86 to 205 workers. Additional office help has also been employed in the Third, or upper Manhattan District, of which Mark Eisner is Collector, and in Collector Keith's office—the First, in Brooklyn. Extra helpers have also been enlisted in the office of the Fourteenth District, in the Bronx.

The collections in all local districts for the fiscal year ending on June 30 will surpass all previous records, it being estimated, for example, that receipts in the Second District may approximate $500,000,000, against $90,000,000 last year.

FOR CARE OF NEGRO TROOPS

Ground Is Broken for Hospital in West 133d Street.

Ground was broken yesterday afternoon at 18 West 133d Street for the McDonough Hospital, the only one in this city to be used exclusively for negro soldiers. The building is to cost about $100,000, of which a third has already been raised. It will be a regulation base hospital and contain about 200 beds. White physicians will head the departments temporarily, training negro physicians who will later take over the work. Dr. C. N. Dowd of the Roosevelt Hospital will head the surgical department. Dr. Howard C. Taylor of Roosevelt Hospital and Dr. William Healy of Fordham Hospital will be on the staff of the new hospital temporarily. All the nurses will be negroes.

Exercise attended by about 2,000 negroes were held in 133d Street, William Bennett, who spoke from an automobile, called the breaking of ground for the new structure an historical event. Major Harry J. Watson of Base Hospital 1, Williamsbridge, representing the Surgeon General of the United States, lifted the first shovelful of earth. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the 15th Infantry Band. Before the exercises began a parade was held, in which negro Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, and Elks took part.

ORDERS A SURVEY OF ALL INDUSTRIES

War Board Establishes Section for National Inquiry to Increase War Work.

ADOPTS REGIONAL SYSTEM

Use of More Plants and Increase in Production in Those Now Working Are Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—An immediate survey of every part of the United States is to be made, in order to find out which industries not now doing war work may be utilized for that purpose, also which industries already engaged on work for the Government are able to take on additional contracts or increase their production of munitions and war supplies.

To do this the War Industries Board has established a Resources and Conversion Section, with Charles A. Otis, former President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as chief.

The country has been divided into twenty regional groups, each of which will be organized through its commercial associations. One organization in each region has been selected to take the initiative in bringing about a definite organization. The commercial body chosen to do this preliminary work will communicate with every other business association in its region and with the industries not represented in such associations, and arrange for a general meeting at which plans for organization will be perfected. When that is done it is expected that one man will be named in each region to act as the direct representative of Mr. Otis in handling business between the region and the Resources and Conversion Section.

Every type of industry, whether represented in commercial organizations or not, will be asked to co-operate. The regional system is intended to supplement the work of the National War Service Committees of the industries, some of which are already effectively co-operating with the Government, while others are in process of formation. Many industries are not so organized as to permit representation by a National War Service Committee.

By the regional system it is purposed to look after the requirements of these scattered industries and provide a means by which greater impetus can be given to increasing production in every part of the country. It is believed that this will result in great measure in preventing further dislocation of labor, new housing programs, unnecessary expansion of plants, and freight congestion. It will be an object also to provide work for industries whose normal output is being reduced without their resources being employed in new directions.

RENEWS HIS DRIVE ON NONFIGHTERS

Madden Resolutions Ask President and Departments about Men of Army Age Doing Clerical Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Estimating that there are 20,000 men of military age performing civilian and nonessential war duty in departments of the Government, Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois will introduce additional resolutions tomorrow in furtherance of his plan to force these persons into active service.

Mr. Madden, who wants the Selective Draft act literally carried out, was influential in having passed by the House a resolution requiring heads of departments to report the number of men of draft age holding civilian positions. Of the two resolutions he will offer tomorrow one calls upon President Wilson to report to the House the number of employes of military age engaged in the work of the boards and commissions created by the President.

The second resolution is aimed at the War and Navy departments, in which, it is charged, thousands of men of military age occupy clerical positions whose work could be done by men declared defective for active military service. It is also charged that sons of influential men have been placed in the Naval Reserve, where they are not subject to danger, thus obviating membership by them in the drafted army.

"I am told that there have been some abuses of the selective draft law and that young men have obtained preferred classification by reason of influence," said Mr. Madden. "There is a great absence of men in Class 1, and with 6,000,000 in the preferred classification I think it is time to shake up the latter."

SHELL-LOADING PLANT STARTS OPERATIONS

Women Among the Workers in the First of Four $5,000,000 Federal Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Baker has been advised by the Acting Chief of Ordnance, General C. C. Williams, that the first of the new Government plants for filling shells with explosives began operation last week. The second plant will begin operations late this month, another in July, and a fourth in August. These plants are costing $5,000,000 each, and cover from 2,000 to 6,000 acres.

The plans call for a total daily loading of 100,000 75-millimeter shells, 48,000 155-millimeter shells, and 16,000 8-inch and larger. Two of the plants will, in addition, be called on for 15,000 4.7 shells daily. These shells will be in addition to the heavy production of private plants working on Government contracts. Six plants are loading 75-millimeter shells, two of them 155-millimeter, four 4.7 shells, and two 8-inch and larger. Three private factories already are loading 150,000 fuses and boosters daily, and a fourth plant is almost ready for production. Four Government plants will be added to these as rapidly as they can be built. Five plants are loading shrapnel, turning out a total of 75,000 daily, divided among 75-millimeter, 155-millimeter, and 4.7 sizes.

Of the 16,000 laborers who will start work on shell loading for the Government, 4,000 will be women. Ultimately it is expected that 60 per cent. of the total employed will be women. They have been found available for everything from painting and cleaning to the actual pouring of the explosives for the biggest shells.

Machinery has successfully replaced hand labor. In the case of shrapnel a laborer could load seven shells on hour. The American method of a pneumatic vibrating machine submitted for the hand-jolting process enables a man to work on five shells simultaneously and load fifty shells in an hour.

BIG PRESBYTERIAN PROJECTS

To Raise $600,000 for War Work and Get 1,000,000 New Members.

Announcement was made in Presbyterian churches of this city yesterday of two big Presbyterian projects, in which churches of New York are expected to take part. One is the raising of $600,000 for war work. Of this sum $100,000 is to go to the equipment of Presbyterians who are now in the service or who may be appointed as Chaplains. The other $500,000 is for the general fund of the Presbyterian churches of the northern States in behalf of winning the war.

At least 500 rallies are planned to explain to the people the aims of the war, and to win backing for the Government in carrying forward those aims.

The second project announced is the raising of $75,000,000 within five years and to get 1,000,000 new members for the Presbyterian Church. It is to be known as a "New Era" campaign, and is to strengthen Presbyterianism following the war.

EAST SIDE SEES AUTO CHASE

Police Commander Car to Pursue a Reckless Driver.

Hundreds of persons in Third Avenue between 111th and 114th Streets watched an exciting police chase early last evening as Anthony Garafola, of 2,161 First Avenue, who was driving an automobile, attempted to escape arrest after having collided with another automobile driven by David Winfield, a negro, of 256 East 112th Street, in which were its owner, Dr. F. Fortunato, 256 East 112th Street, and his two daughters. Both daughters were slightly injured.

According to the police, Garafola was speeding down Third Avenue on the wrong side of the thoroughfare, and at 114th Street he turned to avoid smashing into a surface car and hit the automobile. As he did not stop, Policeman Michael King, of the East 104th Street Station, commandeered a nearby automobile and pursued him. Garafola continued to 111th Street, turning east to Second Avenue, where he was overtaken. He was charged with reckless driving and refusing to stop when ordered by a policeman.

Andrew Alexander

548 Fifth Ave. (A-A) at 45th Street

Women's White Low Shoes

Smart models that fit beautifully and are as serviceable as they are dainty

White Buckskin *Oxfords*, plain or wing tips, Cuban or Louis heels; some with white soles and heels. **$12**

White Buckskin Pumps, wing tips and perforations; low heels and light welted soles. **$10**

White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords - - $5.50 to $7

FOUNDED 1856

INFERIOR clothing cannot be camouflaged by a price tag. Sooner or later the deception becomes transparent and the low price becomes an extravagance. The reputation behind our clothes for men and boys makes the prices charged for them actual economic investments. The test of time in quality shows to every advantage.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

The most delicious and popular form in which corn was ever served ——

POST TOASTIES

USE PACKARD TRANSPORTATION WHERE RAILROAD SCHEDULES FAIL

PASSENGER trains are few and far between these days, when freight must have the right of way.

The busy man who relies solely on them pays a heavy price for his dependence. Many and many a time could he keep his engagements by leaving in his Packard long after the last train has gone. Many and many a too early start could he save himself by using modern transportation—the kind that starts at the efficient moment—neither too soon nor too late to reach its destination when it should.

Packard transportation schedules are made according to the owner's needs, and his car leaves and arrives where he wills—not merely at the nearest station. Old methods will do for the idler, but the business man of these exacting days must use the business car.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* NEW YORK
Automotive Transportation Engineers
BROADWAY AT 61ST STREET · NEW YORK

BROOKLYN · LONG ISLAND CITY · WHITE PLAINS · POUGHKEEPSIE · NEWARK · PATERSON
PLAINFIELD · JERSEY CITY · HARTFORD · NEW HAVEN · NEW LONDON · SPRINGFIELD · PITTSFIELD

Packard TWIN SIX

STARTS WHEN YOU'RE READY

Ask the man who owns one

RIDICULE ATTEMPT TO SMIRCH MUEHLON

Swiss Amused at the German Charge That Kaiser's Accuser Is Unbalanced.

BERLIN CALLS HIM TO ARMY

Krupp Ex-Director Accepts Deserter's Role in Order to Continue Revelations.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, May 6.—Except the Lichnowsky revelations, there have been no such interesting and important statements concerning the responsibility for the war as those contained in a volume by Dr. Wilhelm Mühlon, former Director of the Krupp works at Essen. Dr. Mühlon is now in Switzerland, where he has bought a good deal of land and an old country house near Berne and settled there with his family.

Recently in the German Reichstag it was stated that Dr. Mühlon was mentally unbalanced. Nevertheless, he was called up for military service only a few weeks ago, in the hope that he would then cross the Swiss frontier into Germany in order to be examined, when, of course, an end could have been made of him. Dr. Mühlon has thought it best to remain in Switzerland, although by so doing he constitutes himself a deserter, and although the position of deserters in Switzerland at present is not altogether a pleasant one.

"Mentally unbalanced!" Yet it is not so long since the firm of Krupp, which presumably would hardly have attained such importance if it had had mentally unbalanced men as its Director was paying Dr. Mühlon an annual salary of 200,000 marks, besides which he received certain percentages which considerably augmented his income. Moreover, when Dr. Mühlon sent in his resignation as a Director of Krupps, the other members of the board approached him with an offer to make him their Chairman if he would remain.

Called a Patriotic German.

Again, there are a number of Swiss in good positions, some of them personally known to me, who have had dealings with Dr. Mühlon, and are certainly thoroughly well able to detect any signs of lack of mental balance or "nervousness." They one and all laugh to scorn the notion of Dr. Mühlon being anything but thoroughly normal. On the contrary, they agree in describing him as exceptionally shrewd and clear-headed, and, what is more, they assert that he is a thoroughly patriotic German, who yearns to see his country released from its present rulers.

In the face of so much concurrent testimony it is useless for the Potsdam plotters to pretend that Mühlon, who happens to have written what is disagreeable to them, is mentally unbalanced, nervous or anything else abnormal.

"I am able to state that Dr. Mühlon did not intend to publish his diary until these statements were made about him in the Reichstag, and now, when people read the book the world in general will be able to laugh to scorn the notion of a mentally unbalanced man having so clear, and logical a style.

After giving a general account—"written in the first days of August, 1914"—of how the war came about, Dr. Mühlon begins his day-to-day record, the first entry in which is dated Aug. 4, 1914. I have been privileged to see the work in proof.

Nothing appears more clearly from this diary than the fact that Dr. Mühlon considers—for excellent reasons based on facts, which he cites in detail—that Austria, by her intolerance and lack of conciliation generally, were mainly responsible for the outbreak of the war, and that the individual most responsible for rushing Europe into it was the German Emperor. In the first part of his diary he refers to Austria as "an antiquated, harsh, self-seeking, greedy, hypocritical form of a State, a colossus with feet of clay."

I may also give one quotation, under date Sept. 5, 1914:

"Today two Turkish officers called upon me. They were very well pleased with the course the war was taking, because they said it was again making Turkey mistress of Islam. Everything was going on as well as could be: the Sublime Porte and Germany were at one, and Turkey was only waiting for a fair in order to join in the fray.

"The Turkish fleet commanded by Germans, could first of all set matters to rights in the Black Sea. Large numbers of Turkish troops had been going for some time past to Trebizond, and being by sea, without let in any way molested. Russian Armenia and all territories, including the Caucasus and far beyond it, would soon be freed from Russian domination. They were in touch with Persia, Afghanistan, and the Mohammedan populations of India. They had come to a complete understanding with the Sheiks in Arabia, who at a sign from the Caliph would invade British territory. An army was being formed in Damascus to march on Egypt. A general rising in all countries united by religious ties with the Sultan would abolish the Government of the Russians and the English."

Dr. Mühlon remarks that these two Turkish officers looked on Germany as the true friend of Turkey, but as in the Spring of 1914 he had been twice in Constantinople, he could hardly believe his ears. Since that time, however, Germany had been sending quantities of very valuable war material by rail via Rumania and Bulgaria to Constantinople, and in these few months or even weeks the Turks had completely turned round.

The work of the Germans in Belgium during the first months of the war is fully described in this diary. Dr. Mühlon deals with the cruelties and abominations committed by the Germans, quoting in corroboration the statements of Krupp's representative in Belgium, who was an eyewitness of many of them.

BOY IMPRISONED UNDER PIER

Rescued by Police and Firemen After Two Hour Race with Tide.

The Police and Fire Departments, assisted by rivermen and volunteers, last night rescued a fourteen-year-old boy who was imprisoned under the pier of the Charities Department at the foot of East Fifty-first Street. The rescue was accomplished after more than two and a half hours' work by sawing through a beam in the floor. Through the hole the boy was pulled to safety just as the tide was ready to engulf him.

Five young men, including George Cassinell of 334 East Forty-eighth Street and his older brother Peter, went out on the river for a sail early in the evening. There was but little wind, and their craft, caught in the strong tide, drifted against the Charities pier, and was capsized. A policeman saw the accident and the men on the department boat Thomas M. Muiry, the lifeboat crew of the Allen Point Boat Club, and a number of civilians answered to his whistles for help.

All were rescued except George Cassinell, and it was thought he had been swept under the pier and drowned. The boat crew pulled their boat under the pier, and were surprised to hear the lad calling for help. Twelve-inch timbers running about the outside of the pier-head piles extend to a depth of ten feet under the water and form an inclosed prison. The boy had been sucked by the tide under this under-water line of timbers, and had been cast up inside the inclosure. It was decided that the only way to rescue him was to cut through the beams on the river side of the pier. After an hour and a half of work this plan was discarded as impracticable, and the rescuers decided the way to reach the imprisoned boy was by cutting through the floor of the pier.

Racing against the rising tide, and encouraged by the boy's frequent commands to hurry up, the rescuers worked with a will, and the hole was soon cut through. Cassinell was pulled to safety, not much the worse for his experience. He went home after refusing medical attention.

DEMOCRATIC ENGLAND.

Frank Dilnot Tells About It and the Welcome Awaiting Our Men There.

"Some stories of Democratic England" were given by Frank Dilnot, correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, at Christ Church, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, last night. Mr. Dilnot described the liberty-loving spirit of the common people of England, and how in spite of a blot like that of 1776, Parliament had withstood domination of nobles and royalty.

As an instance of the mixture of ancient ritual and the democratic spirit he cited the continuing custom of shutting the door of the Commons in face of messengers from the House of Lords and then admitting them as an act of grace to demonstrate that the Commons were masters in their own house. A custom which had come down from the days of the Norman Conquest was that in which the King's assent was still given to acts of Parliament in the old Norman French, "Le roy le veult."

"And this country of ancient tradition and old customs," he said, "is nevertheless the most advanced democracy in the world, for the power of the British labor movement is greater than that in any other country. The trade unions federated together include nearly 4,000,000 members, representing probably 18,000,000 of the population. There are seven labor leaders in the Ministry, three of them being in the Cabinet.

"There are forty labor leaders in Parliament as a separate party, representing the organized workers, and it is safe to say that no Government could last a month which had massed against it the solid labor movement of the country. The war has produced great steps toward a sober socialism, for in addition to telegraphs and the post office, previously owned by the Government, there are now under Government control the railroads, the coal mines, and most of the factories, while the drink traffic is restricted and may soon be entirely in Government hands."

In legislation and administration the labor movement, he said, had borne an important part for years, and all the signs pointed to an enormous increase in its influence. Dilnot pointed out, however, that the progress was one made step by step, that the labor leaders were tested men of judgment, character, and capacity, and that they were at the poles apart from wild revolutionists.

"I have been asked why we have a King," he continued. "We have a King because as the head of the State he best represents not only the will but the emotions of the people, is a continuing symbol to them of glorious centuries of history. More than that he is the best expedient in view of the temperament of the people for practical democratic Government, since he acts only on the advice of his Government and that Government is kept in being by a majority of the Commons.

"The King of England does not sit on his throne, issuing orders to his Ministers and hitting over the head with his sceptre the people who oppose his will. He is a democratic English gentleman of simple tastes, loving his family fireside, devoted to his duty of co-operation with his Government."

Mr. Dilnot pointed out that the King had as his Prime Minister a man who was reared in the cottage of a cobbler uncle and now respected and admired not only by all classes in England but by the people of the allied countries as well.

Speaking of the great educational influence on both England and America of the millions of American soldiers who will go to Europe, Mr. Dilnot said that every sailor and soldier would be received with the warmest personal welcome in England. "Let any one of them who is lonely speak to the first man or woman he meets in the street and he will find a cordial reception," he said.

"They all come back with a thousand sidelights. England is not a student nor imperialistic nation, but a country of homely, kindly people with warm hearts for all their friends."

ISSUE $60,000,000 BONDS.

Armour & Co. Announce Change to a Stockholders' Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—J. Ogden Armour announced tonight that Armour & Co. had decided to change from a closed corporation to a stockholding concern. An issue of $60,000,000 of 6 per cent. gold debenture bonds is announced. The new capital will be used to handle war orders. The entire $60,000,000 issue is to be handled by Chicago financiers, and thus becomes the largest financial deal ever projected outside of New York.

In a statement from Armour & Co. it is explained that the company has sold the issue to a syndicate composed of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, First National Bank, First Trust and Savings Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and Halsey, Stuart & Co.

The debentures will be dated June 15, 1918, and will mature in five annual installments, $10,000,000 each, June 15, 1919, to 1924, inclusive, callable at par at the option of the company on sixty days notice. They will be convertible at any time at the option of the holder at par into 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Armour & Co. of an issue to be listed on the stock exchanges of Chicago and New York.

The debentures will be direct obligations of Armour & Co. with total assets of $314,174,135.80 and with no lien on its property except its first closed mortgage (dated June 1, 1909, due June 1, 1929,) for $50,000,000. The entire proceeds of the issue will be devoted to the reduction of the company's current liabilities, according to the statement.

PICKS UP SHOOTING VICTIMS

But Chauffeur Cannot Tell How Two Men Were Wounded.

A touring car drove to New York Hospital last night and two men were lifted out and taken into the hospital by the chauffeur and another man. In the confusion the man ran away, leaving the chauffeur. According to the story told by the driver of the machine, he was driving on Hudson Street shortly after 9 o'clock when he heard several shots. At the corner of Perry Street he was stopped, he said, and the two men were put into his car by several others, and he was told to drive to the hospital.

The two men in the hospital gave their names as Charles Mongolli, 23 years old, a clerk, of 9 Commerce Street, suffering from a bullet wound in his stomach, and Charles Madden, 26, of 622 East 136th Street, shot in the left elbow. Mongolli was in too serious a condition to talk to detectives, who were sent there upon receipt of information of the shooting. Madden appeared to be in a stupor. The chauffeur was held in the institution and questioned by detectives.

DOCTORS UNITE FOR SERVICE

Medical Association Devises Plan Whereby All May Be Useful.

CHICAGO, June 9.—More doctors for the army and navy will be made available by the creation of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, as its working was explained today at the first meeting in connection with the convention of the American Medical Association.

The corps will consist of men and women who are ineligible for active service because of age or physical disability. The members will be designated by a badge from the National Council of Defense.

Any doctor, not wearing a badge or not in uniform, will be identified as one who has not expressed a willingness to serve his country. Georgia, California, and other States reported that they had already begun a survey of the problems within their borders.

SHOW 'DEVIL DOGS' IN TRAINING CAMP

Pictures of United States Marines Arouse Enthusiasm of Movie Audience.

MAE MARSH IN NEW PLAY

George M. Cohan in "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" Has Great Chance to Wave the Flag.

Those for whom the recent dispatches from Europe were an introduction to the United States Marines as "Devil Dogs" may get some idea of why these soldiers fight as they do from the pictures of others of their corps in training shown this week at the Rivoli as part of the Animated Pictorial. S. L. Rothapfel, managing director of the Rivoli and Rialto, is a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, and has just returned from a trip through the camps of the South on which he obtained official moving pictures of every phase of activity at them. The first installment of these pictures began its week at the Rivoli yesterday, and includes views of marines being trained and drilled for just such work as those in France are now doing. This gives the pictures a timeliness that is sure to make them popular, apart from their excellent quality as photographs. They were received with enthusiastic applause yesterday.

As part of the Rivoli's timely program Greek Evans sings "The Americans Come," by Fay Foster, in a costume and setting suggestive of France.

George Cohan and Lots of Flags.

And, to add to the patriotic fervor of the Rivoli's bill, there is George M. Cohan in "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," which is chiefly concerned with the American flag and prohibition, both so prominently identified with the war. The stage version of the play, which was seen on Broadway too recently to need detailed description, has been brought bang up to the moment by the extensive and intensive use of the flag, pro-German villains, all-American heroes, and Fourth of July fireworks. Mr. Cohan himself takes the part of the bartender, who does not drink, and finally sets out, like Billy Sunday, to make everybody else stop drinking, too. He puts pep and zest into the part, and does at least as much as the flag to make the play go. No one will be carried away by "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," nor is it likely to be remembered long as anything remarkable, but it will provide good entertainment, and some excellent prohibition arguments for many.

The second series of pictures of "Mexico Today," released by the Educational Films Corporation, supplies the Rivoli's program with a good scenic number, and the music is up to the theatre's standard.

"Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's Expedition Into the Wilds," shown at the Strand this week, is an interesting record of part of the Colonel's South American trip, and it is easy to believe, after viewing the pictures, that they include scenes of Indians and places never before photographed. Some of the pictures show people of a character unfamiliar even to screen travelers, and, of course, for many there is a joy unexcelled in seeing Colonel Roosevelt as only wild animals and jungle companions are permitted to see him in the flesh. The principal disappointment in the pictures is that they are not as good photographically as most of the outdoor movies exhibited today.

Mae Marsh in New Play.

"All Woman," with Mae Marsh in the leading rôle, is the Strand's photoplay offering. Classed with the output of the best producing companies, the play is about the average, which means that some people will consider it remarkably good and others inexcusably bad. The story is about a city working-girl who inherits a hotel in the country, to which she goes imagining it some palatial mountain resort. She finds a disreputable tavern, only the bar of which is in use, one Kibby, a thoroughly rough customer, having possession of it through a lease which Susan Sweeney, the heroine, cannot break. Susan can occupy the eating and sleeping part of the building, however, and this she does, proceeding to clean it up, open it for occupancy, and attract customers. She finally is impelled to clean up the barroom, too, and as a result there is a scene that serves to revive the fame of Carrie Nation.

Following her impulse to help every one who needs help, the girl gets drawn into the plots and plans of the village folk, and finally led into an encounter with the villain, a crooked Town Treasurer, who steals a page from the hotel register that would be damning to the reputation of Miriam Strong, sister of Austin Strong, a local reformer, and, of course, the hero of the piece. Before Strong and Susan Sweeney finally agree that they must marry and live happily ever afterward, the villain is killed, Miriam's reputation is saved, and a momentary suspicion of Susan is swept out of the hero's mind.

Elsie Ferguson is in a play called "A Doll's House" at the Rialto this week, an Artcraft picture directed by Maurice Tourneur, which, as a movie, has some merit in both its staging and acting. There is, however, a mistake on the program, which reads: "A Doll's House, by Henrik Ibsen." Whoever wrote the screen piece had probably read Ibsen's play or heard about it, but merely used the story of a wife who forges her father's name and later leaves her husband as material for scenario.

"Views of St. Croix" is the second subject of The Evening Mail's travel pictures, and makes spectators acquainted with something of the topography and life on the Virgin Islands.

"Smashing Through," with Herbert Rawlinson, had its first showing at the Broadway Theatre yesterday, and will continue through the week.

Stop Patchogue Benefit for 307th.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 9.—Dr. E. Agate Foster, President of the Village Board of Trustee, tonight stopped a soldiers' benefit performance in the Palace Theatre here because the moving picture show was given after the Trustees had refused permission for the performance, contending that it was contrary to the village ordinances and the wishes of the public. Nathan Goldstein, the manager of the theatre, said that the proceeds were to have been donated to a tobacco fund for a company in the 307th Infantry. About 500 persons left the theatre, after the manager had denounced the attitude of the village authorities, and refused to hear Dr. Foster's explanation.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association will begin its twenty-third annual convention tomorrow at Canarsie, which will conclude with a parade on Thursday.

The annual council of the National Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses held its opening session last night at St. Stephen's Church, in Sixty-ninth Street, east of Broadway. Services will be held again Tuesday at 8 and 11 o'clock. Wednesday a breakfast will be given for delegates, visitors, and guests, and the first business session will be opened at 10 o'clock. St. Barnabas Guild is an organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church for nurses, which seeks to keep them mindful of the spiritual nature of their work.

Today 2,000 kindergarten children will assemble on the Long Meadow, Prospect Park, at 10 o'clock, to take part in a kindergarten play festival. The games and songs will be accompanied by the Commercial High School Band.

To train competent welfare workers in the handling of social conditions arising out of the war, Fordham University will open a free course, lasting three weeks, in the School of Sociology and Social Service, Woolworth Building, next Monday. This complimentary course is open to all American college graduates, teachers, nurses, and others desirous of serving their country by intelligent social service at this time, when the call for workers is so insistent and the supply so inadequate. In addition to this course, Fordham University School of Sociology and Social Service will continue its free French course for soldiers, sailors, nurses, and others registered for service abroad.

SALVATION ARMY HEAD WILL GO TO FRANCE

Commander Evangeline Booth to Investigate Needs of Her War Workers at Front.

After a special conference with national board members and provincial officers from various parts of the United States, Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the forces of the Salvation Army in America, will sail for France at a very early date to inspect the equipment and investigate the future needs of the Salvation Army war workers at the front, and to confer with her representative in France, Colonel William Barker. Commander Booth will go to the furthest outposts where Salvationists are on duty and will set in motion the task of accounting to the American public for every dollar expended for war work purposes.

A group of fourteen Salvation Army war workers arrived here yesterday from Western points and are awaiting the sailing of a Government ship to enter upon special duty on the other side. The party is in charge of Brigadier George H. Davis, a veteran member of the Salvation Army, principal of the territorial training colleges of the Salvation Army in this country, with headquarters at Chicago. In the party are two professional men, one a doctor and the other a dentist, who have abandoned their practices for war work and who are now members of the Salvation Army. One is Dr. Charles T. Wheeler and the other Dr. P. H. Howard, both of St. Louis.

Another member of the party is Envoy S. P. Van Sant, President of a bank at Sterling, Ill., but who has long been interested in the Salvation Army. Of the women in the party Miss Jessie Winters of Houston, Texas, left a lucrative place to go to the front, with the rank of Lieutenant; Miss A. Swenson, who was the city nurse of Marionette, Wis., at $200 a month, resigned to go to France and work with the Salvation Army without salary, and Miss Cecil Burdick, a telephone exchange manager at Houston, with a salary of $110 a month, sails as a cadet.

ARREST 101 SLACKERS.

Policemen in Downtown Precincts Round Up Men of Draft Age.

The police of four downtown precincts arrested 101 men yesterday of selective draft age, all of whom admitted they had avoided registration and had failed to answer the questionnaire. The largest number of slackers, seventy-one, were rounded up by policemen of the Fifth Street Station. The others were taken to the Elizabeth, Clinton, and Mercer Street Stations. Each prisoner is classed as a deserter and is liable to a year in prison.

Some of the men were caught by secret information sent to the police, but most of them were picked up on the streets by men on post, who may receive a reward of $50 for each arrest, of which 2 per cent. will go to the Police Pension Fund. One policeman is said to have $750 due him from the Government for this work.

About 85 per cent. of the men questioned claimed Polish nationality. One of them said he had been here three years and was earning $43 a week as a machinist, which was his motive for dodging the draft law. The Government will reimburse itself for the rewards of capture out of the wages due the men or from their future earnings, or if put into the army the amount of the reward will be deducted from their pay.

Shows for Enlisted Men.

Soldiers and sailors of both the American and allied forces were entertained last night by "Polly With a Past" at the Belasco Theatre and "A Tailor Made Man" at the Cohan & Harris. The performance at the Belasco was under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief, and Miss Grace George acted as hostess. Cohan & Harris were the hosts at their theatre, which was principally filled with men from Camp Upton. A uniform was a pass at either house, and as many passes were used as there were seats—and more.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Government moving pictures showing the allied tanks in action will be exhibited for the first time at an entertainment at the Century Theatre on Tuesday evening of next week for the benefit of the Tank Service.

The gross receipts from Saturday afternoon's performance of "Biff, Bang!" amounting to $2,450, were devoted to the Actors' Fund of America.

"Double Exposure," a farce by Avery Hopwood, author of "Fair and Warmer," will be put into rehearsal by Selwyn & Co. today.

The Stage Women's War Relief has opened a bureau for supplying entertainment at camps at 366 Fifth Avenue. Among the actresses devoting their time to the camps and acting as Captains of programs are Amelia Bingham, Grace Leigh, Claire Cassel, Augusta Glose, Patricia Henshaw, and Mabelle Adams.

Leo Carrillo will visit the shipyards of the Pacific Coast this Summer under the auspices of the National Marine League for the purpose of entertaining the workers in them.

A moving picture theatre, the apparatus of which was installed by Frank Hammond, chief operator at the Strand, will be opened today at May's Landing, N. J., for the benefit of the Bethlehem Steel Company's war workmen there.

The Six Brown Brothers, saxaphone players; Whiting and Burt, "song-sayers," and Muriel de Forest, dancer and singer, will be added to the cast of the Midnight Frolic tonight.

John Cort announces three productions for early Fall. "Gloriana," by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, with Eleanor Painter and Joseph Lertora in the leading roles. "Fiddlers Three," with Louis Bennison, and "The Accomplice," by Max Marcin, with Josephine Victor.

Dorothy Gish, one of the stars in D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," will arrive in New York today and make a talk from the stage of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre during the film's intermission at Wednesday's matinee.

CAMPANINI PLANS MORE OPERA HERE

Director Aims at Ten Weeks' Seasons East and West After the War.

GALLI-CURCI NEW AS LINDA

Raisa as Norma, Garden as Tosca, Muratore Otello, in Month's Visit Next Season.

Cleofonte Campanini, General Director of the Chicago Opera Association, in announcing yesterday the first details of his plans for another visit of the Western stars to New York next season said that, while at present only a month was arranged for, beginning Jan. 27 next, the renewal of subscriptions now in progress at the office here in charge of John Brown led him to believe that New York was ready to welcome a much longer term. Last January and February his company took in $170,000 in four weeks at the Lexington.

"The idea has become fixed in my mind," said Mr. Campanini, "that, with the return of better times, of normal conditions in the theatrical world, we may well increase our stay in New York to, say, ten weeks each year. That will divide our season equally between Chicago and this city. In saying this I am not thinking of competing with the Metropolitan. The fact seems to be that there is a public for both."

The Chicago Opera has a contract for five years at the Lexington, with the option of extending the number of months to be reserved for opera each year. Work is now in progress on improvements, such as sinking the floor of the orchestra pit, taking out the first two rows of chairs, and providing mechanical conveniences on the stage, where the more elaborate productions gave much difficulty in handling scenery last Winter.

Mme. Galli-Curci, the Director said, will return with the company next season, and he has planned for her two revivals of operas she has not sung here, "Linda di Chamounix," by Donizetti, a favorite rôle of Patti, and "Crispino e la Comare," by Brothers Ricci, which Tetrazzini sang at Hammerstein's. Rosa Raisa will be heard in Bellini's "Norma," Muratore in Verdi's "Otello," Mary Garden in Puccini's "Tosca," and Carolina Lazzari, a young artist of promise, in Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila."

"Besides special operas for individual stars," Mr. Campanini said, "I expect to give 'Falstaff,' the last opera of Verdi, with a cast which yet depends on certain artists to be secured. I shall also revive other works of the Italian repertory, from Rossini's 'William Tell,' a famous old-timer, to Mascagni's 'Isabeau,' new last year. Miss Lazzari and Mr. Stracciari will sing with Mme. Galli-Curci in 'Linda.'"

There will be a three weeks tour of Western cities before the Chicago season opens in November. Among the ten or dozen towns to be visited are Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Houston, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and St. Louis. Galli-Curci and Stracciari will appear in each place. "The Barber of Seville," and Mary Garden will alternate in "Tosca" and "Thaïs."

New York's four weeks will follow the usual ten in Chicago. There will be twenty-eight performances at the Lexington, seven each week, and an occasional "extra" on a Thursday afternoon. There will also be two weeks in Boston, where both the Chicago and Metropolitan companies found an eager public for grand opera last Spring.

"Once more famous artists are on my list, in spite of war," said the impresario with a smile. "I have a French tenor and two Italians, as well as a French mezzo-soprano and an Italian basso-cantante, all artists of distinction. Their names I shall withhold until the pending contracts are signed, not before."

Mr. Campanini has a lively sense of humor after many years of dealing with temperamental opera stars.

"There was Mme. Kousnietsoff, a Russian," he exclaimed. "She took my $1,000 guarantee, and I never received so much as a letter from her afterward. She went to Russia in the war to save her husband—and my money," at which reminiscence Campanini laughed aloud.

"But we have others whom New York will recognize. Mr. Journet has sent word that he is coming back next Fall. Mr. Maguenat and Mr. Dufrann will sing again with Miss Garden in Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande.' There is a new Italian conductor, and a new Frenchman, Louis Hasselmans, who has led his own orchestra in Paris and conducted at the Opera Comique."

Asked if he himself would again conduct opera, as he had at the Manhattan and long ago at that of the Metropolitan, when his brother, Italo Campanini, was the favorite tenor of New York in the early days, Mr. Campanini said he fully expected to resume more active work, as his health was much improved after a recent holiday in Havana.

"We no longer come to New York as strangers," he concluded. "We know our theatre, the public knows our singers, and we have a repertory to start on. Mr. Sturani and Mr. Charlier will again be in charge of operas we gave last season, and we can devote time to new productions without attempting the impossible, as we had to do then."

MUSIC NOTES.

The National Association of Sheet Music Dealers and that of Sheet Music Publishers will hold their annual conventions here, beginning today and tomorrow, respectively, at the Hotel McAlpin.

The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind will give its annual commencement concert tomorrow evening in the hall of the Institute at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue.

John Bland, Clara Pasvolsky, Sara Gurowitsch, and other New Yorkers will take part in a series of Summer concerts at Delaware Water Gap arranged by Julius Hopp and beginning on July 4.

LAUDS MORALITY OF TROOPS

Heroes Are Found Among Men Neglected by Churches, Pastor Asserts.

Captain W. A. Cameron, pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church of Montreal, Canada, delivered an address at the First Baptist Church, at Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday, in which he lauded the morality of the allied troops abroad. Denouncing as gross falsehoods and exaggerations the reports of alleged drunkenness and loose living among the soldiers, he said that the men at the front represented the cleanest type of manhood. He spoke of the religious life of the trenches and described the eagerness with which soldiers, brought face to face with death every day, sought communion with their spiritual teachers.

Captain Cameron, as lecturer of the Canadian Y. M. C. A., assigned to the Canadian troops, had spent three years at the front, always in closest touch with the men on the firing line. Far from finding any relaxation of moral standards among the men, he said, his observation of them at the front impressed him with the nobility of ordinary human nature.

"The great qualities of character and manhood, which these soldiers at the front reveal every day in the face of death," he said, "are qualities which must have existed before. There is a great crowd out yonder, that many churches, dying of respectability, had very little use for, but in the trenches, by their Christ-like unselfishness, they have been transformed into heroes. One of the problems of the church is to fit these men into their scheme of things. I said the qualities of greatness which we see in these men today must have existed before. It would be unfair to judge otherwise. The war has merely called them out. The church has never presented a sufficiently strong appeal to these men to evoke what was best in them.

"The suffering and sacrifice at the front are melting these men together, as never before, in bonds of spiritual comradeship. Selfishness and denominationalism have disappeared. An Army Surgeon, before operating on a wounded soldier, inquired as to his denomination and the wounded soldier only replied, 'I am a butcher.' The men at the front are realizing the true meaning of true religion. They are sacrificing their lives to the highest of ideals and in that act are serving the cause of humanity with Christ-like greatness. The religion of the trenches, in short, is the great religion—which brings what is best and noblest out of men."

WANTS WAR RELIEF MERGED

Civic Problem Board Urges That City's 1,000 Agencies Be United.

The Committee on Civic Problems of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense made public a report yesterday urging that all local war relief agencies in the city be formed into a large unit, to be presided over by an Executive Committee of not more than fifteen members. The report suggested that ex officio members of the committee should be the President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Education, the Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, and the Chairman of the Committee on Civic Problems.

It was pointed out in the report that there were already more than 1,000 organizations for war work of one kind or another in existence in the city. It is urged in the report that their work should be harmonized and placed to some extent under the control or supervision of the city administration. It is asserted that this plan is based on a suggestion in a speech by President Wilson for the "fusion of energies now scattered." An elaborate system of machinery for the proposed organization is outlined in the report. Members of the Mayor's Committee will meet in the Aldermanic chamber at City Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the plans for grouping war relief agencies in a single official organization.

BUS IN CRASH WITH CAR.

Twenty Persons Hurt, and Trolley Motorman Has Leg Broken.

A bus of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and a trolley car of the New York Railways Company collided at 153d Street and Macomb's Place last night and twenty persons were injured. The heavy body of the car smashed the front of the bus and most of those who were injured were passengers on the latter vehicle. The trolley car, in charge of Motorman Joseph Mendiusno of 231 West 145th Street, was going north toward Central Bridge and the bus was coming east. The streets cross at the point of accident diagonally.

The two vehicles came together almost head-on, and witnesses said it was hard to determine which collided with the other. The front of the bus and the front platform of the car were wrecked. Adolph Inner, the chauffeur of the bus, was thrown from his seat and Mendiusno was caught in the wreckage of the car. When he was rescued it was found that his left leg was broken. The crash and the screams of the frightened passengers brought hundreds to the scene. Most of the injured were hit by being thrown up against the sides or seats or cut by flying glass. The most seriously injured passenger was Mrs. Mary Delahanty of 305 East 200th Street. She was taken home in an automobile, suffering a possible fracture of the skull.

Stefansson Is Well Again.

DAWSON, Y. T., June 9.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, has fully recovered from typhoid fever, with which he was stricken on Herschel Island last April, according to a message received here today from Fort Yukon, where he was brought on a dog sledge several weeks ago.

REPORT AIRPLANE SITUATION BETTER

Senators Back from Inspecting Plants Predict Quantity Production Very Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Members of the Senate Military Sub-Committee investigating airplane production, returned to Washington today after visiting plants in Buffalo, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Dayton. They brought word that the plants visited were rapidly reaching a quantity production basis.

Members of the sub-committee, which is composed of Senators Thomas of Colorado, Reed of Missouri, Smith of Georgia, New of Indiana, and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, declined to anticipate their report by a detailed account of the trip. They expressed themselves, however, as pleased with the showing now being made, and predicted that from now on there would be a marked improvement in the situation. The production of Liberty motors, they said, is increasing steadily, and will very shortly reach a point where it will meet American demands.

While away the Senators witnessed a number of tests of the Liberty motor. While there are certain questions yet to be worked out in order to improve and perfect it, they say, the tests were very satisfactory.

Because of the Army Appropriation bill now pending before the Military Committee, plans for resuming the inquiry are uncertain. Members of the sub-committee said their work had only started, however, and that before beginning the hearing of testimony in Washington they expected to make other inspection tours. Plants in New Jersey may be visited later this week.

WILL SPUR WAR WORK.

Conference of Manufacturers Called to Stimulate Production.

To stimulate the production of materials essential to pushing the war manufacturers from this State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Delaware will meet on Wednesday under the auspices of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Council at Atlantic City. Officials from Washington and representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy will attend.

Warren C. King, President of the council, announced yesterday that Louis Tracy of the British War Mission would describe the measures Great Britain took to protect her coasts against submarine attack. Captain N. A. Rose, British Army, will tell what English women are doing to help win the war, while Captain Francesco Mario Guardabassi will tell how the United States can best regulate its raw materials to spur the Italian aircraft production.

Senator Frelinghuysen, member of the Committee on Military Affairs and one of the investigators of the aircraft situation, will speak, following Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College, who will tell what his institution plans to do in training women to take the places of men in home warwork.

NEW COLUMBIA TRUSTEE.

Dr. Walter B. James to Represent Alumni on Governing Board.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University announced yesterday for the Board of Trustees that Dr. Walter B. James, an alumnus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the university and President of the New York Academy of Medicine, had been chosen one of the new Trustees of the institution. He will represent the alumni on the governing board, and his term will extend to June 30, 1924.

Dr. James was graduated in 1883, and has since practiced continuously in this city. He was graduated from Yale in 1879, and received the degree Master of Arts from that institution in 1908. In 1904 Columbia conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

For several years Dr. James has been a member of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and through his association with the Faculty of that institution he has become acquainted with conditions in the university. He is also physician in the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the New York County Medical Association.

Dr. James takes office with Joseph P. Grace, whose election to the Board of Trustees for a life term was announced last week.

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MORE LIGHT.

To some twenty millions of people who have done all that they could, short of a suicidal armed revolt, to fight the Austrians, the Magyars, and the Germans, the indications that "the nationalistic aspirations of the "Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs for "freedom," as Secretary LANSING puts it, are to have some help at last, make about the best news that could be brought. But it is good news for the rest of us, too, and that aside from any sympathies which may be felt for these particular nationalities. For the methods by which Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs have won recognition here, where recognition was most valued and where, strangely, it has been hardest to get, are an indication that there is something in the principle which lies at the back of the whole struggle against Germany, the idea that truth itself has a certain force which may at least help it to prevail.

These Slav peoples have furnished hundreds of thousands of troops to the Allies; they have a huge roll of martyrs both of the battlefield and the scaffold; their leaders, meeting in the shadow of the gallows, have adopted downright declarations of independence behind which the peoples stand without division. Yet their cause, one of thorough loyalty to the Allies and one which is a part of the whole principle of freedom and justice for small nations as well as for great, has had hard progress against the slowness and irresolution of those who should have been their friends.

France, to whose light the intellectuals of the two races have always looked, has stood by them through thick and thin; Russia has never been against them, and was actively for them as long as Russia was still an entity; Italy had her conflicts of aspiration with the Jugoslavs, which have lately been settled in a manner highly creditable to both nations. But England and America, where geographical conditions have made possible a more disinterested view of foreign politics than can be held on the Continent, where idealism and political altruism have always grown most thrivingly, have been fields of hard endeavor for Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs.

In the Allies' reply to President WILSON in January, 1917, they declared that "the liberation of the "Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, and "Czechoslovaks from foreign dom-"ination" was a part of their war aims. On Flag Day of last year the President said: "They" (the peoples in the Dual Monarchy) "would be "satisfied only by undisputed inde-"pendence." But in December, demanding a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, he disclaimed any desire "to impair or rearrange the "Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is "no affair of ours what they do with "their own life."

A few weeks later there was a shift to talk of federalization in Austria, and both LLOYD GEORGE and President WILSON talked of autonomy coupled with reiterated denials of intent to break up the Hapsburg monarchy.

Some of the reasons for this playing with the second partner in the enemy firm are still dark. A very large reason, it is now apparent, was the possibility of detaching Austria held forth by the Emperor's letter to SIXTUS, which was long cherished by persons who apparently failed to consider whether such a detachment at the sacrifice of principle, even if possible, would be either edifying or ultimately profitable.

Some of the causes, too, are to be found in propaganda of respectable provenance but somewhat dubious character, which has operated to devious purpose in this country, and apparently still more strongly, in England. But in so far as national policy is responsive to national sentiment, which is apt to be more than appears on the surface, the reluctance of England, and more particularly of America, to respond to the claims of Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs can be attributed to lack of information.

We in particular have been uninformed on European politics, but the American people seem to have a capacity for learning quickly in matters that touch their interest. They are beginning to learn about foreign affairs, and to learn a good deal. And when the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs laid their case before the American people, when they set about a campaign of information, the merits of their cause did their own talking. Probably thirty people have heard today of the prospective Czechoslovak republic and kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, where one knew a year ago. Till lately most Americans thought of Austria as the country where pleasant waltzes grow; and with Hungary, even more distant and consequently more unknown, our relations had been of an uninformed pleasantness. Now the American people are beginning to learn just what Austria-Hungary is as a political organism, and especially as a political organism ruling over subject peoples; and phantasms of buying off the Hapsburgs and their Janizaries are not likely to prevail very far when that knowledge is spread.

We cannot win the war merely by letting our case rest on its merits, to be sure. But by making every people of this awkwardly large alliance aware of the merits of every other people's case we can go a long way toward winning it more quickly, and winning it so that it will stay won. To this end the example by which the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs have won friends for their cause is an example that should bring good cheer. For, as an American of Czech origin said lately regarding Russia: "If we only tell the truth the Ger-"mans will lose ground, for the truth "is all against the Germans."

A SOLDIER'S FATHER.

Professor W. W. CAMPBELL of Lick Observatory has a son with whose name the world is familiar. He has just received word that this son has been slightly wounded. The son is Lieutenant DOUGLASS CAMPBELL, the first American-trained "ace." A few days ago a friend of the Professor—probably ELIPHAZ the Temanite, or BILDAD the Shuhite, or ZOPHAR the Naamathite—chose as an agreeable topic of conversation the great dangers of the kind of service in which the young man was engaged. We may infer from the Professor's answer that BILDAD dwelt on his son's youth, and deplored the possibility of a premature end; for the answer was:

"A man's life should not be meas-"ured in years, but by what he ac-"complishes. My son's letters say he "is happy to be over there."

That is the answer of a Roman—no, of an American—father. We hear a great deal, though not too much, of the sacrifice our boys are making, and a great deal, though not too much, of the heroic patriotism of their mothers. We do not hear much of father. It is well to remember occasionally that he is doing his bit, too.

SAVING THE BOURGEOISIE.

Every true Republican lover of the direct primary is, or ought to be, a venerator of Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT. If Governor WHITMAN is the Favorite Child of the Primaries, Mr. BENNETT is the head of the legitimate direct primary school. When Mr. BENNETT was nominated for Mayor by the Republican primaries, Governor WHITMAN, false to his own dogma, wouldn't support him. Mr. WHITMAN is the heretic. Mr. BENNETT is the orthodox believer.

Endeared thus to direct primarians in good and regular standing, Mr. BENNETT should be endeared to all members of "the middle class" by his heroic resolution to preserve it. Only last Tuesday he cheered the burghers by promising a five-name State ticket "pledged to resist the "effort which is being made by the "sentimental rich and the Bolshevist "element to destroy the middle "class." "The middle class" has had a first-class sleep ever since until it heard of the buffet given its champion at Albany Friday. The New York Federation of Agriculture there assembled adopted a constitution, but refused to adopt Mr. BENNETT, who was on hand to enlist recruits to his high emprise of smashing the Bolsheviki. The farmers wouldn't hear him. He left "in an angry and disappointed mood."

It is the duty of "the middle class" to be disappointed and angry, too. Clearly the federation farmers are either peasants or agrarian Junkers. Probably they are Junkers, for it is said that they favor the nomination of Attorney General LEWIS, whom Mr. BENNETT calls "the reactionary candidate." Since Mr. BENNETT'S quintet was to represent "the agricultural interests," as well as the urban "consumers and business men," the brutality of the federation is more unintelligent. The bourgeoisie has been hit hard, but courage! Bourgeois BENNETT will save us yet, as surely as he was elected Mayor. No thoughtful bourgeois can help viewing with alarm and denouncing the behavior of too many Republican farmers. They are harsh not only to Mr. BENNETT, but to the Governor, who loves a farmer as he loves the Prohibitionists and his own Republican State Committee. "Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend!"

IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Instructive are the fates of two Republican Representatives in Congress, candidates for renomination in the South Dakota primary. Mr. DILLON of the First District and Mr. JOHNSON of the Second voted against the declaration of war with Germany. Mr. DILLON is popular in his district. None the less, he was defeated. "Not because he voted against the war resolution," says The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, "for Con-"gressman JOHNSON, who swept the "Second District clean as a platter, "also voted against it. The thing "that killed DILLON was the im-"pression that he had pro-German "support and his failure to meet the "issue squarely." How did Mr. JOHNSON manage to sweep his district clean as a platter? He enlisted as a private in the war which he voted against. His picture in khaki was his irresistible campaign document. Wrong a year ago, he redeemed his error manfully. How could he help being renominated? And he is now a Second Lieutenant.

Possibly Mr. DILLON'S vote against war counted for more than The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader admits. A man who has been steadily and strongly in favor of the firm prosecution of the war since it was declared should not be punished for his mistake before the war; but evidently Mr. DILLON'S position was not as straightforward and clear as the voters insist that that of their representatives should be; and he was suspected of having fatal friends.

Senator STERLING, who didn't enter the State during the primary canvass, was easily renominated. The South Dakota Republicans approved a capable and loyal Senator. His record was sufficient.

The South Dakota primary elections indicate the sound patriotic feeling of the voters. There is but one issue. A candidate's words and acts as to that issue determine his success or defeat.

TINO AS PROTECTOR.

The narrative of the persecutions of the Greeks in Turkey, compiled by the Greek Foreign Office and published here for the American-Hellenic Society, presents a picture that may fairly be said to rival the tragic fate of the Armenians. But the Armenian nation, save for fractions in Russia and Persia, was all in Turkey; there was no free fragment maintaining the national culture toward which those of the race still in bondage to the Turk could look with hope for possible deliverance.

The Greeks of Hellas, of Macedonia, and the islands were free and prosperous. Their prestige and their territory had been increased by two victorious wars, in one of which their armies had gained notable victories over the Turks. When the Turkish Government, loyally supported by the Kaiser, began the systematic policy of confiscation, looting, deportation, rape, and murder which continued from the beginning of 1915 to the present day with slight interruption, the Greeks in Turkey had every right to look for help toward CONSTANTINE, that CONSTANTINE who was hailed as the man to pick up the fallen scepter of PALAEOLOGUS.

What did CONSTANTINE do? While VENIZELOS was still his Prime Minister, before the great war broke out, the Greek Minister at Berlin protested against the fairly mild beginnings of what was soon to become a full-blown attempt to blot out the race in Turkey. GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW, the genial Foreign Minister, said in effect that the Greeks had deserved it, and there the matter remained.

For nearly three years CONSTANTINE ruled Greece while the Greek race was being stamped out with calculated cruelty across the Aegean. He did nothing. It is noted, indeed, that there was some slackening in the outrages when VENIZELOS came back to power in August, 1915; but CONSTANTINE soon removed this cause for Turkish caution by removing VENIZELOS.

The Greeks in Turkey suffered partly because they were Christians, because they were not Turks, but largely because they were competent and prosperous business men. Like the Armenians, they were dangerous competitors for future German business men in Anatolia. The Germans give due weight to their own amiable sentimental views of German importance and destinies, but they are also guided by business considerations. The troubles of the Czechs are due in part at least to the fact that they are economically more efficient than Austrians. There was more than hate in Germany's destruction among the factories of Belgium and northern France. It is the German principle of competition to beat your competitor if you can, to beat him by cheating if necessary, and to exterminate him if you cannot get the better of him by other methods.

So the Greeks in Turkey were slaughtered, the German military command helping along whenever necessary. And in the meantime TINO, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, regarded by Greek expansionists as the successor to the throne of the first CONSTANTINE, of JUSTINIAN, of HERACLIUS, TINO maintained friendly relations with Turkey and sent his spies to do their best for the Germans and Bulgarians in Macedonia.

No wonder there is talk of keeping the thrones in eastern Europe for Hohenzollern princes; blood ties and marriage ties are serving WILLIAM well. It would be a manifest failure to recognize virtue if CONSTANTINE does not get another throne out of it; in Lithuania, in Poland, in Finland his peculiar virtues would be useful to his wife's fatherland.

"SLACKER" REPRESENTATIVES.

Why is it that the Representatives of this city are not interested in the postal tube question enough to vote on it? Why are they so little interested in their duties that for the last fortnight not a quarter of them have been in attendance? How can those who elect such unprofitable Representatives expect to be better served unless they give some attention to what they get in return for their votes? In particular, what's the matter with Tammany?

There are enough Tammany men in Washington to turn a close vote one way or the other tomorrow, when a final effort is expected. The Tammany Aldermen and the Tammany members of the Legislature are for the tubes on the record, where their influence is small, but the Tammany Congressmen are not on the record at all, where their influence may be decisive. There is to be an election this Fall, and the Tammany Congressmen who do not discharge their duties in Congress will have cause to regret it. The House is so evenly divided that the New York delegation comes near to holding a balance of power, and holds it absolutely with the help of the Republicans, whose record on the tube matter is better than the Democrats'.

It is not intended to prejudge the question. If there is a case against the tubes, let it be presented, and attention will be paid to it according to its substance. But there can be no excuse for unexplained absence or silence on the subject by any Representative from any tube city this week. That applies particularly to New York Representatives, and more to Tammany members than to others. If they refuse to vote, there will be wonderment why, and later on there will be retribution.

GREAT CROPS OF GRAIN.

In its June report the Government has again increased its estimate of the coming wheat crop, foreseeing a yield of 931,000,000 bushels. Only once, in 1915, has a larger quantity been harvested, and it is recalled now that the June report then promised only 950,000,000, although the crop was 1,025,000,000. Steady gains this year, under favorable weather conditions, may raise the yield, at the final count, to the billion bushels which the Government sought when it urged farmers to increase their acreage. The estimate of Winter wheat has advanced from 572,000,000 in May to 587,000,000 in June, and the first official forecast of the Spring-sown crop is 344,000,000. Crop experts in the West have been promising not more than 325,000,000. But they did not give due weight to a Spring acreage increase of 21½ per cent. With a crop of 931,000,000 bushels we should have in normal times an exportable surplus of about 310,000,000, but voluntary restrictions which have reduced consumption here will still be effective to some extent, and we may expect to have not less than 400,000,000 bushels for our allies and the northern neutrals in Europe. The rye crop will be the largest on record, and the yield of oats will be almost equal to last year's, which had never been surpassed.

Reports from the Spring wheat States to trade organizations some months ago said that acreage would be reduced, owing to lack of labor. But it now appears that the planted area was increased, as we have said, by 21½ per cent., or from 18,511,000 to 22,489,000 acres. Because this was done in the planting season, when it was difficult to get hired help, we may expect that the grain will be harvested. Farmers are cutting wheat now in Oklahoma, and there will be a beginning this week in Kansas. The Government has local employment offices throughout the wheat States, and has organized a force of harvesters who will move northward from Kansas to the Canadian line. State authorities, cities, and villages are mobilizing parties of emergency workers for the farms. The crops will be saved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Genius Out of His Field.

There is as little doubt, of course, about the loyalty of THOMAS A. EDISON as there is about his abilities and his achievements as an inventor and man of business. In his own domain—or domains, rather, for he has several—he speaks with the highest authority, and what he says is conclusive. Occasionally, however, Mr. EDISON ventures to discuss subjects to which his knowledge and experience are not especially applicable, and then—well, one can only wish that he would not fall into the error of many another expert, but would heed the advice given aforetime to the shoemaker and stick to his last or lasts.

There was an illustration of Mr. EDISON'S fallibility in the letter he sent to be read to the assembled manufacturers of phonographs. The good American's feelings and determinations with regard to the war could hardly be expressed better than they were in this letter. It was when he argued for what in effect would be "business as usual" and against interference with the so-called luxury trades that the most distinguished of our masters of machines went far astray.

His declaration that "no legitimate industry is nonessential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent it interferes," was true in a way and as an abstract proposition. It was rendered fallacious, however, and filled with evil potentialities by Mr. EDISON'S evident, and almost explicitly stated, belief that the luxury trades as a matter of fact interfere little or not at all with the conduct of the war—that, unless there are luxuries to buy, the chief incentive to push essential industries to their highest efficiency and productiveness will be removed and the conduct of the war will suffer.

This deplorable theory was made the more irritating to hear because it but thinly veiled a protest against the placing of any restrictions on the manufacture of phonographs, an industry in which Mr. EDISON and the men whom he was addressing are personally interested. Now, the making of phonographs is certainly a legitimate industry, and unobjectionable, "except as it interferes with the conduct of the war," but it is strange indeed that Mr. EDISON does not see, for some of the thousands of highly skilled mechanics engaged in it, the possibility of rendering a more "essential" service to their country than they now do.

We Know the Task Before Us.

Kind words and cordial praises are as sweet to nations as to individuals, and, for either, encomium and eulogy have to go far and high before they are recognized as excessive. There is, however, a point at which the appetite for verbal sweets is sated—when commendation begins to sound like flattery and becomes embarrassing. Possibly some of the foreign commentators on the work of our soldiers in France are verging toward that dangerous limit, and it would be sad indeed if we should come to suspect in their reiterated exclamations of admiration for the courage, the energy, and the efficiency of the American troops a trace of surprise—a hint that their expectations were not for fighters such as these, and that they have been "agreeably disappointed," as the saying is.

As it happens, we have had no doubts at all about the way American troops would carry themselves on the firing line; we never questioned in our own minds their ability to learn promptly and to practice skillfully all the military arts. But we have been reading war dispatches and war books for a good while. We have familiarized ourselves with the achievements of the nations whose fighting against the common enemy began some time before we joined in that good work, and while we would instantly and hotly resent even a hint of inferiority on our part to the men of any other land, few if any of us want to be told, or will believe when we are told, that the American, even though a marine, is better, and can do more, than the men who for four long years have been performing prodigies of valor and earning as well as winning deathless fame on every front where Germany and her allies were to be met.

To equal those heroic figures is as much as mortals can do—at least it is the present height of American ambition as of American expectation. When the British and the French—mentioning those two peoples only because we know them best—have credited the American soldiers with worthiness to stand in battle beside the British and French best they will have said so much that they will have said enough. Most of us realize the obligation to modesty that rests upon late arrivers at the post of duty and of danger—that they must do much before they deserve unqualified praise for anything.

An Untimely Heeding of Rules.

When sailor men, in all the excitements of taking to their boats at the orders received from a German standing beside a five-inch gun on the deck of a submarine, have the heart and the courage to delay their departure long enough to get the ship's two dogs into the boat with them, they show a quality that deserves recognition as admirable. It is distinctly painful, therefore, to read that when the men from the Vinland were landed at Cape May the naval officer who took them in charge enforced a barrack rule and made them leave behind on the beach the dogs that had shared, so far, their own experience of Kultur in action. That naval officer was unwise.

No doubt it was technically his duty to do what he did, but it was a higher duty to exercise a certain discretion in the doing. Rules are rules, but they are for the accomplishment of certain ends, not that they may be observed regardless of the nonattainment of other and more important objects. The imposition on those two dogs of the torturing anxieties that every lost and masterless dog feels was wrong, rule or no rule.

There are times for breaking rules as well as for keeping them, and when war is on there is an especial need for cultivating the sense of relative values. If one of our policemen were to arrest for walking our streets in man's clothing the young Russian woman who commanded the "Battalion of Death," or if another had taken like action as regards the Italian aviator who flew his machine over Fifth Avenue the day of Captain RESNATI'S funeral, each could have pointed to the violation of a city ordinance to justify his act, but he would probably have been dismissed from the force for stupidity. Certainly he would have deserved to be.

The banning of those two dogs from the barracks at Cape May was equally without good excuse, and it must have been a very young man who did it. An Admiral would have known better.

"God's Soldier Be He."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest the following brief quotation from Macbeth, Act V., Scene 8, as being possibly helpful to some who have been called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in this war?

Ross—Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd
In the unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died.
Siward—Then he is dead?
Ross—Ay, and brought off the field: your cause of sorrow
Must not be measur'd by his worth, for then
It hath no end.
Siward—Had he his hurts before?
Ross—Ay, on the front.
Siward—Why, then, God's soldier be he!
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And, so his knell is knoll'd.
Malcolm—He's worth more sorrow,
And that I'll spend for him.
Siward—He's worth no more:
They say he parted well and paid his score:
And so, God be with him.

The phrase "God's soldier be he" might well be adopted as a standard tribute to those who have "paid the soldier's debt."

R. H. STEARNS.
Campbell Hall, N. Y., June 6, 1918.

FOR DEMOCRACY TO WIN.

Our Minds Not to be Taken Off the War by Other Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The duty of democracy in the present war is plain enough—to continue to accept and endure sacrifice, to suffer and bleed, under penalty of disappearing. That ought to be obvious to the most ordinary intelligence. But there are Americans who, mentally comparing the success of autocratic Germany with the failures of the Allies, are beginning to think that democracy is a failure. A King, an Emperor—even one who is but a mere figurehead—they say, is a sort of standard bearer around whom the masses rally; a democracy is a mob.

A democracy is not a "mob," but a mass of people composed, not of well-disciplined subjects, without any sense of personal dignity and incapable of defending their liberties at home, but composed of free men, not machines under the control of a pinchbeck Napoleon. In the diary of a German officer taken prisoner was found this sentence: "To get men to march to battle they must respect and fear their superior officers more than they do the enemy." What American, Frenchman, or Englishman would accept that theory? Respect for one's superior officer, of course; but what kind of respect? Respect based upon fear? No, a thousand times no! but respect based upon trust and affection. There is no need for the American, French, or British officer to appear, in the eyes of his men, as the Prussian officer does, one of a different essence or of superior caste. It is sufficient for them to know that their leaders are competent and to feel that they can trust them. Competence and conscientiousness, that is what soldiers of democracies demand and expect of their leaders.

In proportion as the war went on, it was discovered that war, the present war at all events, meant not only a purely military effort, but a co-ordination of all the activities of a people, even of several peoples, and that in every line of work, political, administrative, industrial, agricultural, &c., the two indispensable requisites in every leader were competence and conscientiousness.

Bureaucracy and red tape are still disintegrating factors in the "union sacrée" which today unites all Frenchmen, "but," says M. C. Bouglé, from whose lecture in Paris last Winter some ideas here presented are taken, "sacred unity between the administrative bureaus does not exist. And when one bureau takes malignant delight in refusing another bureau the required information the matter becomes serious and dangerous." This criticism probably applies to Washington as well as to Paris, as this other one concerns all of us, viz., the tendency and even eagerness of people to believe the report of a Government scandal, to spread it without waiting for confirmation, without being on guard against rumors that sow distrust, irritation, and discouragement, the handmaids of defeat.

Prohibition, woman suffrage, home rule for Ireland, important as these questions are, should not be forced upon the attention of the public at this stage of the war game. Anything whatsoever that detracts the attention from the main issue, which is the winning of the war, is unpatriotic, and to that one end in view all efforts should concentrate. Competence and conscientiousness demanded of civil and military leaders, trust in and support of their leaders by the people: that is the program.

New Haven, June 7, 1918. R. L. S.

For the Rosary Hill Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, after more than a year's respite from begging, caused by several paid legacies, are now close to absolute poverty in their country house, Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., and pray for help for their more than thirty men and women, two young girls, and a six-year-old boy. It makes no difference to us that the world seems to be coming to an end, for our destitute patients suffer on and we must bring to them the needed drugs, food, and fuel as they lie in the emergency hospital of a charity home. It has been war work with us for more than twenty years, and the public has always wished us to prosper in it. Our city house, St. Rose's Free Home, 71 Jackson Street, New York, is still able to support its seventy-five men and women without appeal, but should keep its fund most carefully without helping us here. We own but these two houses, the cancer hospital at Fordham being another foundation on a different plan from ours, and our only source of existence is the public's support, and there is not any endowment fund to fall back upon. It is with ardor, therefore, that we beg, and with hope as vivid as our need.

Mother M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D., The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer. Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., June 5, 1918.

SKULD.

There was a Jester to the Kingdom came
Who spake in riddles, in the Far King's name—
Of wondrous gleams that in the depths of night
He caught of that unutterable light
Men may not see, though it be shining bright.

Uncomprehendingly he spake of these
Half revelations and half mysteries,
That wise men might their subtle meaning read
And use it for the troubled kingdom's need.
But, "Lo, a dreamer cometh!" answered they,
And, lightly laughing, bade him go his way.

Now, when the mighty wreck of earth befell
By reason of the false guides that it had,
Unto the bearer of the Cap and Bell
All in his coat of many colors clad,
There came Two crying, "Speak, that we may hear
The hidden things that to thine eyes appear!
But, lest we erring and deluded be,
Tell us thy name and thine authority."

Then spake that Veiled One of the trinity,
The least and greatest of the Mighty Three:
"I am the Dreamer, Skuld!—who may not see
From my Sun Throne the ultimate mystery,
But pluck the gold threads that descend to me
From the deep bosom of eternity.
I reason not, nor plan; as one distraught
I seize the filaments that by thy thought,
Thinker Verdandi, on the loom are wrought
To shining woof by hands of wind and fire.
And when the weaving of the cloth is done,
That must be patterned to the world's desire,
Thou takest it, patient daughter of the Sun,
Dark Urda, shaping for the earth to wear,
Lest it be naked and ashamed and bare!"

M. E. BUHLER.

A GERMAN HERE TO A BROTHER IN THE TRENCHES.

The German Soldiers' Real Enemy Is Not the Americans, but the Kaiser, He Says.

The following letter was written by a German who came to America a few years ago to his brother, who is fighting in the German armies:

San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1917.

Dear Brother: * * * It is but five short years since I left home in Germany, and yet it seems that in our views your battling comrades and myself must be a century apart. You will remember how, when alone, we were wont to speculate upon our condition over there; how we chafed under the constant watch, the constant indignities from those in authority, and under the knowledge that the governing class that held our destinies in its iron, relentless grip, that presumed to regulate our very thought, that forbade us the speech that nature demands of self-respecting man, might at any moment sacrifice our comfort, our happiness, our lives, for the sake of what it conceived its privileges and its glories; and how, feeling as we did, by nature equal in our rights to any man, we both resolved to leave Germany and go to America. I went; and blessed indeed was that resolve, for here I am a human being, my destiny at the disposal only of myself and of my equals, not blindly driven by an autocrat whose dreams of conquest and of dominating other people are fashioned only on the past; who, on the dial of time, is vainly trying to hold back the hand of civilization from pointing to the hour when Emperors and Kings have ceased to be and all the nations of the world will be republics, where the people rule and where a war of conquest or for domination could no more occur than a bar of midnight in a ray of noonday sun. * * *

The causes of the war, the sinister purposes of July, 1914, are buried with the countless dead. It has now become a war for freedom, for the liberty of all of human kind. You are no longer battling against the old Russia or the old England, but against a league of free nations that cherish no desire for conquest or oppression, but only justice and liberty and national integrity for all; and if Germany were conquered today it would be given to its people tomorrow, for them to govern without interference or oppression from without or from within. All the great republican nations of the earth are joining the ranks of those fighting to help rid the German people and the world of feudalism; and the fight can never stop till this is done; till all the nations of the world are republics; and then their treaties soon would ripen into a world federation, the decisions and decrees of whose council would be executed and enforced by a world police, composed of the armies and the navies of the nations thereto given. * * *

The Kaiser cannot much longer contend against the growing odds. His victories are turning into strategic retreats. The boastings of his censored press can no longer point to a success of which you know, or hide from you the harrowing fact that his strivings for imperialistic glory subject your little ones daily to increasing privations.

Even had the Kaiser won and perpetuated his Government, where would your profit be? A victory that would need to be forever guarded, an eternal menace to the other nations, an eternal armament and war. You and your children would continue to sweat and to bleed for that victory. But a German republic, in a world of republics, no frontier guards would need.

Don't you feel, dear brother, that were the Kaiser and his Government successful in winning peace, it could not be long before the German people, with the example of republics and freedom all about them, would become disgusted with their lot and rise as their forbears did in 1848? Then, why not now strike that inevitable blow—when you have all the world to help you—and yourselves partake of the glory of freeing all mankind?

Think too how this imperialistic war is thinning and weakening the German race. Don't you know the Kaiser is ready to sacrifice the last German in order to maintain his dynasty? Would he not have you shot down like a dog were you to suggest to him that he could save hundreds of thousands of German lives by abdication? Does it not remain for you and your comrades to save the German race for the future, by ridding yourselves of his selfish autocracy? Accustomed to deny your comrades full human rights and considerations, he demonstrates by the very ruthlessness of his military methods that his autocratic mind has failed to grasp the fact that the world is peopled by thinking, feeling, self-respecting, justice and freedom loving human beings; see to it, brother, that you and your comrades show that the German people appreciate this fact.

The Kaiser has told you that in the event of war with America the millions of Germans in the United States would rise in revolution. Those Germans, disgusted with the Kaiser's gospel of force, with the egotism he personifies, with the absolutism for which he stands, and convinced of its continuing menace to democracy, are organizing revolution—to overthrow the German Kaiser and to help you establish a German republic. And soon before the German trenches the Germans and sons of Germans from these United States will be bearing the Stars and Stripes—those Stars and Stripes upon which German emigrants have looked for a hundred years with feelings of the deepest emotions, under which Carl Schurz and his comrades of the German revolution of 1848 found asylum and the freedom for which they had fought in vain against a Prussian King. And we Germans of America hope and trust that when the German soldier looks upon those Stars and Stripes, he too will recognize in them the symbol of his and of the world's liberty and join his kindred from America, regiment upon regiment, army corps upon army corps, and with them battle, not against the German people, but against the rulers, the oppressors, of the German race, and so help to end this awful slaughter and insure forever for himself and for his offspring peace and freedom—a world without war or the menace of war, where the great economic and social problems may have a free field for solution, to the end that there may be banished from the earth the inequalities of the past, poverty be supplanted by universal competence, and widespread misery by a measurable happiness. * * *

With your wife, your children, their happiness, the world's eternal peace, and your manhood—to stand with head erect, the equal, not the inferior, of any man—there your duty and your interest lie, and not with a Kaiser for whom the sweetest music is the cannon's thunder drowning the cries of the fatherless, for whom your life is a pawn in his game for a mistaken glory. The German soldier, who has battled so valiantly, is worthy of that better, holier cause, and if for German freedom his blows were struck peace with honor would be his tomorrow.

And now, dear brother, when next you are ordered to level your rifle across the parapet, remember that your real enemy is behind your trenches and not in front of them; and when you see the Stars and Stripes streaming through the battle smoke think of the longing for freedom and America which possessed our souls for years, and that, though this had been unrealized for you, its fulfillment is now being borne to you by the hand of destiny; and that, marching under those ample folds, are also men of your own blood, ready to welcome you and enroll you with them in the Army of Freedom.

Ordinary channels of communication are beyond my reach. I must seek other means; but if these revealed your identity or mine you would be made to suffer for my words. Hence I address you, dear ——, and sign myself in terms which only you and I will know—the childhood names our mother coined.

Affectionately,

JOIN THE RADIO SERVICE.

Many Openings Now at the School at Fortress Monroe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war service is at present in need of a large number of Radio Sergeants, and to qualify for this rating a man should have a high school education or equivalent. Men who have recently completed their schooling are specially wanted—those who still have their mathematics fresh in mind, have a keen ear, and are eager for active service.

Men in the draft age may be inducted into the service, and men between the ages of 18 and 21 may be enlisted with the consent of their parents.

Aside from the valuable service a man is rendering his country in this capacity, he is personally gaining a knowledge not only of radio but of the electrical trade in general, and will be qualified to greatly increase his earning power after the present emergency has passed. The instruction is both practical and theoretical.

When a man has finished the course, after three months' study, he receives a noncommissioned staff rating, is qualified, and handles one of the most interesting positions in the line. Radio communication is now used almost entirely as a means of fire control from airplanes to the heavy field batteries now manned by Coast Artillery troops, and in this his duties are to pass fire-control information from airplanes and other observation posts along the front to the battery commander. A man in this capacity has a great opportunity, and will give useful service to his country. Address Department of Enlisted Specialists, Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va. Next course starts June 17, 1918. H. B. TOMPKINS,
Radio Sergeant, Assistant Instructor.
Fortress Monroe, June 6, 1918.

Russian Intervention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The future of the entire human race depends entirely on the momentous question of Russian intervention or nonintervention by the Allies. A Germanized Russia means the loss of the war, with its consequential subjugation to the materialistic Teutonic "Kultur," the elimination of all Anglo-Saxon ideas of personal liberty which has been of such inspiration and assistance in democratizing the world.

What additional evidence is wanted to convince us that the Bolsheviki are German agents? Are we to wait till Germany has occupied Vladivostok, fortified it, established there a naval base, and then repeat that sickening exclamation which we have heard before and with such tragic results, "Too late!" W. CUTAJAR.

New York, June 8, 1918.

General Wood for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why would not General Leonard Wood fill acceptably and completely the position of rallying post referred to in your splendid article on "Russia"? And I am not alone in wondering why not.

A VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.
Southport, Conn., June 6, 1918.

WAR SONGS AND SINGERS.

A Part of the War Effort with a Real Value.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who had the privilege of listening to the singing at a recent patriotic meeting in Carnegie Hall, allow me to say that the singers on that occasion seem to me to deserve the heartiest recognition and support by the community. I refer to the 4-Minute Men, (whose headquarters are at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, but with whose organization I have no connection.)

To win this war we need men, guns, airplanes, ships, money, and many other things; but with all of these, and more, we shall not defeat the Hun unless we succeed in maintaining the morale of those at home. It is vitally necessary to keep the home fires burning for our own hearts' sake, as well as for the sake of the boys at the front. And is there any more efficacious way of heartening a people than the singing of war songs—"rattling good" ones, too—in the rousing style of the 4-Minute Men? "We'll Lick the Kaiser if It Takes Us Twenty Years" is not only a pleasing and inspiring bit of musical patriotism, but it drives home more impressively than in any other way the lesson of necessary determination and sustained enthusiasm.

We need such songs and such singing now, and we shall need them increasingly as the years go on—years that are sure to be grim with privation, with war weariness and with the sorrow of personal losses. These present-day singers are rendering for this generation as valuable a service as was performed during the civil war by the Lumbards in their inspiring rendition of the patriotic songs of George F. Root. May their tribe increase until every city and village in the land shall reverberate with their message of courage and cheer!

SYDNEY RICHMOND TABER.
New York, June 7, 1918.

Prohibition Expenditures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Anti-Saloon League reports that its income for the past year was more than $224,000. The league is only one of many organizations in this State engaged in agitating for prohibitory laws, and if the receipts of the others were in proportion the total campaign funds must have been more than $500,000. In view of the fact that prohibition is alleged to be a "moral reform" movement, working chiefly through church organizations, and that practically none of this money is expended for advertising, it is hard to understand the need for such a great camp

FINDS BRITONS PUT LARGE HOPES IN US

Major Putnam Says That Their Expectations from America Almost Frighten Him.

TELLS OF WAR CONDITIONS

Large Portion of Nation's Work In Town and Country Being Done by Women.

By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

LONDON, May 24.—The first impressions that come to a traveler landing in England in these strenuous days of war conditions naturally have to do with details. The opinion as to the larger, the essential, things, can come only later.

I realized some days before landing that England, hospitable as it has always been to me, was less accessible than I found it in any one of the fifty years in which I have been making annual visits. There are things that may be roughly described as "sharks," which stood between our vessel and the harbor for which we were aiming. With these "sharks" we had, in fact, two scraps, but the little guardian boats, the destroyers, whose business it was to bring safely into harbor the vessels from America, were prompt and energetic in their action. In both cases the vessels were defended, and in the second case the "shark" was satisfactorily smashed.

The business in the port of entry (described generally in the press as "a port in England") seemed to be going on very much as usual. I missed, however, the convenience of the railroad station connecting directly, as it had connected in previous years, with the landing stage. The railroads have been called upon very largely for war service, and those which had the best organization have had to make the largest contributions of rolling stock and of employes. The train service has, therefore, of necessity been lessened, and the trains are slower. The older travelers miss the train restaurants and other conveniences, and are obliged now, as was the case forty years ago, to join in the five-minute scramble at the stations.

A fellow-passenger, a Bishop from the West Indies, gave vent to one of his first impressions of the present England when putting his teeth into a very unattractive sandwich at Crewe. He said: "Major, we now taste the bitterness of war."

Conditions in London.

London confirmed the impression that had come to me in the port of entry. This time, and for days following, it was a sunshiny London, with the parks and squares in full beauty. The streets appeared to the eye rather fuller than was the case in past years, at least as far as pedestrians were concerned. This was doubtless partly due to the fact that the traffic on wheels has lessened. Taxis are very scarce, because, as it was explained to me, many of them have been impressed for war service, and because there is, in any case, the essential need for economy in the use of petrol. My friends explain that they cannot meet me at trains, but that arrangements will be made for "getting my luggage up the hill."

In the absence or extreme scarcity of taxis I learned to say to the station porter that I "would take a growler or anything on wheels," but his response was often even then despondent. "There ain't no growlers about, sir." The omnibuses that are in action are, of course, full and overfull. I do not recall that ever before have the authorities permitted passengers to stand in the buses. The subways are also naturally crowded, and I am told that there are special crowds on certain evenings when the alarm is given of attacks from above.

But whether, with the expressions of the people in the streets or in the talk with friends, in the clubs, or in private houses, or in business offices, the consciousness that comes to one is always the same, of sturdiness, cheeriness and hopefulness. My friends have very largely lost sons or other near kin, but mourning seems to have been given up by some general consent, and a mother will tell you, with calm face and with dry eyes, that her boy was taken away last week.

There are, of course, in the streets many men in khaki or in the navy blue, but fewer among these than I had expected to see are on crutches or are carrying their arms in slings. I hope that the wounded are enjoying the beauties of the delightful country. I have had an opportunity of the inspection of one of the countryside hospitals, a large and well-equipped club house, which had been lent, (or possibly commandeered), and which served the purpose admirably. The matron took me about from ward to ward, and without appearing to be unduly inquisitive, I secured a word with one or two of the patients. Those whose legs were still all right, were, in large part at least, enjoying the sunshine on the links, but even those who were confined to their cots had the pleasure of the beautiful views through the windows. The building stood on a high slope with outlook in very direction, and the sunshine and air were delicious. Many of the men must, of course, have been carrying continuing pain, but I saw no face that was other than cheerful. These boys had got their "blighty," and were getting out of it all the pleasure possible.

Audiences Very Cordial.

I have met two or three audiences, including one big gathering in a city in the north of England of over 3,000 people. There was cordial interest among these people in getting a word from America. The receptions in these northern towns were managed with cordial hospitality by the Mayors and Town Councils, and in one of the cities they took the pains to turn out a battalion, I suppose, of the Home Guards, which presented arms with due precision.

After the speaking, and, in fact, now and then, during the speaking there came questions from the audience, which made clear that everybody was in full accord with the wisdom of continuing the war. One woman wanted to know from my associate, an American railroad President from the far west, how long the boys were to stay at the front. His answer was considered to the point: "Until we have won the war or hell freezes over." Another questioner, also a woman, was interested in learning about the secret treaties which she understood had been turned up by the Bolsheviki in Petrograd. It seemed to be her thought that we should stop fighting until these treaties could be examined. I took the ground with her that when the house was on fire, the essential thing was first to put out the fire. Any question about the title-deeds or ownership could wait. Or, if we caught Jack the Ripper killing women and children, we should naturally settle Jack first, before bothering to assure ourselves that the woman had herself never been guilty of any misdeed. She was not quite satisfied, but finally decided to permit my talk to be finished.

In town and in country the interest in the presence of the Americans is general and cordial. A great welcome was given to some American battalions (fellow passengers in the flotilla in which I had myself arrived) who a few days back marched through Piccadilly and presented arms to the King. The general word was that they were a good-looking lot of boys and that they could be depended upon to do the right kind of service. I am afraid that they were rather a fatigued group of Yankees, for one of them told me that they had been up since 4 in the morning and that they were to leave for France that night; but they certainly marched with full steadiness and precision.

In the parade before the King there came, in addition to the youngsters in khaki, a small group, eight or ten perhaps, in all, of veterans of the civil war, who were resident in London. I think that these ancient soldiers were, in large part, English by birth, but they had taken their part in saving the republic half a century back, and they wanted to be on hand to greet the men who were to do their part in the defense of civilization today.

Old Friends in Uniform.

My sojourn has not yet been sufficiently extended to enable me to give report as to the various classes of war work. The first feeling is that nearly all my friends are carrying a uniform and the responsibility that goes with a uniform. One good-looking young scholar whom I had known as a don in Brazenose now carries a Colonel's shoulderstraps, and is controlling the responsibility of a great Government bureau. Another scholar, who has made himself an authority on Church history, has been working for two years in the navy, and bears the insignia of a Lieutenant Commander. He was in London for a few days, in between periods of very active service indeed.

One is naturally struck by the fact that so large a portion of the work about town and, for that matter, the work about the country, is being done by women, and as far as one may decide from a hasty inspection is being very well done. I had occasion, of course, to provide myself with food cards or permits, and for that purpose went to the food headquarters of the parish in which for the time I was staying. The thirty or forty workers in the big office which had the responsibility for distributing cards to the residents of the parish were all women, and a very nice looking lot of women they were. One pretty girl took sufficient interest in my application to be ready (when I explained that my arm was disabled) to fill in the details of a rather complicated form. Her energy went so far that she even wrote my signature to the things that I was to swear to or to affirm about. In thanking her, I said that His Majesty certainly had added to the force of the nation some very charming officials, and she did not seem to be annoyed at the compliment.

It is proper in making a visit to friends to carry one's meat card, and it is wise also to carry one's box of sugar, and some matches. Sugar is scarce, and matches seem to be almost impossible to obtain, but thus far my friends have helped out the needs of the inexperienced sojourner.

These details are trivialities indeed, as compared with the continuing importance of the news from the front, but as I said, the news is taken with full hopefulness that the war is going to be fought through successfully, and with a large measure of appreciation, and an expectation that almost frightens me, as to the importance of the part that the Americans are to play in bringing about the final triumph.

Think of Yourself as a Machine

just for a moment. These are days when men must work and work at their best. If the way they dress makes a difference in efficiency, the question of ultimate cost is the deciding question not that of present price.

AMHO White Lisle Body Clothing

will keep men clean, cool and comfortable. It is made for supreme comfort from the finest of raw material to the last touch of care in the finish of each garment. It certainly will give the human machine skin comfort in which to work. At $5.00 to $6.00, the two-piece suit—it will ultimately cost less than *underwear* at half price.

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SEES JEWS' LIBERTY IN HANDS OF ALLIES

Prof. Masaryk Pleads for a United Effort for Reorganization of Eastern Nations.

GREAT HOPES IN PALESTINE

Delegates from Many Organizations Express Gratitude for Promise of a Homeland.

Before a large audience of delegates representing more than 400 Jewish organizations of this city, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, champion of Bohemian independence, yesterday urged the Jews to give all their energies to the support of the allied cause, so that their oppressed co-religionists in Russia might be liberated, with the other oppressed peoples in Eastern Europe, from the German heel. Professor Masaryk made his address at the Washington Irving High School, where the delegates had congregated to pledge their organizations to the support and promotion of the Zionist movement, in view of the declaration made by the allied powers that Palestine was to be restored after the war as the Jewish homeland.

Professor Mazaryck took occasion to distinguish internationalism from "Sovietism" as it is practiced in Russia. True internationalism, he maintained, could only be achieved through the highest development of nationalism, and for that reason, he said, the democracy for which the Allies are fighting is a cause which should have the full support of all oppressed nationalities.

"Remember that half of your nation is in Russia," he said. "Some millions of your nation are in Rumania, in Austria-Hungary, in general in the east. The aim of this war is the reorganization of the eastern nations in Europe, and therefore the interests of all the eastern smaller nations are your interests also.

"The Allies are striving to reorganize all these nations, and the Allies have promised to the Jewish nation that Palestine will be returned to it. I won't detain you to speak much about the Jewish question. I've always felt deeply that it is a Christian question also, concerning gentile as well as Jew. It is my duty, however, to express my convictions in toleration, not only in toleration—that is not enough, but in the positive recognition of equality of nation and of all nations. Jerusalem is not only your Jerusalem; it is our Jerusalem also, and therefore your effort for union and liberation is an effort for the Christian just as well as for the Jews. In this historical sense I am in sympathy with your aims, just as I am in sympathy with the aims of every national movement—be it Zionist or other, because it is a step to a higher union of Christians and Jews and of mankind."

Following the address of Professor Mazaryck, the delegates adopted this resolution:

"This convention of delegates from Jewish organizations and citizens of the great Republic of the United States expresses its sense of gratification and admiration for the spirit of generosity, far-sighted wisdom, and humanitarian purpose which have moved the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy to declare themselves in favor of the establishment of a national homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. We desire to record our gratitude to these great and enlightened powers for recognizing the claims of the Jewish people, and for leading the way for the final emancipation of one of the historic nationalities which has long lived under oppression."

TO PLAN ZION GOVERNMENT.

Program of Pittsburgh Convention Includes General Discussion.

The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs made public yesterday a part of the program for the twenty-first convention of the Zionist Organization of America, to be held at Pittsburgh, beginning on June 23, at which will be decided the form of government for the Jewish State in Palestine. Three days preceding the convention the basic principles of the restoration of Palestine will be discussed at conferences, and are to be submitted to the delegates for determination. These principles involve the legal, economic, and cultural foundations of the Jewish State.

The questions involved in reaching a conclusion as to the most desirable form of government have to do with the proposals put forth favoring a completely independent Jewish State or a protectorate of one or more of the allied powers or a condominium.

Among those who will take part in these discussions are Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack, Eugene Meyers, Jr., Director of the United States Finance Corporation; Felix Frankfurter, United States Administrator of War Labor; Nathan Straus, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Professor Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Dr. Schmarya Levin of the Zionist International Committee, Professor Nahum Slousch of the Sorbonne, Paris, and Professor Richard Gotthell of Columbia University.

A British airplane, leaving this city, plans to arrive in Pittsburgh on June 23, in time to participate in the parade, which will be one of the spectacular features of the Zionist convention.

At a dinner, attended by more than 300 persons, the new National Hebrew School, at 206 East Broadway, was formally opened last night. The building has just been completed, and last night's ceremony served to consecrate it to the future work of Americanizing the Holy Land. A toast was drunk to the President of the United States, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Jewish national anthem, "Var Tikvo," were sung.

Gen. Henri Berthelot Here.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 9.—General Henri Berthelot, the military strategist, who headed the French Military Mission to Rumania in October, 1916, and who was later appointed Commander in Chief of the Rumanian Army, arrived here today on a French steamship. The purpose of his visit to this country was not disclosed.

Find Burning Wreck at Sea.

A PACIFIC PORT, June 9.—A burning vessel was seen about 400 miles off shore Tuesday night by a steamship which arrived at this port today. When the steamer had arrived alongside, the vessel had burned to the water's edge. There was no sign of life from the floating wreckage. The name of the ship had been burned away, and no trace of lifeboats was discovered.

GERMAN-AMERICANS FORM PATRIOTIC UNION

To Organize 15,000,000 Men, Women, and Children to Help America to Win the War.

Announcement was made last night of the nation-wide formation by leading German-Americans of a National Patriotic Council of Americans of German Origin. According to a statement issued for the founders by William Forster, President of the Liederkranz, the purpose of this council is to organize the 15,000,000 men, women, and children of German blood in this country to help win the war.

The organization will consist of a National Council, with headquarters in New York, and State Councils in every State where German-Americans are numerous. These councils, which the Governors of the respective States will be invited to join, will have subsidiary committees in every town and village, which will, in turn, work through the German-American clubs, societies, and lodges. The local councils, in order to obtain the closest co-operation with Government agencies, will invite the local Chairmen of the State Council for National Defense, the War Industries Board, the Exemption Board, and the Red Cross and Liberty Loan Committees to serve on the Executive Committee of the local branch of the Patriotic Council.

"The last thing we want," declare the founders, "is to play a lone game as German-Americans. One of the most important objects of the council is to form Shoulder-to-Shoulder Committees, consisting of an equal number of prominent Americans of German blood and of prominent Americans of other racial origin, to get together in support of Secretary Lane's Americanization work. Our object is to urge Americans of German descent to work for the great cause, not as a group apart, but shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-citizens of other racial strain. It is our deepest desire to ban the hyphen once and for all."

The council has the indorsement of the Administration through Secretary Lane. It has the further indorsement of Senators Lodge, Lewis, and King, Representative Julius Kahn, and Simon Bamberger, Governor of Utah. Among the charter members are Otto C. Butz, Chicago; Hugo Reisinger, Interbusch, President of the Arion Society, New York; Henry G. Zander, President of the German Club, Chicago; Professor Theodore Graebner, Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis; Hans Rieg, Chief of Foreign Language Division, Treasury Department, Washington; John C. Orth, President of the German-American Patriotic Association of Iowa; John Knauf, President of the United States of America Loyalist Association of North Dakota; Christian Sihler, Cleveland; Professor Otto Manthey-Zorn, Amherst College; Judge Jacob Trieber, Federal Circuit Court, Little Rock, Ark.; A. L. K. Volkmann, Boston; General F. C. Winkler, Milwaukee; C. Ernst, Omaha; Leo Rassleur, St. Louis; Frank Hummler, Scranton, Penn.; Louis Kamper, Detroit, and Louis Bloch, Davenport, Iowa.

CHAPLAIN PRAISES K. OF C.

While Mgr. McCarthy Extols the Y. M. C. A. at Hut Dedication.

"We are all bound together, without religious or racial prejudices, in the common cause of winning this unholy war. The various organizations engaged in the work of looking after the comfort of our fighting boys have co-operated with each other to such an extent that today our boys are well cared for, no matter where they happen to be," said the Right Rev. Mgr. Edward W. McCarthy, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, speaking at the dedication of a Knights of Columbus hut at Fort Hamilton yesterday afternoon.

"When I was saying mass during the Spanish-American war at one of the army camps," continued the speaker, "the Y. M. C. A. officials kindly lent me one of their buildings for this purpose. Otherwise Catholic boys would have had to stand in a field. I cannot praise too highly the good work of this organization in the present war."

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Chaplain of Fort Hamilton, in the absence of Colonel Delamere Skerrett of the post, accepted the hut in behalf of the men. He also spoke of the grand co-operation that exists between the Knights of Columbus and all kindred organizations, whose only aim seems to be to lessen the hardships of the war and provide as many comforts as possible for the soldiers, not only in this country but overseas.

Chaplain Boynton also praised the work of the Rev. Father James Casey, who worked hard for the establishment of the hut at the post.

UPTON FARES RAISED.

New Rules Bear Heavily on Soldiers at Camp.

The action of the National Railroad Administration in raising the passenger fare to 3 cents a mile has hit Camp Upton hard. A member of the Railroad Administration, in discussing the situation yesterday, pointed out that Camp Upton had been the only camp in the country that had enjoyed a cheap fare.

The increase order of Director General McAdoo provides, however, that at Camp Upton and at other encampments men on furlough, which means leave for more than forty-eight hours, shall be entitled to a special military rate, which is approximately 1½ cents a mile. This provision, it was said, was intended to reduce the cost of travel for men who had to travel long distances to reach their homes. It was not intended to make attractive the continual use of the railroads by men on short leave, that is for thirty-six hours, who wanted to come into New York for the week-ends.

Until today, when the new passenger tariff will become effective, Camp Upton enjoyed a low fare schedule. It was the only camp where there was any deviation from the regular fares. The old round trip rates to New York were $1.80 for officers and men, 65 cents on night trains, and $2.70 for visitors' tickets. The fare will now be $4.21 for the round trip.

Van De Zee-Cornell.

Girard Van De Zee of Funch, Edye & Co., steamship agents of New York, and Miss Henrietta Novelta Cornell, the youngest daughter of the late Assemblyman Daniel T. Cornell of Clifton, S. I., were married Saturday morning at Beach Lawn, the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Father C. J. Cronin. Mrs. Nellie De Wilde was the matron of honor and Carlos S. Muller the best man.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Neander of Clinton Avenue, Irvington, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Neander, to Harry W. Maull, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave F. Maull of the same town.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Gertrude Auch, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Auch of Renshaw Avenue, East Orange, to Dr. Francis C. Weber of Newark. Dr. Weber is soon to leave for active duty as a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Reserve Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold of Orange Road, Montclair, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene Margaret Arnold, to Samuel Gray Martin of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Martin, who has just finished a course in wireless telegraphy and telephony at the Harvard Radio School, is now with the United States Naval Reserve Force at New London, Conn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Flora Belle Knapp, a daughter of Mrs. Jennie C. Knapp of 68 West 127th Street, this city, to Clarence C. Dickinson, a real estate agent, of 519 West 152d Street.

LIKENS ITALY'S WOES TO THOSE OF BELGIUM

Officer Who Fled Austrian Prison Camp Tells Conditions in Occupied Territory.

ORGIES IN LOOTED TOWNS

Houses Looted and Wrecked, Women Attacked, and People Left to Starve by Teuton Soldiery.

The same kind of brutal oppression and outrage that shocked the world when Belgium was invaded are being practiced on the Italian population in the occupied towns of Northern Italy, according to an official statement made yesterday by Dr. Felice Ferrero, Director of the Italian Bureau of Information, 501 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Ferrero quoted an Italian officer, just escaped from an Austrian prison camp, as follows:

"The enemy's troops during the first days of the occupation, apparently with vicious intent, did everything humanly possible to terrify the civilian population. With fierce shouts they swarmed up and down the streets, battering in doors and windows and entering houses in search of food and wine. Furniture was broken up and thrown into the streets, where it was heaped into huge bonfires which became the centres of crazy celebrations. There were many crimes against women."

Dr. Ferrero narrated instances of Hun bestiality with respect to women which showed that the Austrians, aided by Germans, were pursuing the same sort of systematic savagery as did the Kaiser's men in overrunning Belgium. In addition, pillage has been succeeded by regular and systematic spoliation.

Houses are searched, said Dr. Ferrero, and any valuables which may have escaped the soldiers are seized by agents of the Austrian Government and sent to Vienna. The excuse given for these robberies is that the goods were needed for the population of the Isonzo, who, according to the invaders, were ill-treated by the Italians.

All church bells of more than 100 pounds have been confiscated, and even kitchen utensils have been seized. Households are subjected to almost daily inspection, and the walls of the towns are covered with menacing bulletins. The civilian population, Dr. Ferrero has been informed, exists in daily terror, and so much food has been seized that the women and children have scarcely enough to live on. The rules and regulations laid down by the invaders are so detailed, onerous, and the penalties for violation are so extreme that it is practically impossible for any one, even in the commonest walks of life, to escape punishment.

At first the energy accepted the Austrians with indulgent neutrality, but gradually they were impressed by the continuous and flagrant invasions of the people's civil rights. They now openly espouse the cause of the oppressed population.

In payment for goods which the Italian peasants dare not refuse to sell, large quantities of "checks" are tendered by officers and men. These worthless bits of paper are inscribed with such humor as "Seek payment from Cadorna," or "Will be paid by Jesus Christ." Up to the time that Dr. Ferrero's informant made good his escape from his captors there had been no officially recorded instance of any of these checks being paid.

The silver of the country is being systematically withdrawn from circulation and being replaced by Austrian banknotes. The silver coins are being sent into the interior of Austria. Articles sold by Austrian Government in the invaded territory can be paid for except with silver.

TURKEY TO AID AMERICANS.

Promises to Furnish Beirut University with Food Next Year.

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STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Dr. Howard S. Bliss of the American University at Beirut informs the Swedish Legation at Constantinople that the American community continues in good health, and the educational interests with which many Americans are identified receive the Ottoman Government's favor. Although, owing to a lack of food, the university closes a month earlier than was originally planned, Muhammed Djemal Pasha, commanding the Fourth Army, promises with the coming of the new harvest to furnish the university with provisions for the coming year. Therefore the university boarding department expects to open as usual on Oct. 9.

Dr. Bliss adds that the presence among the students of a number of sons of Ottoman officials shows the Government's good feeling toward the university. Without this friendliness to safeguard American interests it would be a serious affair.

JAPANESE SHIP ON LEDGE.

Freighter Taken Over by Shipping Board Is in Precarious Condition.

A PACIFIC PORT, June 9.—Striking on a ledge in a dense fog off the North Pacific coast this morning, the Japanese freighter Aikuko Maru, said to be the first Japanese vessel taken over by the United States Shipping Board, is in a precarious condition and may slip off to deep water at high tide, according to a message received tonight by the local Merchants' Exchange.

The Aikuko Maru is a vessel of 2,466 net tons and carried a crew of about thirty.

The vessel, which recently arrived here from the Orient, was turned over to the Shipping Board, and left here yesterday for a Canadian Pacific port to load coal for the United States.

The message said that the steamer Rainier was standing by the vessel, but did not state whether the crew had been taken off. The place where the Aalkoku Maru struck is a particularly hazardous stretch of water, and mariners here think she may have been forced on the ledge by the heavy tide.

GREIN RESIGNS AS CRITIC.

Accuser of Pemberton-Billing Quits Post Long Held.

LONDON, June 9.—T. J. Grein, one of the principals in the recent trial of Noel Pemberton-Billing, M. P., for alleged criminal libel, has resigned as dramatic critic of The Sunday Times, a post he held for more than twenty years.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing was accused of having libeled Miss Maud Allan, dancer, and Mr. Grein, who is manager of the Independent Theatre, in which Miss Allan gave performances. He was acquitted last week.

Boston Postmaster to Fly Here.

Lieutenant Webb, who was expected to make a flight with mail from Boston to Belmont Park yesterday, failed to start. He telephoned to Mail Agent Hartung at Belmont late in the day that there was such a stiff southwest wind around Boston he would find it impossible to make a nonstop flight, his machine being fitted with a big Liberty engine requiring plenty of gas. Weather permitting he will start this morning at 10 o'clock. Postmaster Murray of Boston is so much interested in the aerial mail that he will be a passenger today.

Mrs. Shepard Rests Comfortably.

It was said yesterday at the home of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, 579 Fifth Avenue, that Mrs. Shepard, who is suffering with an attack of appendicitis, "is resting quietly and comfortably." Decision as to the necessity for an operation will be reached probably today.

7,000 SUBWAY WORKERS MAY QUIT WORK TODAY

Contractors Say They Cannot Meet Demands Unless City Gives Relief.

More than 7,000 subway workers say they will go on strike today unless their demands for extra pay are granted. The contractors say they are unable to pay more money unless the city enforces the Lockwood law, which provides for a cost-and-no-profit basis of adjustment for subway contracts. This relief must come, the contractors say, or they cannot go on with the work at the present costs of material and work. There is a deadlock, as the Mayor and the Board of Estimate have refused relief. Unless this deadlock is broken today the men say they will go out on strike, and this may mean the end of subway work during the war.

The action of the Public Service Commission, through William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, in protesting the raise of the railroad fare to 3 cents while within the city limits has not come officially to the attention of the Regional Director of the Railroad Administration, it was said yesterday.

"The fixing of railroad rates has been taken over by a sovereign power," said a member of the Railroad Administration yesterday. "This power was given to the President, and by him vested in the Railroad Administration, by act of Congress. There can be no recognition of State lines. The rates must be established for the whole country, and there cannot be discrimination. If injustice is done, the law provides a review by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"There will be some friction at the start—there always is—but things will be straightened out. It is not intended to antagonize States, but rather to seek their co-operation, and this will be done in every case."

The union employes of the Union Railway Company, who are threatening to strike, will meet this morning at 11 o'clock in Washington Hall, 160th Street, near Third Avenue, the Bronx, to discuss their demands and to prepare their case for mediation. Clinton C. Reeves, the Federal mediator, who will investigate and report on the carmen's demands to the Department of Labor, has arrived in New York and has already begun work. He has met Louis Fridiger, counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers, and P. J. O'Brien, the Vice President of the union, in Mr. Fridiger's office. He has obtained from them a statement of the grievances of the men, and today will get in touch with the officials of the company.

While the men have promised to delay striking and await the results of Federal mediation, they are arranging for the enforcing of their demands if it becomes necessary and are strengthening their union.

CRIPPLE RESCUES BOY.

Able-Bodied Men Watch Young Sherlock Save Drowning Lad.

As a score of able-bodied men looked on, John Sherlock, 15 years old, of 114 Norfolk Street, Newark, a cripple, jumped into the Morris Canal at Central Avenue, Newark, yesterday, and after a hard struggle saved Julius Friedman, 15, of 293 West Kinney Street, from drowning. Friedman had gone down once before Sherlock, walking half a block away, heard his screams. A dozen boys and nearly twenty men, who were on the bridge, watched the boy going down a second time. Sherlock ran to the canal, dragging the leg that had been paralyzed since he was an infant. Without removing even his cap he plunged in and swam to the other lad.

He caught the boy as he was sinking, and after a struggle that almost exhausted him, Sherlock got him to the bank, where there were plenty of hands to help drag both from the water. Friedman was unconscious and Sherlock collapsed. Sherlock is under a doctor's care.

MORE AID FOR BABIES.

Diet Kitchen Preparing for Increased Summer Activity.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association, at 33 West Forty-second Street, has enlarged its health station at 437 West Forty-first Street and has added several more nurses to its staff in preparation for its work for babies and children this Summer. The association announced yesterday that additional facilities and help have been made necessary by the registration and examination of children under 5 years, a new departure started in accordance with the plans of the Children's Bureau in Washington, which are being carried out here under the direction of the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

There will be eight additional conferences for the care of babies with physicians and nurses in attendance, exclusive of the thirty regular conferences during the Summer at the several health stations, and the further work of caring for mothers, social service work and visiting by nurses and the distribution of good milk. The association is raising funds for this increased work. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph H. Tilton, at the office of the association.

FOR INFANT PARALYSIS AID.

Rockefeller Foundation Gives $16,000—Plea for $100,000 More.

By reason of the success realized by the New York Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis, the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $16,000 to aid the committee in meeting its expenses for this season.

This committee assumes supervision of the treatment of cases which have passed the infectious stage, with a view to restoring the patient to normal use of his limbs. Since the epidemic in 1916, up to March 1, 1918, about 8,013 cases have been referred to this committee, and 1,902 have been reported cured. More than 350,000 treatments have been given, and 2,396 patients have been supplied with braces.

There are 4,897 cases still under the supervision of the New York Committee, which has spent for treatment since the 1916 epidemic $191,080.51, of which amount the Rockefeller Foundation has contributed $44,000. Toward its service of treatment for 1918 the committee is making a public appeal for $100,000.

4 BODIES FOUND IN RIVER.

One Supposed to be That of William Hoppe—Another That of a Sailor.

The police of Harbor Precinct A reported last night that during the day they had taken the bodies of four men from the river.

One body, found off Staten Island, was believed to be that of William Hoppe, 17 years old, of 59 Blackford Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, the son of a contractor.

The body of a sailor was recovered in the North River at the foot of Dyckman Street. It is that of a man about 30 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, weighing 200 pounds. He was of light complexion and clean shaven. In the clothes was a Federal examination paper for second class seaman, signed E. H. Stanley, and dated Nov. 3, 1917.

Miss Hill Home from War Work.

Miss Gertrude Hill, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percival Hill of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, who has been doing American Red Cross work for the last six months in France, with headquarters at Boru, has just returned. The special work she engaged in was the care of repatries returning through Switzerland, who because of age and infirmities, were useless to the Germans. They arrived at the rate of 1,000 a day, and the unit Miss Hill was with took care of 1,200 a week, attending to their housing, clothing and feeding, and putting them in the way of making a livelihood. Many of them were placed on farms and supplied with seed, chickens, rabbits, and other supplies. Miss Hill expects to return shortly to France.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRALOWER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Bralower of 885 West End Av. announce the birth of a son June 7.

HAFT.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Haft, nee Fannie Booth, 1,212 Carroll St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, Sunday, June 9.

ARLUCK.—June 4, Flower Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Arluck, a son.

COHEN.—June 7, Edgemere, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Cohen, a daughter.

HOLZMAN.—June 5, 1,024 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, to Dr. and Mrs. M. P. Holzman, a daughter.

KAPLAN.—June 7, 522 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kaplan, a son.

KUSHNER.—June 4, 3,004 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, to Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Kushner, a son.

MANTELL.—June 7, 212 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Mantell, a daughter.

Engaged.

CAPLAN—GOLDSTEIN.—Rose Goldstein to Murry Caplan.

DANKOWITZ—MICHAEL.—Belle W. Michael to Leopold Dankowitz.

FRANKENBERG — HIRSCHFELD. — Helen Hirschfeld to Max Frankenberg.

FRASER—DAGGETT.—Helen R. Daggett to the Rev. Charles F. Fraser.

GUTTER—BLOOM.—Grace Bloom to Jerome S. Gutter.

JOSEPH—SCHMIDT. — Cecelia Schmidt to Elias G. Joseph.

KATZ—BATT.—Estelle G. Batt to Milton J. Katz.

KIRSH—RIPIN.—Marian Ripin to Alexander Kirsh.

LYONS — LEAVY.—Helen Leavy to Harry Lyons.

OESTERMAN — ROSENTHAL.—Ray Rosenthal to J. Oesterman.

SEGALL—JOSEPH.—Irene Joseph to Harry Segall.

WAGNER—WALDORFER.—Elanor E. Waldorfer to Irving Wagner.

WEINTRAUB—BEAVER.—Sophia Beaver to Herman Weintraub.

WEISBERGER — SPRUNG.—Sabina Sprung to Jack H. Welsberger.

Married.

ANDERSON — ADRIANCE. — On Saturday, June 8, 1918, at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Alexander G. Cummins, assisted by the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance, Marion Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Reynolds Adriance, to Edgar Voorhees Anderson.

FRANKLIN — DANDRIDGE.—On Saturday, June 8, at Petersburg, Va., by the Rev. Edmund P. Dandridge, Martha Dandridge to Lewis Battelle Franklin.

LEVINSOHN—PRINSTEIN. — Mrs. Monroe Goldwater announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Anne Prinstein, to Israel Levinsohn, at her home, 2,493 Valentine Av., New York City, June 9, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. Anspacher.

OSTERWEIS—SCHAIE.—Mortimer Osterweis to Helen Schaie on June 9, by Rev. Dr. Harris.

BRENNER—BAAR.—June 2, Adele Baar to Herman Brenner.

COHEN — GROSSMAN. — June 2, Frances Grossman to Julius Cohen.

COHEN—KRAUS.—June 5, Sadye Kraus to Abner Cohen.

ESCHERBEIN—TOFF.—June 6, Florence J. Toff to Nathan Eschedbach.

LOMBERG—HOFFMAN.—June 5, Evelyn E. Hoffman to Harry Lomberg.

MERRIAM—CARPENTER.—June 6, Grace L. Carpenter to Walter S. Merriam.

OFFERMAN—SMITH.—June 6, Dorothy E. Smith to Harold C. Offerman.

SHANK—FRIEDMAN.—June 2, Viola Friedman to Michael R. Shank.

SHILBERG—COHEN.—June 4, Pauline Cohen to Miles Shilberg.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, June 9, Ambrose R. Adams, beloved husband of Katie Bocou Adams, following a short illness. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, June 11, at 2 P. M., at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 60th St. Interment private.

BEACH. — Frederick Converse Beach, at Stratford, Conn., June 8, 1918. Funeral at his late home in Stratford, Tuesday, June 11, at 4:15 P. M., upon arrival of 2:15 train from New York, changing to local train at Bridgeport.

BOGART. — Saturday, June 8, 1918, Peter Schenck, beloved father of Tunis S. Bogart. Funeral from his late residence, 151 74th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 11, 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BUCKLEY.—On June 9, 1918, at her residence, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Mercy Townsend Buckley, daughter of the late John and Phoebe Thorne Buckley and aunt of the late John D. Buckley and Charles R. Buckley, in the 95th year of her age. Services will be held at Christ Church, Manhasset-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, at 2:30 P. M.

COWDREY.—On Saturday, June 8, 1918, Louis R., husband of Mary Maxim. Funeral services at 33 Randolph St., Passaic, N. J., Monday, June 10, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CRITTENDEN.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, June 7, Joel Parker Crittenden, son of Rev. Samuel Worcester Crittenden and Margaret Parker, in his 62d year. Interment at Philadelphia, Monday, 3 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

EARLE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, June 9, 1918, Ella Caroline, widow of Charles Millard Earle. Funeral services will be held at 49 South Maple Av. on Tuesday, June 11, at 3:30 P. M.

EDDY.—On Friday, June 7, 1918, at his residence, 369 1st St., Brooklyn, Jerome H. Eddy, son of the late Rev. Herman J. Eddy, in his 84th year. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., New York, (Campbell's,) Monday at 2 P. M.

EICHE.—June 6, 1918, Hugo, beloved husband of Emma Rennis Eiche. Funeral and interment private.

GOLDSMITH.—Simon Sam, beloved husband of Julia, (nee Vogel,) father of Helen and Philip. Funeral from his late residence, 51 West 118th St., Tuesday at 1:30 P. M. Dionysius No. 175, K. of P.; Ruben Lodge No. 3, Free Sons of Israel; United Sisters of Yorkville, and United Auctioneers are respectfully invited to attend.

H

YANKEES TOPPLE FROM DIZZY PERCH AT SUMMIT AFTER ONE DAY'S INCUMBENCY

YANKEES HOLD LEAD FOR ONLY ONE DAY

Hannah's Error in Twelfth Inning Shoves New York Team Into Second Place.

SLIM LOVE RILES UMPIRE

Moriarty Banishes Pitcher in the Fourth Inning, and Mogridge Supplants Him on Mound.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The Yankees' mail again must be addressed to second place. After one day at the head of the pennant parade the Huggins entry stumbled this afternoon in the final game of the series with the Browns and dropped below the Red Sox. The New Yorkers put up a hard fight to retain their high position, but Hank Severeid's head intervened between Hannah and Pipp in the twelfth inning, and as the ball bounded off the catcher's dome the game bounded with it. The score was 5 to 4.

Bert Gallia, for the home team, and Slim Love for the Yankees, were the original nominees for the pitching problem, but both were out of the picture before the teams went into extra innings, and the battle down the stretch was between Urban Shocker and George Mogridge.

Shocker had come into the game in the eighth inning, about the time the Yankees really came into it for the first time with any chance of winning. Mogridge was a forced starter because George Moriarty decided in the fourth inning that Slim Love should not hang around his ball park any longer.

Love Becomes Aggressive.

Huggins has often complained that Slim lacked aggressiveness and fight, but today the tall left hander was there with both. He had uttered some mild complaints over Moriarty's decision on balls and strikes early in the game, but was told to go back to his pitching. In the fourth, with two runners on the bases and the count 2 and 2 on Catcher Hale, Slim sent up what he knew was a strike. Moriarty called it the third ball.

The next picture shows Slim's glove sailing majestically on its way to left field, just as far as Love could scale it. The indignant Moriarty immediately ordered the equally indignant Love to vacate the premises, and Mogridge, who had been warming up, came into the game.

This was only one of many arguments conducted by the Yanks. Gilhooley gave an address pungent to Moriarty when he was called out on strikes in the seventh, with second and third bases occupied, and almost followed Love to the showers. Baker tantalized Silk O'Loughlin for a decision on Austin in the ninth until Huggins had to come out and order Baker to his position. There were other arguments, but of a milder nature.

The batting of Mogridge, who got two doubles; Pipp's home run into the right-field bleachers, a one-hand catch by Pipp while running along the right-field line, and a stop by Gedeon were the outstanding features, aside from the fine pitching which developed in numerous innings after the bases had been filled. Miller was spiked by Sisler in the seventh inning, and gave way to Marsans.

Hannah's Error Aids Browns.

Tobin's bunt, another bunt by Austin, and Hannah's throw to the bleachers sent Tobin in and Austin to third in the first inning. Austin followed Tobin home when Hendryx bounced a double off the left-field bleachers.

The Yankees got their first run in the second inning, when Pipp hit some distance up into the right-field bleachers.

Mogridge replaced Love in the fourth with a rally under way, and checked it quickly, but was reached for two runs in the Browns' half of the fifth. After Tobin had fouled out, Austin drew a pass, and Sisler's double to right put him on third. Hendryx was intentionally walked, filling the bases, and Demmitt, a left-handed hitter, toed the plate.

Demmitt was not as easy as was expected. He lined a sharp single into right field, on which both Austin and Sisler raced home. This was all the scoring off Mogridge up to the twelfth inning. The Browns filled the bases with none out in the ninth, but were set down runless, and the feat would have been repeated in the twelfth but for Hannah's poor throw.

Yanks Have Runfest.

In the Yankees' eighth, singles by Peck and Baker and a pass to Pratt filled the bases with none out. Pipp's sacrifice fly sent Peck home, and Baker followed on Bodie's single to left. Pratt tried to reach third, and was nailed there. Shocker replaced Gallia after Bodie had singled, and his wild pitch sent Ping to third. He scored when Gerber fumbled Marsans's grounder.

A pass to Hendryx, Gedeon's single, and an intentional pass to Johns filled the bases in the twelfth, with one out. The stage was set for a double play, and Severeid hit to Baker, who threw Hendryx out at the plate. Hannah had an easy play on Severeid, but the ball hit his head, bounded away, and Gedeon scored.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	6	1	1	3	0	Gilhooley,rf	6	0	0	1	0
Austin,3b	5	2	2	2	4	Peck'gh,ss	6	1	1	2	2
Sisler,1b	5	1	8	14	0	Baker,3b	4	1	2	1	5
Hendryx,rf	2	0	1	5	0	Pratt,2b	5	0	1	4	3
Demmitt,lf	6	0	1	1	1	Pipp,1b	4	1	2	15	0
Gedeon,2b	6	1	2	2	4	Bodie,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	1	3	3	Miller,cf	3	0	1	1	0
aJohns	0	0	0	0	0	Marsans,cf	2	0	1	0	0
bMaisel	0	0	0	0	0	Hannah,c	4	0	0	10	3
Hale,c	4	0	0	6	2	Love,p	1	0	0	0	0
cSevereid	1	0	0	0	0	Mogridge,p	4	0	2	0	2
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	0						
Shocker,p	2	0	1	0	0						
Total	43	5	12	36	14	Total	44	4	11*	35	20

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Gerber in twelfth.
b Ran for Johns in twelfth.
c Batted for Hale in twelfth.
Errors—Gerber, 2; Gilhooley, Hannah, 2.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Gedeon, Sisler, Mogridge, (2,) Austin, Pipp, Hendryx. Home run—Pipp. Double plays—Baker, Pratt, and Pipp, (2;) Austin, Gedeon, and Sisler; Mogridge, Hannah, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 13. First base on errors—New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Love, 3; Mogridge, 6; Gallia, 2; Shocker, 2. Hits—Off Love, 4 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) Mogridge, 8 in 8 2-3; Gallia, 10 in 7 2-3; Shocker, 1 in 4 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Love, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Love, 1; Mogridge, 8; Gallia, 4; Shocker, 2. Wild pitch—Shocker. Winning pitcher—Shocker. Losing pitcher—Love.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 2; Hartford, 1.
Worcester, 7; Waterbury, 5.

Last Week's Big Leagues Records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB	OR
Chicago	5	5	0	24	53	4	28	8
New York	6	5	3	24	51	9	32	24
Cincinnati	5	2	3	15	45	7	34	20
Pittsburgh	6	2	4	15	32	6	24	12
Boston	4	1	3	9	27	7	34	15
Philadelphia	6	2	4	19	42	8	38	24
St. Louis	6	4	2	40	67	12	47	31
Brooklyn	6	3	3	19	56	16	46	31

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P	W	L	R	H	E	LB	OR
New York	7	4	3	23	57	11	43	27
Boston	7	3	4	28	50	11	45	32
Chicago	6	5	1	28	53	7	34	15
Cleveland	7	4	3	26	51	8	49	19
Washington	7	5	2	25	55	13	53	22
St. Louis	7	1	6	15	49	13	43	24
Philadelphia	6	3	3	16	50	4	45	16
Detroit	7	3	4	23	50	9	37	34

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; New York, 4. (Twelve innings.)
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 2; Detroit, 0.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	29	12	.707
New York	29	14	.674
Cincinnati	23	22	.511
Pittsburgh	19	22	.463
Boston	19	24	.442
Philadelphia	18	24	.429
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Brooklyn	16	28	.364

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	29	19	.604
New York	27	19	.587
Chicago	23	18	.561
Cleveland	25	24	.510
St. Louis	21	22	.488
Washington	23	25	.479
Philadelphia	17	26	.395
Detroit	14	26	.350

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York. (Game starts at 3:45.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

LEONARD BLANKS INDIANS.

His Singles Also Help Count Both Boston Runs.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—Boston took the final game of the series from Cleveland today 2 to 0, the locals being unable to hit Leonard when hits meant runs. Leonard's hits placed Scott and Schang in positions to score on Hooper's sacrifice fly and single.

Chapman and Coumbe were ejected from the grounds for disputing Umpire Owens's decisions.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Evans,3b	5	0	1	0	1
Shean,2b	4	0	0	5	4	Chapman,ss	2	0	1	3	2
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Turner,as	3	0	0	0	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	7	0	Wambs'n,2b	4	0	0	1	3
F. Thomas,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Roth,rf	4	0	1	5	0
Scott,ss	3	1	1	4	3	Wood,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Schang,c	3	1	1	5	0	Miller,1b	3	0	2	8	1
Leonard,p	3	0	2	0	0	O'Neill,c	2	0	1	4	1
						C.Thomas,c	1	0	0	1	0
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	1	1
						Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aHalt	0	0	0	0	0
						bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	27	12	Total	33	2	8	27	11

a Ran for O'Neill in seventh.
b Batted for Coveleskie in seventh.
Error—Miller.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Scott, Schang, Miller. Stolen bases—Chapman, Speaker. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Double play — Wambsgans, Chapman and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 10. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3. Hits—Off Coveleskie 8 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (O'Neill.) Struck out—By Leonard, 3; Coveleskie, 2; Bagby, 1. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

JOHNSON ALLOWS ONE HIT.

Detroit, Helpless Before Washington Star, Is Shut Out.

DETROIT, June 9.—Walter Johnson held Detroit to one hit and Washington won today's game, 2 to 0. Vitt was the only local player to hit safely, being credited with a hit for his drive through second.

Washington scored in the fourth when Milan was hit by a pitched ball, took third on Shanks's single, and scored on Spencer's throw to Young to catch Shanks stealing. Shanks scored on Morgan's single.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	5	2
Judge,1b	4	0	1	1	0	Cobb,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	0	3	Veach,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Milan,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Heilman,rf	3	0	0	4	1
Shanks,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Vitt,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	3	2	1	Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	4	Young,2b	2	0	0	2	1
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	7	0	Spencer,c	2	0	0	5	1
Johnson,p	2	0	0	0	1	Yelle,c	0	0	0	0	0
						Boland,p	2	0	0	0	2
						C.Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aR.Jones	0	0	0	0	0
						bDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	9	Total	27	0	1	27	8

a Ran for Spencer in eighth.
b Batted for Boland in eighth.

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Morgan, Ainsmith. Stolen bases—Milan, Shanks, Ainsmith, Judge. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Double play—Foster, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3; Boland, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 7 in 8; Jones, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Milan.) Struck out—By Johnson, 7; Boland, 3. Losing pitcher—Boland.

CICOTTE TRIUMPHS AGAIN.

Felsch Helps White Sox Veteran to Victory, 2 to 1.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Chicago made it three out of four from Philadelphia today by winning 2 to 1. Cicotte and Perry yielded nineteen hits between them, and sensational catches by Felsch, O'dring and Liebold prevented at least four more.

The game ended with a double play started by Felsch, who caught Jamieson's long fly and returned the ball to Schalk in time to stop Fahey from tying the score. It was Cicotte's fourth straight victory.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,lf	4	1	2	5	0	Jamieson,rf	5	1	0	3	0
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Oldring,lf	4	0	2	3	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	2	0	Walker,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	4	1	Burns,1b	4	0	1	10	2
Weaver,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	5	0	Shannon,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Risberg,3b	2	1	1	2	2	Dugan,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Schalk,c	2	0	0	7	1	Perkins,c	4	0	2	4	1
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	2	Perry,p	2	0	1	0	2
						aMcAvoy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	10	27	8	Total	34	1	9	24	11

a Batted for Perry in ninth.
Errors—Murphy, Weaver, Jamieson, Burns.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Murphy, Gandil, Perry. Three-base hit—Liebold. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Perry, Schalk. Sacrifice fly—Walker. Double play—Felsch and Schalk. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Perry, 1. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Perry, 2.

GIANTS TO HELP BAT FUND.

Part of Receipts of Today's Game for Soldiers.

Today will be Bat and Ball Day at the Polo Grounds, when 25 per cent. of the receipts will be given to the Clark Griffith fund for baseball outfits for the soldiers in France. All school children will be admitted to this game for 10 cents and all this money except the 1 cent war tax will be added to the fund.

On June 14, when the Cubs will be at the Polo Grounds, the Giants will raise the pennant which they won last season. The band will play and there will be a parade, and very likely the Giants will make a commendable effort to beat the Cubs.

Giants, today, with St. Louis, 3:45 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

PORES LOSES RACE IN SPRINT TO TAPE

Halpine Defeats National Distance Champion in Handicap at Singer Meet.

Reserving his sprint until needed, Terry Halpine, the 19-year-old distance runner of the Morningside A. C., defeated Charles Pores of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, five-mile national A. A. U. champion, in the three-mile handicap run, the leading event of the annual Spring track and field meet of the Singer Employes' Association, at Bennett Park, Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday.

Pores, a former member of the Millrose A. A., struggled brilliantly throughout the race to retrieve the liberal handicaps he had been forced to concede in starting from stratch. Up to the final lap it appeared that the Pelham Bay tar would emerge triumphant. When half a lap from the finish mark, Pores, trailing closely on the heels of Halpine, essayed to pass the Morningside A. C. runner. Halpine increased his pace enough to keep him in front of the scratch runner.

In the last 100 yards Pores again attempted to get past his rival, but this time Halpine, cutting loose with every pound of his strength, went out in a burst of speed and led the sailor runner to the tape by about twenty-five yards. Halpine had an allowance of seventy-five yards. His time was 15:22 1-5. Frank Titterton, Pastime A. C., with a 200-yard handicap, finished third. Fifteen runners started.

Another upset for scratch runners was furnished in the 1,000-yard handicap run in which Willie Gordon, the former New York A. C. runner, now attached to Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, and Jack Sellers of the Winged Foot Club, national indoor champion at this distance, started from the honor mark. Thirty-two runners opposed the scratch athletes, and in this large pack the back markers had little chance of coming through. The event was won by W. Morton, Jersey Harriers' A. A., who started from the 35-yard line. His time was 2:16 2-5. Gordon finished fourth. Sellers retired about 100 yards from home.

The point trophy went to the Pastime A. C. athletes with 11 tallies. Jersey Harriers' A. A. finished second with 8, and three clubs, Kings County A. A., Morningside A. C., and Bronx Church House, tied for third with 5 each.

In the walking events M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., showed considerable ability. He won the three-mile novice event, and later, in the one-mile handicap, placed second to W. Labowitz, a clubmate.

The summaries:

Three-Mile Walk, A. A. U. Novice.—Won by M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C.; A. J. Jungebluth, Pastime A. C., second; L. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—26:18 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by A. Rothschild, Kings County A. A., (8 yards;) Ed Hosner, unattached, (3 yards,) second; F. Harrison, Mohawk A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by W. Morton, Jersey Harriers' A. A., (35 yards;) A. Brewster, Paulist A. C., (35 yards,) second; J. J. Welsh, Jersey Harriers' A. A., (60 yards,) third. Time—2:16 2-5.

One-Mile Run, A. A. U. Novice.—Won by G. F. Nolan, Bronx Church House; J. Wester, Jr., Boys' Club, second; H. V. Peterson, unattached, third. Time—4:36 2-5.

One-Mile Walk, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by W. Labowitz, Pastime A. C., (40 seconds;) M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., (1 minute,) second; P. Berman, unattached, (50 seconds,) third. Time—7:38.

One-Mile Army Run, In Uniform.—Won by Eddie Mayo, Hospital Corps, Fort Slocum; S. D. Richman, 16th Company, Southern New York second; L. F. Gardner, Signal Corps, third. Time—5:27 3-5.

Half-Mile Navy Run, In Uniform.—Won by J. J. McCabe, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station; J. P. Giorgio, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, second; W. Gazzilastro, Naval Auxiliary, third. Time—2:19.

Three-Mile Run, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by T. Halpine, Morningside A. C., (75 yards;) Charles Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (scratch,) second; F. Titterton, Pastime A. C., (200 yards,) third. Time—15:22 1-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race, Intersectional A. L. Clubs.—Won by Paulist A. C. (H. Cunningham, E. Garvey, A. Brewster, and H. Wigger;) Pastime A. C., (D. Shea, T. McLoughlin, B. Lichtman, and M. Brown,) second; Brooklyn A. A., (S. Finkelstein, A. Graw, H. Gross, and F. Kaufman,) third. Time—8:29.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, for Singer Employes.—Won by H. Bottticher, Department 28, (10 feet;) M. Reilly, Department 5, (scratch,) second, P. Bogden, Department 5, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race for Singer Employes.—Won by A. Brennan, Diehl Company; A. Kascsak, Department 6, second; W. Kirsch, Diehl Company, third. Time—1:25 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, for Singer Employes.—Won by A. Brennan, Diehl Company, (75 yards;) L. Kornmeyer, Diehl Company, (scratch,) second; A. Kascsak, Department 6, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:33.

Point score: Pastime A. C., 11; Jersey Harriers' A. A., 8; Kings County A. A., 5; Morningside A. C., 5; Bronx Church House, 5; Paulist A. C., 4; Mohawk A. C., 3; Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, 3; Boys' Club, 3; Hungarian-American A. C., 2.

SCRATCH MEN FARE BADLY.

Handicapped Runners Triumph in Annual Y. M. H. A. Games.

By the close margin of three points the athletes of Washington Heights Y. M. H. A. triumphed over the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. yesterday in the annual track and field meet of the Metropolitan League Y. M. H. A. at Mosomb's Dam Park. The victorious team had 32 tallies and the Ninety-second Street branch finished second with 29. This defeat makes the second the Ninety-second Street branch has suffered since 1912.

Every Y. M. H. A. branch in the Metropolitan was represented and in the twelve events, which comprised the program, many interesting performances were returned.

The majority of the competitions were handicap events and in these the back markers fared badly. The only successful scratch competitors of the day were Theodore Curtes, Washington Heights, in the 12-pound shot put, and Sam Freirich, Ninety-second Street, in the two-mile run. In the latter event L. C. Wilson, Washington Heights, also started from the honor mark, but finished fourth.

Leo S. Lowenkopf, a one-armed contestant, showed plenty of all-around ability and unaided accounted for all of Perth Amboy's nine points. He won the 100-yard senior dash; got second in the junior and senior high jump, and was third in the 220-yard senior dash.

TIETILA RUNS FAST MILE.

Kaleva A. C. Athlete Sets New Mark for League in Meet.

Hannes Kolehmainen's Scandinavian-American Athletic League record for the one-mile run was shattered yesterday by J. Tietila of the Kaleva A. C., in the annual Spring championship meet of the Scandinavian-American A. L. at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. Tietila, running in impressive fashion, won with plenty to spare in 4:38 2-5, eclipsing by two seconds Kolehmainen's mark.

The individual laurels of the day went to Y. Maki, Finnish-American A. C., who won three first places in the field events. He captured the 12-pound shot put with a heave of 46 feet 1½ inches; the running high jump with an effort of 5 feet 5 inches, and the discus throw, in which he threw the Greek missile 116 feet 6 inches. Maki was the only Finnish-American A. C. athlete to place, and brought his club home third with 15 tallies. The leading laurels in this branch of the meet went to the Kaleva A. C., with 24 tallies, while the Swedish-American A. C., was second with 18.

American Association.

Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Minneapolis, 6; Toledo, 0.
Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 2.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 1.
Nashville, 4; Birmingham, 2.
Chattanooga, 5; Atlanta, 1.
New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 5.
Little Rock, 10; Memphis, 1.
Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 0.

$11,000 FOR 4 GOLF BALLS.

Red Cross Gets Huge Sum at Chicago Exhibition Match.

CHICAGO, June 9.—All records for Red Cross Funds raised at golf matches were broken here today when $30,000 was collected at the Lake Shore Country Club during a match in which Chick Evans, national champion, and James Barnes, Western open champion, competed against Jock Hutchinson, patriotic open champion, and Robert McDonld of the Indian Hill Club, Chicago. The match ended all square. Hutchinson equalled the course record of 69, set by himself, while Evans, by virtue of two 68s took 72. McDonald took 74 strokes and Barnes, who was unfamiliar with the course, required 76.

With Julius Rosenwald as auctioneer, the match was stopped at the second tee, while the four balls used to play the first hole were purchased by the Lake Shore Club for $11,000—a record high figure for golf balls, at a price of $33,000 a dozen. At the second green a more elaborate auction took place, members of the club running up the price of the four balls, sold individually, until the four together brought $5,000. Similar auctions took place from tee to tee.

NICHOLLS VICTOR ON LINKS.

Defeats McLean in 36-Hole Event at Wykagyl by 5 and 4.

Gil Nicholls squared accounts with George McLean by defeating the Great Neck professional 6 up and 4 to play in a thirty-six hole match on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. This made the third meeting between these two within the last month. On the first occasion at Great Neck they finished all even, but the next time McLean won. Nicholls then suggested a longer and more difficult course, and as his rival was agreeable the Wykagyl match was the result. The meeting between these two yesterday was for the Red Cross, and about $600 was raised.

Except for a brief period at the outset of the morning round Nicholls always looked like a winner. He went out in 36 and stood 2 up at the turn. On the homeward journey the Briton drew still further away, making the inward nine 3s to his opponent's 4s, and ending the morning session 5 up.

In the afternoon McLean, who had been unsteady, seemed to get himself in hand, and for a time made it interesting for Nicholls. The latter reached the turn in 35 to McLean's 38. Nicholls won the match with a 5 at the fourteenth. He made the double round in 149 as against 154 for McLean.

RAILROAD ELEVEN VICTOR.

Interborough Soccer Team Beats New York in Final Cup Match.

Railroad soccer stock went way above par yesterday, when, in the final round for the Southern New York State Cup at Lenox Oval, the eleven of the Interborough R. T. football club defeated the New York F. C. team by 2 goals to 0. Playing against the wind in the first half, New York was largely on the defensive, and the railroaders made repeated drives through their rivals. In one of these Edmondson was tripped by Adamson within the penalty area, and McDonald, negotiating the penalty kick, scored for Interborough.

Ten minutes later Quinn came through in a general rush for goal and clinched Interborough's victory.

The lineup:

Interborough, (2.)	Position.	New York, (0.)
Renzulli	G.	Ferro
Hutchinson	R. B.	Vandeweghe
Dabill	L. B.	McWilliams
Porter	R. H.	Robertson
Carroll	C. H.	Adamson
Durney	L. H.	Hager
Young	O. R.	Craig
McDonald	I. R.	R. Hunziker
Quinn	C. F.	Petrie
Edmondson	I. L.	Meyerdirks
Bark	O. L.	Koelsch

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—C. E. Creighton and T. Diman. Goals—McDonald, Quinn, Interborough. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Matthews Victor at Traps.

MANHASSET, L. I., June 9.—Herbert J. Matthews won a 100 clay bird scratch shoot at the traps of the Manhasset Gun Club this afternoon, when he broke 91. Matthews on his two previous shoots scored successive runs of 57 and 59. Today he scored a straight string in the last bracket.

Federal Rendezvous Nine Wins.

Despite occasional ragged playing by some of the team, the Federal Rendezvous (Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn) baseball team managed to pull out a victory over the Empire City nine, a semi-professional team of Brooklyn, yesterday, by the score of 9 to 7. The contest was played at Arctic Park, Brooklyn.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Federal Rendezvous.	1	2	2
Empire City	1	0	3

0 0 1 0 0 2—9 14 4
0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2—7 6 2

Batteries—Olsen and Speer; Harman and Baker.

President Wilson says—

"This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance."

The President does not mean that you should give up all motoring—only give up *extravagant motoring.*

When you can get high-priced car riding comfort and motor dependability from a car selling in the $1000 class, why spend more?

It is just plain good sense in these times to be your own driver and operate a car that will run *20 miles on a gallon of gasolene* and take you *15,000 miles—or five times across the continent—on one set of tires.*

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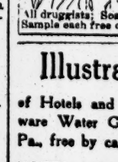

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All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. S, Boston."

Illustrated Booklet

of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains Pa., free by calling at the

HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY,
90 West St., New York.

BRONX COUNTY NET LAURELS TO TILDEN

Voshell Loses Chance to Take Down Cup Only After Bitter Five-Set Struggle.

In one of the most spirited tennis matches that have been played locally this season William T. Elliden, 2d. of Philadelphia triumphed over S. Howard Voshell in the final of the Bronx County singles championship on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday by a score of 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2. The honors in the Manhattan doubles, which were played following the singles, went to Ingo Hartman and Elliott Binsen, who defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Henry Bassford in a four-set contest at 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5.

Earlier in the day Hartman and Binsen had advanced through the semi-final round by defeating Embree Henderson and B. W. Stair at 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The singles match was a hard one for Voshell to lose, as he was striving for permanent possession of the Bronx Trophy, which he had won twice in other years. Considering the conditions under which he played, however, the result was not unexpected; rather it was surprising that Voshell, handicapped by lack of practice, was able to force his opponent to such a close contest.

Both men relied mainly on their play at the net to determine the verdict, and Voshell failed in the test. Usually his net play is of the highest order. In earlier matches of the tournament he showed that he possessed much of the skill which has made him famous on the courts. Yesterday, however, he was not in as good stroke, and he was unsteady at critical moments, so that Tilden's severe game, with sharp angle volleying, carried him through to victory. Voshell's weakness was especially noticeable overhead, and he missed a number of opportunities for sure points by sending the ball flying into the net.

Tilden on the other hand was moving along at top speed. He was as formidable as when he defeated Pell in the Church Cup matches at Philadelphia on Saturday and in the last set he raced through to victory against Voshell's weakening play.

At the start of the fifth set it appeared for a moment as if Voshell were on the path to victory. With two sets apiece Voshell opened the final clash by breaking through Tilden's service and this augured well for the establishing of his supremacy. The advantage, however, was no sooner won than it was lost for Voshell was forced to relinquish his own service on the second game and from there Tilden pulled away to a lead of 4—1 on games. Voshell took the next game on his own service, but it was only a momentary halt, for Tilden swept through the next two games, allowing his opponent only two points.

The point score of the Tilden-Voshell match follows:

William T. Tilden, 2d, vs. S. Howard Voshell.

FIRST SET.

Tilden	1	6	4	4	0	5	1	3	4	4	—32—6
Voshell	4	4	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	2	—29—4

SECOND SET.

Tilden	3	5	1	4	4	4	0	1	1	2	—25—4
Voshell	5	3	4	2	0	2	4	4	4	4	—32—6

THIRD SET.

Tilden	1

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA and CASHBEL Wanted. — All shades. Madison Square 3347.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 384, and 315, also 54289 serge. Canal 9617.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—I am open for plum and taupe. Phone Chelsea 9518.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades; botany 315 or similar to that. Farragut 4963.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy Botanys, &c., in taupe and plum. Chelsea 9513.

BURELLAS and medium-priced Velours Wanted.—At reasonable prices, for cash. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 7332-3.

BURELLAS AND SILVERTONES wanted for coatings; Fall shades. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d. Madison Square 1124.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Will pay $1.90 for Burgundy burella. Feitchik Bros. Co., Room 1420, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 8916.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 09057 or similar navy and taupe for cash. Farr. 615.

CARD BOARD Wanted.—In 8, 10, and 12 inch strips; news or chip board; large quantities required. Ullman, 338 East 59th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; up-to-date models, especially juniors and stouts. 6 West 18th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing immediate orders of the better kind. 127 Madison Av., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Snappy styles only. Third floor, 11 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, snappy Fall coats. Smart Set, 10 W. 32d.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted:—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

COFFIN BROADCLOTH Wanted in green and black. A 74 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity 30 and 40 inch flesh lingerie. Phone Spring 9571.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all kinds of remnants and seconds; any quantity. Forsyth 9083.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity white, flesh, and black, 68 pick. Princess Lillian Dress & Waist Co., 106-112 Spring St.

CRYSTAL CLOTH AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden & Leonard's Fall shades; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 1080.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Taupe and peacock. Mad. Sq. 1017.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for one week's delivery georgette taffeta and crepe de chine dresses. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy 1,000 silk dresses for cash, in taffetas, georgettes, crepe de chine, and wool Jerseys. 319 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk or cotton serge; this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Sport coats for sport purposes, $1.90 up. 1 Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS, Suits.—Job, latest models, taffeta, at a sacrifice. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—White, 27 inch, wide wale, for sale; 45c net cash. Forsyth 9083.

COUTURIER.—Taupe 32 inches wide, green. L. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3334.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Odd pieces to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS, Repps and Lawns. Ashenheim Bros., 30 West 15th.

COTTON SERGE.—French finished, navy and colors, below market price. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON white corded dimity, organdie and voile; cheap. Farragut 5026.

DRESSES. — Shreiber's all-wool jersey dresses, $9.75 net; Botany serge No. 80 dresses, beautiful styles, $9.75 net; also silk and satin dresses, from $9.75 to $18.50; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nusbaum, 31 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, georgettes, graduation, Anderson gingham; immediate delivery. Glocaner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES, fancy and white voile, gingham; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—700 wash dresses, snappy styles; values from $3.75 to $8.75; close $2.75 to $5.50. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 net and voile to close out at a price. 142 West 29th, fifth floor.

DRESSES, voile ginghams, to close out; many styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, satins; quick delivery. Phil. Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

FLAGS, any quantity, American, French, English, Italian, Belgian, silks, 1-3 off; also cotton and bunting, all sizes, immediate delivery. Arthe Levy & Bernhard, 37 Union Square West.

FLAGS, American, all silk, at very reasonable prices. Freydberg, 160 5th Av. 676 Gramercy.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAMS, 27 and 32 inch. Barclay 6651.

JAP SILK, many brown, green, Copen; also brown and green peau de cygne. Gramercy 6518.

JERSEY for immediate delivery; all colors; for cash only. M. S. Wechsler, 150 West 28th. Farragut 8838.

JERSEY Heather Mixtures and White Schreiber's 840. Chopak, 803 5th Av. Madison Square 6045.

KHAKI, all wool, 54-inch, 26 to 28 oz.; also cotton 30-inch and 54-inch. Mad. Sq. 2639.

NECKWEAR, big lot 36 yard shape, 50 patterns, close out cash, $2.25 dozen. Link & Lazar, 621 Broadway.

O. D. Deering Milliken 719—1; below opening price. Gramercy 1661.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS.—Qualities of some of the best mills; immediate delivery. Call at our store. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway.

OVERCOATINGS, ¾ Melton and Mackinaws. M. Well, 404 4th Av.

OXFORDS, Gilberts, and Juilliards for sale. Marcus Bros., Orchard 9275.

OXFORDS, ¾ coatings, serges, velours. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

PIQUES, 36 inches wide, white. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal Lapinex for sale. L. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 8834.

PLUSH.—Will sell 40-40 for $4.35 net. Chelsea 7385.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal Lapinex for sale. L. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 8834.

PLUSH, salts, beaver fur for sale. Farragut 2656.

POPLINS, Meyer Jocelsh, Davenport, No. 77, twenty-four pieces of blue; $2.50 cash. J. Goldstein Co. Gramercy 3905.

POPLIN.—Whitman 774, navy and black, Mad. Sq. 5344.

RAIN COATS.—Jobs perfect goods, low priced. Goodwear Rain Coats, 682 Broadway.

RUBBERIZED CLOTHS and Raincoats to sell cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SATIN.—Pink and white washable satin; good quality. Lilyknit Silk Underwear Co., 510 6th Av.

SERGE.—U. F. X., W. F. T., 3065, 3850, 7512, 9056, 7713, 9288, 764, 1658, 1209, 4002, Ansbery, C. S. G., S. B. G. L., C. S.; also poplins, velours, and broadcloths. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gram. 4475-4476.

SERGES.—Will sell on long terms the following: W. F. X., $2.40; 809, $3; 6122, $2.40; 6120, $2.45; 99, $3; 7122, $2.60; 7120, $2.65. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES, mannish, storm and French, all wool and cotton warps, all widths; also plain chiffon panamas, 36 and 54 inch. Phone Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Will sell, 60 days, 54289, W. F.-W. F. X. 7120, 104, 99, 9, 11433; T. P. S.-P. S. L., 1464, 4403, very reasonable. F. 137 Times.

Serge.—6301, 7301, 7614, 8, 94, 6936, 211, 11433, 809, 9056, 1464, 54289, 519, 7120, 9, 6122. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—American 600; U. S. 845-104-54289; C. S. G.; all navy; below market price. Gramercy 5095. M. Bernstein.

SERGES, velours, gabardines, tricotines, oxfords, and 1210 Whitman's; call personally. Selecta Trading Corp., 488 B'way.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—3135, $1.15; 512, $2.45; 7002, $1.95; 6002, $1.67½; 39095, $2.40; 94, $2.20. Chelsea 4823.

SERGES.—99, 4408, cheap, and odd lots velours, gabardines, and serges. Mad. Sq. 0916.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VOILES Wanted.—Colored and plain, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 2825.

WASH WAISTS Wanted.—Open for Fall wash waists. Marquette Cloak and Suit Co., 116 W. 32d.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Tweeds, Wallach Hoexter or similar fabrics. Lenox Woolen Co., 603 Broadway.

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50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AUTO DUSTERS.—All kinds on hand; low prices. Sobelsohn, 3 East 14th St.

BEACH CLOTH. — Big quantities for sale; very appropriate for auto dusters. Spring 2716.

BEAVER CLOTH.—Blumenthal Furmoss for immediate delivery. Greeley 5611.

BROADCLOTH.—Juilliard's 110 in all shades for sale. Spring 2716.

BROADCLTHS.—Black, navy, nutria, and rookie, $3.50. Chelsea 493.

BURLAP.—200 yards 36-inch. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av. Madison Square 1541.

CAPES.—To close out cheap. Paris Skirt Co., 116 West 29th. Farragut 5469.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Sizes 2 to 6, 6 to 14; also middy blouses; close out at a price. 8 West 24th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Silvertones, velours, broadcloths, poplins, serges, zebelline, and thibet; all makes; reasonable prices. Farragut 8378.

CLOTH AND WOOLEN consumers will save money by using the R. B. S. cloth unwinders. Ask for demonstration. Broth System, 200 5th Av. Phone Gramercy 1586.

COATINGS.—200 pieces, ¾ goods; Meltons, Thibets. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS, Suits, Capes, and Slipons to close out; headquarters for velvet coatees and F. & K. tweed coats. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plush, beaver, kenaral, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are new ready to show wonderful chicken Fall models. Lee Hexter Co., 38 West 25th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Fall coats, 150 of the latest model to close out. Rubin & Horowitz, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, plush and velour, special prices to early buyers. Chas. Rineberg & Co., 41-43 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career; this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Sport coats for sport purposes, $1.90 up. 1 Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS, Suits.—Job, latest models, taffeta, at a sacrifice. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—White, 27 inch, wide wale, for sale; 45c net cash. Forsyth 9083.

COUTURIER.—Taupe 32 inches wide, green. L. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3334.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Odd pieces to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS, Repps and Lawns. Ashenheim Bros., 30 West 15th.

COTTON SERGE.—French finished, navy and colors, below market price. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON white corded dimity, organdie and voile; cheap. Farragut 5026.

DRESSES. — Shreiber's all-wool jersey dresses, $9.75 net; Botany serge No. 80 dresses, beautiful styles, $9.75 net; also silk and satin dresses, from $9.75 to $18.50; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 W. 28th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nusbaum, 31 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, georgettes, graduation, Anderson gingham; immediate delivery. Glocaner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES, fancy and white voile, gingham; immediate delivery. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES.—700 wash dresses, snappy styles; values from $3.75 to $8.75; close $2.75 to $5.50. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 net and voile to close out at a price. 142 West 29th, fifth floor.

DRESSES, voile ginghams, to close out; many styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, satins; quick delivery. Phil. Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

FLAGS, any quantity, American, French, English, Italian, Belgian, silks, 1-3 off; also cotton and bunting, all sizes, immediate delivery. Arthe Levy & Bernhard, 37 Union Square West.

FLAGS, American, all silk, at very reasonable prices. Freydberg, 160 5th Av. 676 Gramercy.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAMS, 27 and 32 inch. Barclay 6651.

JAP SILK, many brown, green, Copen; also brown and green peau de cygne. Gramercy 6518.

JERSEY for immediate delivery; all colors; for cash only. M. S. Wechsler, 150 West 28th. Farragut 8838.

JERSEY Heather Mixtures and White Schreiber's 840. Chopak, 803 5th Av. Madison Square 6045.

KHAKI, all wool, 54-inch, 26 to 28 oz.; also cotton 30-inch and 54-inch. Mad. Sq. 2639.

NECKWEAR, big lot 36 yard shape, 50 patterns, close out cash, $2.25 dozen. Link & Lazar, 621 Broadway.

O. D. Deering Milliken 719—1; below opening price. Gramercy 1661.

OVERCOATINGS AND SUITINGS.—Qualities of some of the best mills; immediate delivery. Call at our store. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway.

OVERCOATINGS, ¾ Melton and Mackinaws. M. Well, 404 4th Av.

OXFORDS, Gilberts, and Juilliards for sale. Marcus Bros., Orchard 9275.

OXFORDS, ¾ coatings, serges, velours. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

PIQUES, 36 inches wide, white. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal Lapinex for sale. L. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 8834.

PLUSH.—Will sell 40-40 for $4.35 net. Chelsea 7385.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal Lapinex for sale. L. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 8834.

PLUSH, salts, beaver fur for sale. Farragut 2656.

POPLINS, Meyer Jocelsh, Davenport, No. 77, twenty-four pieces of blue; $2.50 cash. J. Goldstein Co. Gramercy 3905.

POPLIN.—Whitman 774, navy and black, Mad. Sq. 5344.

RAIN COATS.—Jobs perfect goods, low priced. Goodwear Rain Coats, 682 Broadway.

RUBBERIZED CLOTHS and Raincoats to sell cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SATIN.—Pink and white washable satin; good quality. Lilyknit Silk Underwear Co., 510 6th Av.

SERGE.—U. F. X., W. F. T., 3065, 3850, 7512, 9056, 7713, 9288, 764, 1658, 1209, 4002, Ansbery, C. S. G., S. B. G. L., C. S.; also poplins, velours, and broadcloths. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gram. 4475-4476.

SERGES.—Will sell on long terms the following: W. F. X., $2.40; 809, $3; 6122, $2.40; 6120, $2.45; 99, $3; 7122, $2.60; 7120, $2.65. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES, mannish, storm and French, all wool and cotton warps, all widths; also plain chiffon panamas, 36 and 54 inch. Phone Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Will sell, 60 days, 54289, W. F.-W. F. X. 7120, 104, 99, 9, 11433; T. P. S.-P. S. L., 1464, 4403, very reasonable. F. 137 Times.

Serge.—6301, 7301, 7614, 8, 94, 6936, 211, 11433, 809, 9056, 1464, 54289, 519, 7120, 9, 6122. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—American 600; U. S. 845-104-54289; C. S. G.; all navy; below market price. Gramercy 5095. M. Bernstein.

SERGES, velours, gabardines, tricotines, oxfords, and 1210 Whitman's; call personally. Selecta Trading Corp., 488 B'way.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—3135, $1.15; 512, $2.45; 7002, $1.95; 6002, $1.67½; 39095, $2.40; 94, $2.20. Chelsea 4823.

SERGES.—99, 4408, cheap, and odd lots velours, gabardines, and serges. Mad. Sq. 0916.

SERGES.—Stevens 3850; all navy; $2.85, net 60 days. Phone Madison Square 5592.

SERGE.—American 0936, U. S. 838, Whitman 8, navy; right price. Farragut 332.

SERGES.—American 0936, 34 pieces; all or part; $3.02½ rating. Mad. Sq. 8345.

SERGES.—All makes; also Juilliards 110; very reasonable. 220 5th Av. Room 1208.

SERGES.—7301, $2.25 net; 7614, $2.50 net; 50 pieces of each. Phone 1412 Spring.

SERGES 11433, navy, $2.72½, net cash; also other numbers cheap. Farragut 5693.

SERGES.—Newport W. F. 528, 448, others; long terms; low prices. Farragut 2235.

SERGE, gabardine, and tricotines. Madison Square 1017.

SERGES.—707, 774, 6120, 11433, 3850, 1464, 9, 99, and 9302. 150 West 29th St., 1st floor.

SERGES, 4408, special price and special terms; 200 pieces. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, and Broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 651.

SERGES.—Will sell, 60 days, 11433, 1464, 104, 519. Madison Square 1520.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and small trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Will sell charmeuse, high-grade georgettes, crepe de chines very reasonable; regular terms. F 138 Times.

SILKS, Woolens, and Venetians.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av., can handle quantity business.

SILKS.—Will sell charmeuse, high grade georgettes, crepe de chines; very reasonable; regular terms. F 138 Times.

SILK.—Flesh, pink, light blue, tan, hello, 36-inch wide; excellent quality, $1.05 per yard. J. Brody, Main 9355.

SILKS.—Large quantity Rajah and silk jerseys for sale; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONE.—25 pieces, Hole & Leonards, also velours, & H. broadcloth, serges and poplins. M. Weinstein & Co., Madison Square 4020.

SILVERTONES, velours, serges, broadcloth, beach cloth, and mohairs for immediate delivery. Salembier-Levine Co., 504 4th Av.

SILVERTONES.—Close out Fall shades; also Stursburg Schell, navy 4523. Mad. Sq. 1620.

SILVERTONES, tricotines, serges, oxfords, and velours. 230 5th Av., Room 507.

SKIRTS, 500 silks; all wool serges, poplins, mixtures, plaids; will sell at $7.75. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS.—Serge, silk poplin, striped silk, fancies; cheap. H. L. Bloch, 126 W. 22d St.

SKIRTS. — 1,000 all-wool American poplins, peakwear, jackets. Ford, 140 West 30th.

SOAP BOXES, (celluloid,) large quantities, to close out. Woolworth Building, Room 600. Phone Barclay 5497.

SUITINGS.—Oxford all-wool suitings, $3.50 net cash; Grant S. Kelly's oxford cotton mixed, $2.85; Libby's oxford, $2.65. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

SUITS, mannish navy serge, for immediate delivery, $17.50; best values in town. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SWEATERS.—Fibre silk Shetlands; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Telephone Madison Square 5353.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 140 West 30th.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs, heavy, all-silk (domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces, to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—The leading qualities for immediate delivery at market prices. L. Finkelstein & Son, 606 Broadway. Spring 6311.

VELOURS.—Gera No. 50116; twenty pieces pekin, reindeer, taupe, and burgundy to sell at a price for cash. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

VELOURS.—Light weight, all wool, and all colors; also Botany broadcloth. Telephone Gramercy 4469.

VELOURS.—American heavy and light weights; reasonable. 220 5th Av. Room 1208.

VELOURS.—American; good assortment; all shades; price and terms right. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

VELOURS, poplins, and broadcloths, American 0360, 11050, Stevens 4281 and 7022. Gramercy 2991.

VELOURS.—American Saxonia Wyandotte, Stoney and Starkey; below market price. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS.—Heavy and light weights; reasonable. Chelsea 8899.

VELOUR-DU-NORD.—Great quantity to be old very reasonably. Farragut 2049.

VELOURS and poplins, all shades. Farragut —.

VELOURS.—Will sell, 60 days, Fall shades, 0360 American. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS.—Franz Merz 6297; Fall colors; price $3.50 net cash. Mad. Sq. 2698.

VENETIANS, 32 and 54 inch black, imported; also mohairs, plain and striped, suitable for Summer clothing. Gramercy 2991.

VENETIANS.—Splendid values in 32-inch imported. William V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 3899.

WAISTS, crepe de chines and georgettes to close out at a price. Reading Waist Co., 28 West 22d.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted; back orders given on satin and taffeta dresses; bring samples. 130 West 23th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders for Fall dresses, call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with samples; immediate orders placed. 8th floor, 32 East 31st St.

General Notices.

TABLES.—Twenty factory tables, good condition, for sale cheap; must be sold Monday before noon. 49 East 21st St., second floor.

CUTTING MACHINE, Eastman's 4-inch knife; practically new. Phone Spring 1550.

Help Wanted.

FOR GOOD REPRESENTATION to the jobbing and retail trade in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, and Penn., address Sundries, 210-211 Drovers and Mechanics' Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Situations Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE.—I want to represent in St. Louis an established manufacturer; article of proven merit; commission basis; references. L 863 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT of New Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN D. DAILEY and DeWITT C. IVINS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 1; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 2; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 3; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 4; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 5; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 6; James Shewan & Sons vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 7; Aiden Roberts, Libellant, against Steamtug "John D. Dailey," her engines, &c.—In Admiralty.

By order of this court in bankruptcy, dated May 22d, 1918, and by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas in each of the above suits in admiralty, directed and delivered to the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, the said Marshal and George G. Tennant, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above named bankrupts, will sell at public auction on June 17, 1918, each of the Dailey & Ivins dumpers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the Steamtug "John D. Dailey."

The said dumpers will be sold where they now lie at the Government Dyke Newark, N. J., adjoining the candle works of A. Gross & Co. The tug "John D. Dailey" will be sold aboard where she now lies at Swenson's Dry Dock, ft. of Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.

The dumpers will be sold on June 17, 1918, at 10 A. M. The tug "John D. Dailey" on the same day at 2 P. M.

Dailey & Ivins dumpers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are 135 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 14.6 feet deep, each with eight pockets, carrying capacity 1032 yards. Dailey & Ivins dumper No. 7 is 150 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 14 feet deep, with eight pockets, carrying capacity 950 yards.

The tug "John D. Dailey" is 75.9 feet long, 18 feet wide, 8.6 feet deep, engine 20 inches square, allowed 150 lbs. steam pressure.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court, on June 24, 1918, at 10 A. M. at the Post Office Building, in the City of Newark, N. J.

A deposit of 25% in cash is required upon bid. The place where the dumpers are to be sold and are open to inspection is about one mile and a half on the road which turns to the left just beyond the bridge over the Passaic River on the Plank Road between Jersey City and Newark. The place where the tug "John D. Dailey" is to be sold and open to inspection can be reached from New York via Hudson Tube to Exchange Place, Jersey City, thence up Montgomery Street to Warren, at the foot of which street the tug is lying.

GEORGE G. TENNANT,
Trustee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

AIM TO HELP GOVERNMENT.

Eastern Manufacturers Will Meet to Discuss War Problems.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 9.—In his keynote address to the War Convention of Manufacturers, which opens here Wednesday, under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, Warren C. King, President of the council, will call upon the manufacturers of the six great Eastern States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Delaware, to give their direct and active co-operation in aiding the Government in the production of essential war material.

Representatives of the United States Government, Great Britain, France, and Italy will be at the convention. "Speeding Up" will be the slogan. Steps will also be taken to prepare for after-war conditions. Special messages of support will be sent by the convention to the President of the United States, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Louis Tracy, who at the outbreak of the war, formed the home defenses of England against invasion by the sea, and Captain N. A. Ross of the British Army will represent England. Captain Francesco Mario Guardiabassi, on a special mission to the United States from Italy, will represent the Italian Ambassador, and the French Ambassador will be represented by an officer of the French Army.

Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; H. E. Miles of the War Industries Section of the Council of National Defense, and Charles E. Clayton of the United States Labor Employment Bureau will be among the speakers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Ferber, jobs wash and silk dresses; 37 W. 28th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh Co.; Miss B. Hoover, infants' wear; Miss Frerich, ladies' wear; Imperial.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. Rosenstein, jewelry, leather, fancy goods; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, ladies' children's wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. Grinsfelder & Sons; D. J. Grinsfelder, silks, ribbons; York.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics, men's furn. goods, laces; Marie Antoinette.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Sol Lindy, waists, women's, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d; Hermitage.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; S. J. Styffe, men's furn. goods; D. W. Edwards, millinery; J. T. Reed, women's underwear; C. Porter, linens; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, Winter coats; 212 5th Av., Floor 12A.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; Wm. Sporborg, mdse. manager, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. A. Ellasson, silverware; Mr. Stokes representing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Roehl, veilings, neckwear, laces, notions, rubber goods; 226 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; A. J. Frick, hats trimmed, hats untrimmed, ready-to-wear; Miss L. Coyne, millinery, childs headwear, knit goods; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers, ostrich plumes; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. S. Rosenberg, voile, organdie dresses; 43 Leonard St.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & C.; R. A. Hawker, trunks, bags; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' apparel; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods; 18 W. 33d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Hirsch, children's, juniors' Fall suits; Miss S. Altfeld, dresses; H. R. Tyroler, jobs waists; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—S. Marcus; waists, sweaters; 303 5th Av.
CORINTH, Miss.—Abe Rubel Co.; S. H. Rubel, women's coats, suits; 43 Leonard, Room 212.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 60 Worth.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Terry D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. R. Reed, coats, suits, dresses, waists; W. E. Emery, basement; 404 4th Av.; Great Northern.
DAYTON, O.—Rike-Kumber Co.; Mrs. M. A. K. Heller, art goods, lamps; Mrs. K. H. Moulinier, wash skirts, cotton dresses; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. Granman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
DULUTH, Minn. — Christensen-Mendenhall-Graham Co.; H. Christensen, W. G. Campbell, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; Imperial.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, laces, silks, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss M. Morrison, hosiery; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss C. Mansfield, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. T. Ramsay, men's furn. goods, knit underwear; 225 5th Av.; Somerset.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, women's, children's Spring dresses, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard St.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, ladies' ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY — Paul Kessell, waists, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
KEOKUK, Iowa—Irwin-Phillips Co.; W. S. Phillips, notions, laces; 72 Leonard.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Ruegger & Co.; Mrs. Ring, waists, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Felsenthal & Bing; Mr. Bing, waists, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
LIMA, O.—Bachman D. G. Co.; M. Levy, waists, dresses; 37 W. 26th; Latham.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Gollush, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; B. A. Perry, children's dresses; 43 Leonard.
MONTREAL, Canada—Joseph Leon & Co.; J. Leon, millinery goods; Albert.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. D. Biers, millinery; 621 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hayem, linens, white goods, hdkfs.; 116 West 32d.
NEW ORLEANS—Leon Fellman; L. Felbelman, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; A. G. Tebo, domestics; 43 Leonard St.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. R. Cote, dress goods, linings; J. McShane, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs wash dresses, skirts; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer; T. M. Kardon, basement, jobs negligees, muslin underwear, corsets; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son; Miss M. Reedy,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Reopening the Question of War Taxes

An exciting week closed with security prices higher by moderate gains scored on a reduced volume of business. The Street has settled down, for the time being, to await the next effort of the enemy to break through the allied defense and to estimate the readjustments which business and the individual must make to meet the fresh demands of the Treasury Department for financing the rapidly increasing costs of war. Speculation appears less attractive when the Government is seriously proposing to take perhaps 80 per cent. of war profits, and yet the results of the last year have been favorable enough to demonstrate the folly of jumping to the conclusion that increased tax burdens cannot be absorbed without wiping out a necessary margin of profit. Secretary McAdoo is in a difficult position and traders are inclined to stand quietly by while he tries to reconcile the heavy demands which our own requirements and the Allies' capital needs make upon him with the ability of the nation to assume new taxes and buy Liberty bonds. There is little question but that even the huge sum which he set forth in his letter to Representative Kitchin as the minimum to be provided through taxes can be raised if sufficient thought be given to the manner in which new levies are laid. There must be a more equitable distribution of the burden, and it properly should fall heaviest upon those who are profiting by the expenditures for munitions and kindred supplies. At the same time, Congress must exercise great care lest it go so far in laying new taxes that capital will hesitate to take risks. Production on an unprecedented scale is the prime consideration now, and to obtain that the rewards must be made commensurate with the risks.

Criticism leveled against the proposals for effecting a large increase in excess profits, income, and other forms of war taxes is of no use unless it offers an alternative plan. Most objectors who are growing alarmed at the size of the additional burden which will be put upon the country if Secretary McAdoo's plan is adopted object to the division which has been made between the part which will be provided out of taxes and that raised through debt increase. They say that 33 1-3 per cent. is too large a proportion of the war costs to saddle upon the people who are fighting the war. As a matter of fact, there is no percentage that can be adopted as a standard to apply for more than one year. If the war bills continue to rise as they have in recent months—and it seems likely that they will to the end of the struggle—it is inconceivable that so much as one-third of the following year's expenses can be provided out of current income. Mr. McAdoo is taking the courageous course in assuming now that next year's expenditures will be twice the actual total for 1918, and in preparing his financing program on that scale. It is better to place the estimates too high than to exhaust the year's revenues in the first eight or nine months because it had not been expected that costs would rise so rapidly. He believes that the next fiscal year will see an expenditure averaging $2,000,000,000 per month. This is perhaps twice the rate of the nation's net income based upon the commonly accepted estimates of the increase in national wealth. He proposes that sixteen billions be provided through bond issues and eight billions through taxes. It is expected that the revenue receipts in the current year will run to slightly more than four billions, so that to maintain the proportion between taxes and debt increase which Mr. McAdoo recommends it will be necessary to double the amount now being raised by taxation. Both the income and excess profits taxes can safely be increased materially if they are changed in form to eradicate the weaknesses of the 1917 law. The average citizen, though prone to complain of his taxes, is getting off lightly when he can pay them without being compelled to readjust his mode of living to release a larger part of his income.

Despite the depreciation which has at once overtaken all three issues of Liberty bonds, the Secretary still holds to the belief that he can finance next year's war needs at 4¼ per cent. In proposing a higher tax upon unearned than upon earned incomes, a proper discrimination, he suggests that Government bonds be exempt from the higher taxation to bring about the readjustment of yields as between Liberty bonds and income from other securities. In this way he would penalize those who have not taken their share of the several Government loans, but have sought other investments paying larger returns, and so compel a more widespread distribution of subsequent issues. That the exemption of interest on Liberty bonds from an increase in the normal taxes would improve their standing is unquestionable, but as to whether it would extinguish the disparity in yield between them and corporation issues there is ground for argument. Such a device would be more likely to bring about a further depreciation in the market for issues not enjoying the partial exemption from taxes, which would not help the sale of Government bonds. Against any advantage which might be derived from an experiment with the new plan there should be weighed the injurious effect it would have upon efforts to interest investors in new bond and note offerings at rates possible to the corporations. It has proved difficult enough to provide funds needed by corporations with the highest credit, after their plans for new financing have been approved by the Capital Issues Committee, and it has been found impossible to supply borrowers whose position has suffered by reason of the war.

There are still critical months ahead of most of the year's harvests, but given weather conditions of only ordinary severity, the yields this Fall will come close to making a new high record for the principal grains. The Government's June 1 estimate promises a yield of Winter and Spring wheat of no less than 931,000,000 bushels; not a new total, but one which may conceivably be exceeded if the favorable conditions which have so far attended the growing crop continue. The Winter wheat is much further advanced than usual for this season and harvesting has already begun in some sections. The average June condition of 95.2 per cent. is better than that on the corresponding date three years ago; the season of record performance.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 8, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	737,988	615,070	523,362
Tuesday	734,800	Holiday.	622,155
Wednesday	591,615	1,006,959	451,300
Thursday	528,040	1,253,845	507,238
Friday	394,890	960,120	579,796
Saturday	177,827	412,436	183,468
Total w'k.	3,165,769	4,278,430	2,877,319
Year to date.	65,048,105	88,274,148	76,433,765

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$6,239,500	$2,256,000	$2,718,000
Tuesday	7,646,500	Holiday.	3,768,500
Wednesday	6,647,500	2,105,500	3,177,000
Thursday	5,995,000	4,178,000	4,080,500
Friday	6,134,000	1,970,500	3,963,000
Saturday	3,575,000	1,011,000	1,172,500
Total w'k.	$36,237,500	$11,521,000	$18,879,500
Year to date.	645,233,500	467,229,800	486,153,450

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	June 8,'18.	June 9,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$6,706,000	$6,160,000	$546,000
Government	20,427,500	5,031,000	24,396,500
State	.....	10,000	*10,000
City	104,000	320,000	*216,000
Total all.	$36,237,500	$11,521,000	$24,716,500

*Decrease.

WANTS OUR CREDIT GUARDED FOR WAR

Bank Urges Economy to Liquidate Liberty Bond Borrowings.

DISCUSSES WAR TAXATION

Guaranty Trust Sees Need of Increased Revenue and Industry Adjustment to War.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank of the City of New York, in its letter to correspondents, says that the situation in the United States in respect to war financing is much stronger than in the other belligerent countries and points out that for that reason the financial outlook of the allied cause is far more to be envied than that of the Central Powers.

"But by the very token of our great financial strength," it says, "the responsibility imposed upon us to retain that strength is one that must make our attitude toward the proper financing of the war one of careful study and sober contemplation. Today the note circulation of the Federal Reserve Banks is covered by 60 per cent. of gold, and the situation is therefore comfortable. The Federal Reserve Bank can still issue a large amount of notes and be within the minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent., but it must be remembered that since our entrance into the war the supply of these notes has increased substantially, so that there are today nearly $1,600,000,000 Federal Reserve notes outstanding, as compared with $450,000,000 a year ago.

"Under the Federal Reserve law the expansion of circulating notes in the United States can be carried much further than it has gone up to this time. Upon the experience of the commercial banks and the wisdom of the Federal Reserve Board will rest, therefore, the responsibility of imposing the proper restraints as the war proceeds. Unparalleled business conditions, combined with the requirements of war financing, will, of course, have to be met, and the banking facilities of the nation will be called upon to serve the purpose. But under the circumstances, caution and careful restriction will constantly have to be exercised.

"We have come through three Liberty Loans with remarkable success, and have financed ourselves and our Allies to date without any extreme credit expansion or increase in our money supply. This is as it should be. The war is by no means ended, however, and the situation confronting us warrants the best thought of every banker and business man of America, to the end that all may appreciate to what degree a healthy state of our finances can be assured only by intelligent and patriotic co-operation along the line. It is pretty commonly recognized as a principle that people who subscribe to Government loans must save enough to liquidate the borrowings which they have made at the banks. But sometimes it is supposed that by the use of credit the burden of financing the war can somehow or other be shifted to the banks, and it is this dangerous fallacy which must be combated, else the extent to which credit is permanently expanded in connection with the war will be contributed to by the very misconceptions of the people.

"If every citizen of the United States could be made to realize that, by failing to save enough to liquidate the borrowing which he has made at his bank in order to subscribe to Liberty bonds, he contributes to a more or less permanent addition to the volume of credit, and thereby contributes further to elevate prices, he would have a sounder conception of his financial responsibilities to the nation at this time. Moreover, if every citizen could be made to realize that inflation is not fundamentally an abstract banking question at all, but a question related very directly to his own affairs, and that its evil consequences can be averted in the long run only as he personally strives to practice economy and saving, he would presently measure the extent of his personal saving in terms of inflation, and take a double satisfaction in so doing."

In a memorandum on "Facing Our War Finance Problem," the Guaranty Trust Company of New York discusses the need for increased revenues, and suggests a modification of the tax laws. In surveying our present tax program it finds three possibilities: first, a change in the income tax schedules; second, a revision of the excess profits tax, and third, a development of a consumption tax.

"It is quite generally recognized," says the trust company, "that industry, as far as possible, should be adjusted to meet the needs of the war, but in making this adjustment, it is highly desirable as a practical measure to maintain our present industrial organization. In some instances it should be possible to maintain the industrial organization by adapting the present facilities to the production of certain related war materials. In other instances that would be difficult to do, and to maintain the organization it would be necessary to continue the production of commodities in limited quantities. A consumption tax placed upon such articles would enable us to maintain this organization, without imposing a too heavy burden upon the consumer, and at the same time give the Government an important source of revenue.

"If a taxation system could be devised by which the burden placed on every individual would be commensurate with his savings, the war might be financed by taxes but as a practical problem it is impossible to adjust an existing taxation system to that ideal, and many people engaged in industry would be handicapped by too severe a taxation program."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 8, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,165,769	65,048,105
Same period a year ago	4,278,430	88,274,148

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	71.08	69.07	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago	84.00	81.88	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	ADAMS EXPRESS	69	66	69	+ 1
500	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	..
200	Advance Rumely pf	34½	34	34½	+ 1½
600	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1,100	Alaska Juneau	1½	1½	1½	..
18,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34⅜	32	32½	— ¼
600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	85	84¼	85	— 1
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	94	94	94	— ½
6,400	Am. Beet Sugar	69	64½	66¾	— 3¼
25,400	Am. Can	45⅝	42¾	44⅞	+ 1⅝
600	Am. Can pf.	96	95	95⅛	— ⅛
18,600	Am. Car & Foundry	80⅞	76⅜	79⅜	+ 3⅛
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
4,200	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅞	38¾	39½	+ 1½
13,500	Am. Hide & Leather	15¼	13	15⅛	+ 2⅛
10,810	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	72⅞	67⅜	72⅜	+ 7⅜
2,100	Am. Ice	33	32	32½	..
1,900	Am. International	56	53½	53⅞	— 1⅝
9,400	Am. Linseed	40⅜	38¼	39⅝	+ ⅞
900	Am. Linseed pf.	79⅜	78	79½	+ 1½
8,800	Am. Locomotive	65¼	62¼	62¾	+ ⅜
99	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	97	97	..
1,100	Am. Malting	8¾	8	8½	+ 1
700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	46	44	46	+ 1
14,180	Am. Smelting & Ref.	77¼	73⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
645	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf.	108	107	106	+ 2
800	Am. Steel Foundries	66	63⅝	66	+ 2½
5,200	Am. Sugar Refining	111⅜	108	108⅜	+ ¼
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	106½	106½	106⅞	— ⅞
46,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	137⅜	130	136⅞	+ 5⅞
1,200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	100⅜	98⅜	100⅜	+ 1⅞
8,128	Am. Tel. & Tel.	100¼	98⅝	99½	+ 1
200	Am. Tobacco	158	158	158	+ 1¼
5,200	Am. Woolen	57	54¼	55	+ ¼
400	Am. Woolen pf.	94¼	93⅞	94¼	..
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23¼	22	22	— 1
1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	16½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
34,500	Anaconda Copper	64⅛	61⅞	62½	+ ½
2,200	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	85	83¾	83¾	— ½
200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82½	82	82½	+ ½
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	10	10	10	+ 1
300	Atlantic Coast Line	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¾
15,100	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	100¼	102½	100¾	+ 1⅛
900	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	63¾	61½	63⅞	+ 1⅞
274,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	91⅝	84½	88⅛	+ 5¼
8,600	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅞	54½	54⅞	..
700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56¾	54½	54½	— 2½
200	Barrett Co.	88½	88	88	..
330	Barrett Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	— 1⅜
700	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
200	Bethlehem Steel	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ 1¼
117,700	Bethlehem S., Class B.	84⅛	79⅝	81⅝	+ 2⅛
900	Bethlehem S. 8% pf.	105	104¾	105	..
300	Booth Fisheries	23⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ½
1,600	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	42½	40⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
100	Brown Shoe	62	62	62	— 3
18,100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	16⅛	11½	15	+ 4
900	Burns Brothers	122	120	120	— 3½
1,600	Butte Copper & Zinc	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
1,000	Butte & Superior	22	21¼	21¾	— ½
700	Butterick Co.	10⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ 1⅛
700	CAL. PACKING	41	40	40	+ ⅝
10,100	Cal. Petroleum	20¾	19¼	19½	— ⅛
7,400	Cal. Petroleum pf.	62¼	58⅜	61¼	+ 2½
1,700	Canadian Pacific	148	146	146½	+ 3
300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	85	85	85	+ 1
300	Central Foundry	37	36	37	+ 2
5,500	Central Leather Co.	66¼	64	66	+ 2¼
400	Central Leather Co. pf.	104½	104	104½	+ ½
230	Certain-Teed Prod.	38	38	38	..
2,900	Cerro de Pasco Copper	33	31½	32	— 1¼
3,900	Chandler Motor	87	82⅜	85½	+ 3½
4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	55⅜	*56½	+ 1
200	Chi. Great Western	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1,500	Chi. Great Western pf.	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
6,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	45	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
4,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	74⅛	73⅛	74½	+ 1¼
200	Chi. & Northwestern	92	92	92	— ¼
13,700	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	23¾	22⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
1,600	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p.c. pf.	71	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
2,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p.c. pf.	60¼	59¾	59⅞	— ⅛
3,700	Chile Copper	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅜
18,350	Chino Copper	42½	36½	36⅞	— 3⅝
200	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	32⅛	32	32¼	+ ⅛
100	Cluett, Peabody	48½	48½	48½	..
23,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49½	45½	47	+ 1
200	Colorado Southern 1st pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
800	Consolidated Gas	88¼	88	88	+ ⅞
1,200	Continental Can	72	70	71	+ ⅝
19,100	Corn Products Refining	41½	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
800	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
29,800	Crucible Steel	64⅝	60¼	62⅜	+ ⅝
600	Crucible Steel pf.	91⅜	91½	91⅝	+ ⅝
83,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅞	29½	31	+ ⅞
700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	80	80½	+ 1½
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	90	90	90	— 5½
100	Del. & Hudson, ex d.	110	110	110	+ ½
100	Del., Lack. & Western	162½	162½	162½	— 2½
250	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	..
400	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
200	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	..
83,800	Distillers Securities	60¼	55¼	58⅛	+ 2⅝
200	ELK HORN COAL	25¾	25½	25½	— 1½
3,200	Erie	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
7,000	Erie 1st pf.	33⅞	32	32½	+ ½
700	Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	..
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	9½	9½	9½	— ⅝
100	Federal M. & S. pf.	31	31	31	+ ½
400	Fisher Body	35	34⅜	35	..
4,900	GASTON, WM. & W.	33½	31¾	31⅜	— ⅜
100	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	..
2,800	General Electric	149	142	*142	..
40,700	General Motors	129	117½	127½	+ 8½
1,000	General Motors pf.	82⅝	81½	82⅜	+ 1⅜
1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	42½	44⅜	+ 2⅜
800	Goodrich pf.	100	99½	100	..
100	Granby Consol.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
700	Great Northern pf.	90	89	89½	+ ⅝
16,600	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	32⅞	31¾	32⅜	+ 1⅜
500	Greene-Cananea Copper	41¾	40⅝	41⅜	+ 1½
425	Gulf States Steel	86	84	84	..
5,200	HASKELL & BARKER	43¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅛
200	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅞
23,800	Inspiration Copper	51	48	48½	+ ¼
2,900	Interboro Consolidated	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ 1
1,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	40	37⅞	39¼	+ 2
2,800	Inter. Agricultural	18⅜	17	17	+ ½
3,400	Inter. Agricultural pf.	59⅜	55⅞	56	..
200	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	126½	126½	126½	+ 2
64,950	Inter. Mer. Marine	30¾	27⅜	28¼	— 1½
316,700	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	106¾	100⅞	102½	— 2
5,200	Inter. Nickel	29⅝	27½	27¾	+ ¼
110	Inter. Nickel pf.	90	90	90	..
6,200	Inter. Paper	37¼	35	35½	..
700	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	64	62	64	+ ⅛
300	JEWEL TEA pf.	92⅛	92	92	+ 3⅛
2,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	19¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
2,200	Kelly Springfield Tire	48¼	45½	47½	+ 3½
8,200	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	31	*31¼	+ ⅝
10	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	92	92	92	..
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	85	85	85	..
200	Kress (S. H.) Co.	55⅜	55	55	— 1
200	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	103	103	103	..
10,300	LACK. STEEL	86¼	83¼	85	+ 1⅜
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	17⅜	16	17⅜	+ 1⅜
1,800	Lehigh Valley	60	59	59	+ ⅜
300	Liggett & Myers pf.	101½	101¼	101⅜	— ⅞
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21½	21½	21½	..
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	103	103	103	— 1
150	Louisville & Nashville	115	115	115	— 2
200	MACKAY COS. pf.	65	65	65	..
30	Manhattan Elevated	99½	99½	99½	..
200	Maxwell Motors	28½	28	28½	+ 1⅜
700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	55½	53	55½	+ 3½
500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20	19½	20	+ 1
32,100	Mexican Petroleum	94⅞	91¾	93⅜	+ 2½
1,300	Miami Copper	27⅞	26¾	27½	+ ¼
45,200	Midvale Steel	51½	47⅞	49	+ 1½
1,300	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
50	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	88	88	88	..
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5⅛	5¼	..
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	8	8	8	— ⅛
13,000	Mo. Pacific	24½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅝
900	Mo. Pacific pf.	54	53½	54	..
700	NATIONAL ACME	30½	29¾	29¾	— 1½
610	Nat. Conduit & Cable	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3,400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	51¼	49⅝	51¼	+ 2¼
400	Nat. Lead	59⅜	58	59⅛	+ 1⅜
4,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	20½	19⅛	19½	— ½
200	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	21	21	21	— ⅛
600	N. Y. Air Brake	127	125	125	+ 1
9,500	N. Y. Central	73¼	71¼	71⅞	..
400	N. Y. Dock	25	24	24	+ ½
103,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	45⅜	40½	41⅜	— 1⅜
800	N. Y., Ont. & West	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— 1½
1,400	Norf & West.	103⅜	102¼	102¾	— 1
1,400	Northern Pacific	87½	86	86	..
14,903	OHIO CITIES GAS	38¼	36½	37¼	+ 1½
2,500	Ontario Mining	11¼	10⅞	11	..
175	Owens Bottle Machine	59	59	59	..
100	PAN AM. PET. & T. pf.	91	91	91	+ 1
5,400	Pennsylvania Railroad	43⅞	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
600	People's Gas, Chicago	45	43¾	44	+ 1½
500	Pere Marquette	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
100	Pere Marquette prior pf.	57½	57½	57½	..
1,000	Philadelphia Co.	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
4,000	Pierce-Arrow	39½	37½	38½	+ 1½
425	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97	95	97	..
4,900	Pitts. Coal	51	48¼	50¼	+ 1⅜
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	80	80	..
16,200	Pitts. & West Va.	32⅛	29	32	+ 3⅝
2,900	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	74	68⅜	74	+ 5⅜
500	Pressed Steel Car	60	59⅛	59½	+ 1
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	..
160	Public Service, N. J.	102	102	102	— ½
300	Pullman Co.	115	115	115	— ¼
1,700	RY. STEEL SPRING	54½	53	53½	+ ⅝
8,300	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅝	23	23	— 1
257,000	Reading	91⅜	87⅝	88½	+ ⅝
200	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38	— 1
29,600	Republic Iron & Steel	87½	82⅜	84⅜	+ ⅜
650	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	99	99	+ ¼
1,800	Royal Dutch tr. receipts.	89½	87	89½	+ 2½
1,200	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
400	Savage Arms	73	71	72	— 1
1,700	Saxon Motor	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4,700	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅛
12,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	17⅜	20¼	+ 3⅛
850	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	135	133¾	133¾	— 1½
200	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	..
2,800	Sinclair Oil Refining	28½	27½	28⅝	+ 1¼
1,200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	67½	64½	65	+ ¼
4,400	Southern Pacific	83¾	82½	83	+ ½
100	South Porto Rico Sugar	157	157	157	— 8
18,100	Southern Ry.	24⅞	23⅛	24¼	+ 1¼
700	Southern Ry. pf.	62	61	62	..
70,900	Studebaker Co.	46½	40	45½	+ 5½
100	Stutz Motor	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
1,200	Superior Steel	40½	38¼	39½	+ 1⅜
3,400	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18⅝	17⅛	18⅜	+ 1
5,700	Texas Co.	150	144½	147	+ 1¾
200	Texas & Pacific	18	16	16	..
200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	150	130¼	150	+19
300	Third Avenue	18	17½	17½	— 1
85,100	Tobacco Products	65¼	56¾	63	+ 6¾
100	Tobacco Products pf.	92½	92½	92½	+ 1½
400	Transue & Williams	39	37½	37½	— 1½
600	Twin City Rap. Tr.	40	40	40	— 1
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ 2¾
145	Union Bag & P. x. d.	75	75	75	— 2
16,100	Union Pacific	122¾	120	121	+ ⅝
200	Union Pacific pf.	70⅝	69¼	69¼	— 1
1,200	United Alloy Steel	40	39	39	— 1½
23,900	United Cigar Stores	96½	90¼	93¼	+ 3½
100	United Drug 1st pf.	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
500	United Fruit	126	124	126	+ 2
600	United Rys. Invest.	9¼	9	9	— ¼
100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	17	17	17	..
200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	14½	14¼	14¼	..
17,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	124⅞	117½	122⅝	+ 3⅝
100	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	14	14	14	— ¼
5,100	U. S. Rubber	57½	55	57	+ 2
250	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102½	102½	102½	— ½
100	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	41	41	41	— ¼
695,200	U. S. Steel	101¼	96¾	98⅝	+ 1⅝
2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅝	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
14,800	Utah Copper	79½	76⅞	79½	+ 2
8,500	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	49½	47	48¼	+ 1¼
200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	107	106	107	— ⅞
500	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	73	72	72¼	+ 2¼
50	Vulcan Detinning	9½	9½	9½	..
100	Vul. Detin. pf., odd lots.	38	38	38	..
300	WABASH	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
1,000	Wabash pf. A	42½	41½	41½	+ ⅝
100	Wells Fargo Express	77	77	77	+ ½
3,400	Western Maryland	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
1,100	Western Pacific	21½	20

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ALL OF STEEL OUTPUT FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

Requirements of Government and Its Allies Will Consume Entire Supply, It Is Believed.

PILING UP EXTRA STOCKS

But War Industries Board Will Not Allow Any Relaxation on This Account.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—The announcement by the War Industries Board as to the distribution of steel leaves the situation in substantially the same condition as has existed since the manufacturers signed the "100 per cent. pledge for war efficiency" as a result of the meeting in New York on April 26. The situation has been clarified, however, in that uncertainty as to whether there would be any radical change in the method of distributing steel has been removed.

Since the inception of the priorities system last year all distribution of steel against direct war needs has been under control of the War Industries Board. This steel included that ordered by the Government for itself and its allies, as well as steel for those having Government orders, and upon the taking over of the railroads by the Government railroad material was placed in the category.

Apart from this direct war business, steel has been required by industries indirectly helpful toward winning the war, the most prominent being steel involved in the production and transportation of petroleum, and steel used to stimulate agriculture. Such steel has not been the subject of individual priority orders, but there have been general instructions from the War Industries Board that the industries involved should receive preference after the direct war requirements were satisfied. The general term for industries of this sort is "more essential." All other industries are classed as "less essential" rather than as "nonessential."

The questions that arose were whether there would be any steel left for the "less essential" industries, and how the steel for the commercial industries should be distributed, whether by specific priority orders of the War Industries Board, as has been the case right along with the war steel, or by the manufacturers themselves, using the intimate knowledge they possess as to the operations of their customers. To furnish an answer to the first question, a joint committee of the War Industries Board and the iron and steel industry was appointed to study the war requirements, with particular reference to the rate at which the steel could be utilized, and the prospective production of the various classes of finished steel products. This committee has reported to the War Industries Board. The answer to the second question was to be furnished by observation of the practical results following the taking of the 100 per cent. pledge by the producers.

Will Need Entire Output.

The announcement of the War Industries Board, made public yesterday, indicates that the answer to the first question is that for some time to come, if not for the duration of the war, the direct war requirements, plus the requirements of the more essential industries, will absorb all the pig iron and steel, leaving nothing for the less essential industries. It also indicates that the War Industries Board will not directly take over the distribution of the commercial steel to the more essential industries, but will allow individual shipments to be handled by the producers themselves, the board furnishing from time to time information as to the sequence in which wants for various purposes should be met.

This arrangement is precisely what the steel manufacturers desired. They felt that they could handle the details of distributing commercial steel to their customers, but desired that the authorities prescribe the order of importance in which the various classes of steel consumption should be regarded.

The regulations are not nearly as drastic as might be supposed, for the simple reason that as war business has increased the operations of the "less essential" industries have naturally decreased. The war machine is not built up out of nothing, but is largely a utilization of existing facilities. Machine shops that were making products of all sorts have been converted into shell factories. Fabricating shops that were fitting steel for skyscrapers and bridges are now making parts for the fabricated steel ships. Automobile factories are making Liberty engines and army trucks, and thus through a long list of other lines that might be given.

Nor is the judgment as to "less essential" industries to be made according to any blind rule, without regard to the proportion of things. Thus the Director of Steel Supplies himself, although admitting that he was not an authority on corsets, has judged that the corset-making industry is an essential. The proportions were that the industry last year had profits of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000, while all it required in steel was some 15,000 or 20,000 tons. That is about 15 per cent. of one day's production of the steel industry each year. One fair-sized office building or hotel would require an equal tonnage, and it would undoubtedly be classed as unnecessary and be denied steel.

Government Shipments Heavy.

Deliveries against Government orders, both direct and indirect, are very heavy, and have been heavy for weeks, but there is evidence of the authorities at Washington being disposed to allow a curtailment in this direction. Probably some of the war activities are being stocked up to an extent, but as that is exactly what the War Industries Board desires, this furnishes no indication that there is going to be any relaxation in the pressure.

The pressure put upon the class of finishing mills making the most essential war material, like ship plates, shell steel bars, &c., is so great that many finishing departments are receiving much less steel than usual, there being only so much raw steel available, and the result is that even though some of these finishing departments have relatively little tonnage due the Government, they have little left for the general trade.

Thus the sheet industry, operating at 90 to 70 per cent. of capacity, has little tonnage left after its two biggest buyers have been taken care of. The merchant bar mills are operating at a relatively low rate, not much more than sufficient to take care of the direct war requirements. If these classes of mills were running full they would have large tonnages to distribute, as the war activities couldn't possibly absorb their normal output. In general, the situation shows that the steel industry is more flexible, as to the classes of finished product into which it puts its raw steel, than was assumed a few months ago would prove to be the case.

The usual formal opening of tinplate order books for the second half of the year having been omitted this year, the mills have been accepting contracts for tinplate to go into food containers, and have booked more than the normal amount of business in that quarter. Deliveries are to begin Aug. 1, instead of July 1, as it will require an extra month to carry out business on books with these consumers on first-half orders. This will still leave a large undelivered tonnage for consumers who are not on the preference list.

For about a month past there has been an absolute restriction against the shipping of any tinplate except on Government orders and for food products. Prior to that time there was considerable curtailment, and, on the whole, the relatively unessential consumers have gotten little tinplate since the first of the year.

While the mills have made every effort to produce maximum tonnage, they lost much production in the first two months of the year by reason of the traffic blockade, which curtailed steel supplies and also filled some warehouses so that mills had to close on that account for short periods. Hope had been entertained last year that it would be possible to meet all demands for tinplate, whether essential in connection with the war or not. The condition is now that the makers of cans for food products are covered on tinplate to the end of the year, while the tinplate consumers not recognized as essential are covered to the extent that their orders placed for first half have not yet been filled.

Adequate Supplies of Coke

The Hudson Sheet and Tinplate Company, at Marietta, Ohio, expects to start at least part of its six-mill tinplate plant a week from Monday. This is a new plant, employing the best equipment that can be obtained at this time. The company is well supplied with sheet bars provided by Washington authority for the purpose of securing the resulting tinplate, which will be allocated for food containers. The old tinplate plant at Marietta remains idle. Including one mill at an independent plant to be completed this month, there are 200 independent mills in operative condition, the Hudson company increasing this to 206, while the leading interest has 240 mills.

The furnaces that are in operation dependent upon Connellsville coke have been receiving practically adequate supplies for several weeks past. In some cases there has been practically no margin at all, the furnaces being barely able to maintain operations. In a few instances small quantities of coke have been accumulated, but in general there are no stocks at furnaces to speak of.

Operators now have a little surplus coke from time to time, but, as a rule, only small quantities and only the amount they can offer in the form of foundry coke. Thus when an operator does have a surplus to offer in the market it is almost always foundry coke. As a rule, all coke drawn Monday or Tuesday is seventy-two hour coke.

On account of many foundries having no contracts at this time, when in ordinary times they get all their coke on contract, there is a good demand for foundry coke, and no particular difficulty in effecting sales. Limited tonnages reach the hands of brokers, sometimes with a commission to the broker, and sometimes with none. The brokers are doing a considerable volume of business with no margin at all, simply because it is better to do business than to drop out.

Coke screenings, derived from working over old dumps, are in active demand, and prices have been rising right along, until now $6.50 is being paid for this material. Coke breeze and coke screenings made in course of manufacture are bringing various prices, according to the character of the material.

Air Mail in Last Half of May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Post Office Department today announced that the aggregate flying distance covered by the new air mail service between New York and Washington was 5,304 miles during the second half of May; average rate of speed 68 miles an hour. A total of 4,749 pounds of mail was carried. On seven trips the airplanes were ahead of time, while three times there was a delay of more than an hour. Once there was a complete failure, caused by fog and storm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 3	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 4	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 5	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 6	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 7	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
June 8	4.76375	4.75375	4.75375	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Week's range—						
High	4.7545		4.7545	4.76¼		4.76¼
Low	4.7535		4.7535	4.76¼		4.76¼
Same week last year—						
High	4.75½		4.75½	4.76¼		4.76¼
Low	4.75½		4.75½	4.76¼		4.76¼
Year to date—						
High	4.7550		4.7550	4.7650		4.7650
Low	4.75⅛		4.75⅛	4.76¼		4.76¼
Same period last year—						
High	4.7590		4.77			
Low	4.75		4.7543⅝			

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
June 3	5.71¾	5.71⅝	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¼	5.70¼
June 4	5.71¾	5.71⅝	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
June 5	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
June 6	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅛	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½
June 7	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝
June 8	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
Week's range—						
High			5.71¾			5.70
Low			5.71⅝			5.70⅝
Same week last year—						
High			5.72½			5.71¾
Low			5.73⅛			5.72⅛
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅞			5.68¾
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅛
Same period last year—						
High			5.68¾			5.67½
Low			5.85⅛			5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Cables.
June 3	4.03	4.01	50.00	50.50	9.10½	9.09
June 4	4.00	3.95	50.25	50.75	9.10½	9.09
June 5	3.98	3.94	50.125	50.625	9.10½	9.09
June 6	3.98	3.94	50.25	50.75	9.10½	9.09
June 7	3.98	3.93	50.375	50.875	9.11	9.09¾
June 8	3.99	3.94	50.75	51.25	9.11	9.09¾
Week's range—						
High	3.98	3.93	50.75	51.25	9.10½	9.09
Low	4.05	4.01	50.00	50.50	9.11	9.09¼
Same week last year—						
High	5.03	5.01¾	41.25	41.87½	7.08¼	7.02½
Low	5.03¼	5.04	41.12½	41.18¾	7.05⅝	7.04⅝
Year to date—						
High	3.80	3.85	50.50	51.00	8.27	8.25
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	9.13½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	41.75	42.00	6.83⅝	6.87⅜
Low	5.16⅛	5.15⅝	40.75	40.81¼	7.11½	7.11

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cables.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem. Cables.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem. Cables.	Christiania. Cables.
June 3	30.85	31.20	33.70	34.10	31.20	31.60
June 4	31.00	31.40	34.00	34.40	31.40	31.70
June 5	31.20	31.50	34.00	34.40	31.40	31.75
June 6	31.20	31.40	34.00	34.40	31.35	31.75
June 7	31.20	31.40	34.10	34.50	31.40	31.70
June 8	31.125	31.40	34.00	34.40	31.40	31.80
Week's range—						
High	31.20	31.50	34.10	34.50	31.40	31.80
Low	30.85	31.20	33.70	34.10	31.20	31.60
Same week last year—						
High	28.70	28.90	30.00	30.50	29.35	29.50
Low	28.40	28.80	29.95	30.15	29.25	29.45
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	34.50	35.00	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	29.00	29.20	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Greece. Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Rubles, 100. Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Rubles, 500. Ask.
June 3	19.45	19.50	13.90	14.10	13.80	14.00
June 4	19.45	19.50	13.85	13.90	13.55	13.70
June 5	19.45	19.50	13.85	13.80	13.80	13.75
June 6	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.10	13.80	13.95
June 7	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.10	13.80	13.95
June 8	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.10	13.80	13.95
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.10	13.80	14.00
Low	19.45	19.50	13.85	13.90	13.55	13.70
Same week last year—						
High	19.85	19.90	25.90	26.00		
Low	19.85	19.90	24.90	25.00		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.70	19.75	28.40	28.50		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Low	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Same week last year—						
High	57.50	57.60	92.00	92.25	86.00	86.25
Low	57.50	57.00	91.50	91.62½	85.50	85.62½
Year to date—						
High	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

	India.— Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	India.— Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Philippine Islands. Manila. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	49.875	50.00
Low	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—			
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—			
High	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—			
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	51.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

	Spain. Dem. Cables.	Japan.— Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Japan.— Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	28.40	28.625	52.25	52.35	52.25	52.35
Low	28.25	28.50	52.25	52.35	52.25	52.35
Same week last year—			
High	22.85	23.00	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	22.70	22.85	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Year to date—			
High	28.40	28.625	52.25	52.35	52.25	52.35
Low	27.50	27.75	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—			
High	22.85	23.00	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Buenos Aires.— Cables.	Rio.— Demand.	Rio.— Cables.
Week's range—				
High	45.25	45.35	25.55	25.65
Low	44.85	45.00	25.50	25.65
Same week last year—				
High	44.37½	44.50	26.62½	26.75
Low	43.87½	44.00	26.62½	26.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.09	25.19
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	26.69	27.00
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

$1,260,000
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$3,350,000 bonds of this issue listed on New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the bonds now offered.

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Earnings
(Year Ended April 30, 1918)

Gross Earnings	$2,171,707.73
Operating Expenses and Taxes	1,393,255.77
Net Earnings	$ 778,451.96
Annual interest on Bonded Debt, including the present issue	350,000.00
Balance	$ 428,451.96

Net Earnings Approximately 2¼ Times the Above Interest Charge.

The property of the Company represents a large investment over and above the outstanding bonds.

Dividends have been paid on the Company's $2,000,000 capital stock at the rate of not less than 7% per annum for the last nine years, the rate since April 15, 1913, having been 10% per annum, during which last named interval the Company's annual sales of both gas and electricity have increased over 70%.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 89½ and Interest; yielding about 5.67%

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Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Finding of Capital Issues Committee

"Passed as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality. Opinion No. A-483. (Signed) Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 8, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$36,237,500	$645,233,500
Same period last year..	11,521,000	467,229,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.27	76.98	77.87	75.77
Average price a year ago.	83.74	83.70	89.48	83.25

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95⅝	99⅝	2	ALA. MIDLAND 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— 3⅛
95½	91	32	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	93	92¾	93	+ ⅝
100½	91	1	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	96	96	96	+ ½
100⅛	98⅛	3	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	..
89½	86⅜	34	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	— ¼
83⅛	80¼	18	A. T. & T. col. 4s	82¾	81⅝	81⅝	— 1¼
95¼	89⅜	24	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	90¾	90¼	90¼	..
98⅝	96⅞	5	Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅝
87	79	11	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	84	84	84	..
87	82⅜	17	Armour & Co. 4½s	85½	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
83⅜	80	32	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81⅝	80	81⅛	— ⅛
87	81½	15	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	84	84	84	— ½
87⅜	82	23	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	86	85	85	— ½
78	70⅝	3	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,st	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅝
95	91	3	At. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	93¼	93	93	— ¼
84⅝	80¾	4	At. Coast Line 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	..	..
73⅞	70	8	A.C.L., L. & N.col.4s	71¾	70	70	— 1½
78⅝	76	34	BALT. & O. gold 4s	77	76⅜	76⅜	— 1¼
83¼	80	5	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅝
90½	85⅜	2	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87	86⅜	86⅜	..
80⅝	76½	27	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79½	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
83½	78½	3	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	83	82¾	83	..
93⅛	87	4	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s.	90	90	90	— ⅛
99	93¼	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	95	95	95	..
97⅜	92¼	101	Int. R. T. 5s, 1918....	97	96½	96	— ⅛
93	80⅝	2	Braden Copper 6s...	90	90	90	..
87½	76	1	Bklyn Un. El. 5s...	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
95	90	2	Bklyn Un. Gas 5s..	91	90	90	— 1¼
92½	86⅜	6	CAL. GAS & E. 5s..	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ 2⅜
91½	86⅞	2	Can. South. cn. 5s..	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅜
97¼	93	24	Cent. Leather 5s....	95¼	95¼	95½	..
82	77⅜	3	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s..	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ½
76	71	1	C. Pac., T. S. L. 4s.	76	76	70	+ 8¼
104	100	2	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
100⅛	96	9	Ches. & Ohio. 5s....	97¼	96⅝	97	+ ⅛
82⅝	76	105	Ches. & O. cv. 5s....	80¼	79⅝	80¼	+ ¼
78	72	2	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78	78	78	+ ⅛
88¼	80	7	Ches. & O. fd. 5s...	88¼	88	88¼	+ ⅛
75½	65⅛	8	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	75½	75	75½	+ ¼
47½	35¼	1	Chi. & Alton 3½s....	41	41	41	..
76	73	2	C.,B. & Q.,I.Div.3½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ⅜
87¼	82	170	C.,B. & Q.,I. Div. 4s.	85¼	82½	83½	— 1¾
94⅜	92	117	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s...	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	+ ⅜
94⅜	91¼	5	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	— ¼
93	87⅝	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s..	93	93	93	..
60½	54	11	Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	59	58	59	+ ⅝
29	22	14	C.& E.I.ref.4s,tr....	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	+ ⅛
100⅝	98	1	Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅜
79	71	2	C., M. & St.P.gen.4s	71	71	71	— ⅝
70	64⅜	38	C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s.	68⅞	67¼	67¾	— 1¼
77⅜	71⅜	44	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	75⅝	74⅞	74⅞	— 1
80	76¾	1	C., M. & St.P.cv.5s	77	77	77	..
82	78½	2	C., M. & St. P.4c,'25	79½	79½	79½	— 2
85¼	79⅝	6	C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	82⅝	80¼	80¾	— 2¼
93	93	1	C. & N. W. 5s.... P. & N. W. 5s....	93	93	93	..
80⅛	81	2	Chi. Rys. 5s....	81	81	81	— 1½
77¾	73	7	Chi.,R.I. & P.gen.4s	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
68⅝	62¼	31	Chi.,R.I. & P.ref.4s.	67⅞	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
67	64	2	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66	66	66	— ¼
85½	81¼	5	C.,St.P., M.& O.3½s.	84½	81¾	84¼	— 1
94	89⅝	4	Cin. Gas ref. 4s.....	90	90	90	..
107½	102⅜	10	Chile Copper 7s....	105	104⅞	104⅞	+ 1⅜
63½	59	4	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	63½	62¾	63⅛	+ ⅛
90	85⅜	1	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s...	86½	86½	86½	..
76	73	4	Col. Industrial 5s....	74⅛	74	74	— ⅛
86⅛	82⅜	3	Col. & Sou. 1st 4s....	84	84	84	..
73	68	20	Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	71⅝	71	71⅛	— ⅛
102	99⅛	18	Con. Gas cv. 6s....	100	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
99	95	6	Corn P. R. s.f. 5s,'34	99	99	99	+ ¼
93⅛	90	10	Cumberland Tel. 5s..	92	92	92	..
98⅜	97¼	18	Corn P. R. s.f. 5s,'31	98¾	98¼	98⅛	— ⅛
90	86	2	DEL. & H. conv. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	— 1⅛
69	60½	28	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	69	68	69	+ 2⅛
96¾	94	4	Detroit City Gas 5s..	94	94	94	..
73¾	62	4	Detroit United 4½s.	72½	72½	72½	..
88	75	3	Distillers Sec. 5s....	86⅝	86	86⅝	— ⅜
97½	96¼	1	Jul. M.W. gen. 5s	96⅝	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
97¾	94	1	E.T.,VA.& G.A.con.5s	91¼	91¼	91½	— 5
69	65	1	Erie 1st con. 4s....	66½	66½	66½	— ½
57¾	49¼	6	Erie gen. 4s.....	54½	54½	54½	..
49¾	42	2	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
56	48¾	17	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	42¼	8	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	48	47½	48	+ ⅜
79	73¾	2	Erie, Pa., con. 4s....	78	78	78	..
74	71	6	GEN. ELEC. 3½s....	73	73	73	..
100	94⅜	5	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s..	98¼	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
78	75	1	HOCK. VAL. 4½s....	75	75	75	— 1
62¼	48½	246	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	62¼	59½	60⅜	+ 1¼
25	14¼	905	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	24¼	21¾	23	+ 1⅜
95	87	1	ILL. CENN. 4s,'51.	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
76½	74	7	Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	75	75	75	— 1½
83	78¾	1	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
91	85⅛	3	Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	88	88	88	+ 2
85⅛	81	5	Illinois Steel 4½s....	82	82	82	..
97	94⅜	7	Indiana Steel 5s.....	95	94¾	94¾	—

BUY—SELL

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ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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To the Holders of Bonds, now outstanding, issued under a certain mortgage, or deed of trust, from the Keokee Consolidated Coke Company to the Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, dated July 1, 1909:

You are hereby notified that The Virginia Coal and Iron Company, assignee of and successor to, the Keokee Consolidated Coke Company, has, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, called for redemption bonds secured by said mortgage bearing the following serial numbers, i. e.:

2288 and 2086,

the said bonds having been chosen by lot by the Trustee of the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage.

And you are further notified that on July 1, 1918, there will become due and payable upon each said bonds the principal thereof and interest accrued to that date, at the office of the Trustee and Trustee of Sinking Fund, to wit: the Trust Department of the Franklin Trust Company, substituted Trustee for the Astor Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York City.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By Edward C. Delafield, President.
THE VIRGINIA COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
By D. R. Wentz, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

United States Manganese Corporation. Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Manganese Corporation, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 50 E. 42d St., 23d Floor, New York City, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated—New York, June 1, 1918.

H. HARRY MEYERS, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street,
New York City

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1918. Polls will be open from twelve o'clock noon to one o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, June 1, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., June 14, 1918, for constructing and erecting portable school buildings at the locations within the District of Columbia designated by the Board of Education. Blank forms of proposal, plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. Louis Brownlow, John C. Knight, W. Gwynn Gardiner, Commissioners, D. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CORNELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY against Barge "J. B. ROSE, NO. 4," her tackle, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause Civil and Maritime for Towage Services $904.00. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on June 17th, 1918, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX,
Proctors for Libellant.

DIFFER ON GUARANTEE BILL.

Controller and Reserve Board at Odds Over Bank Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A difference of opinion has developed between John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and the Federal Reserve Board over the bill pending in the Senate to guarantee national bank deposits.

The Controller recommended the measure, which provides for the guarantee of deposits of $5,000 or less, on which interest not exceeding 3 per cent. is paid, and makes it discretionary with the banks whether they accept the provisions of the act. This bill was approved by Secretary McAdoo and has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, with an amendment making the maximum interest rate 4 per cent. The main purpose of guaranteeing deposits by the Government is to bring money now hoarded to the banks.

Controller Williams, to test the feeling of the banking world, has started a referendum on the bill, asserting that a majority of the members of the Federal Reserve Board are in favor of the bill. In the board's monthly bulletin for June, discussing a joint session which the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve system held with the Directors of the new War Finance Corporation, this statement is made:

"The council expressed the opinion that there was no occasion for the adoption of the proposed measure relating to the guarantee of bank deposits. The board adheres to the view expressed by it in the past that needed relief against the hardships which depositors of failed banks now suffer would be adequately provided if a fund were established to secure the prompt and effective liquidation of the sound assets of failed banks. Such a fund would enable the depositors of failed banks to receive without delay a cash distribution for a substantial proportion of their claims, pending final liquidation."

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 8.—Charters filed:

Walter Scheble, Inc., pianos, Millville, $5,000. Oscar Morvay, Walter Scheble, Millville; Jesse M. Morvay, Vineland.

Advance Dental Co., Jersey City, $250,000. Luther W. Fromm, Portland, Ore.; Louis R. Schulz, New York; Sophie Covner, Jersey City.

Paramount Garage, Newark, $50,000. Louis W. Cresky, Abraham Henig, Newark; Raymond Edsall, East Orange.

Giblin Wholesale Liquor Co., Newark, $50,000. Edward Giblin, Newark; John Giblin, Montclair; Joseph P. Cox, Newark.

Orange Dairy Co., Orange, $100,000. William L. Smith, John W. Hock, William H. McCreery, Orange.

New Jersey Indemnity Co., insurance agents, Newark, $100,000. Wayne Cadwallader, Charles Dietz, Seabright; Paul Kehler, Ranson.

Brennan McNulty Egan Co., real estate, Newark, $100,000. William J. Brennan, Frank J. McNulty, William J. Egan, Newark.

Anderson Oil Co., Newark, $100,000. Charles P. Fitzgerald, Louis L. Lebarwitch, David W. Smith, Newark.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Forecast:

N. C.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

S. C.—Fair Mon., except local thunder showers in n. w. Tues. partly cloudy.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Local rains Mon. and probably Tues.

Tenn.—Scattered thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues., except local rains Mon. along Lake Erie.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. local rains.

Texas—Mon. fair and warmer. Tues. fair.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bank of Montreal reports profits of $1,287,586 for the half year ended April 30, after deducting charges of management and making provisions for all bad and doubtful debts. The bank's capital is $16,000,000 and it has resources aggregating $426,322,096.

The Bankers Trust Company, as successor trustee under the first mortgage of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, is inviting proposals up to June 25 for the sale to it of an amount of bonds sufficient to exhaust the sum of $25,384.

S. Davis Levin, formerly with Charles D. Levin, Inc., and recently with Collin Armstrong, Inc., is now associated with Maclay & Mullally. Mr. Levin was identified with the advertising department of the Liberty Loan Committee.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
June 3	4½	4	4½	4½
June 4	4½	4½	4½	4½
June 5	5	5	5	5
June 6	6	6	6	6
June 7	5½	4½	4½	5½
June 8	5½	5½	5½	5½
Week's Range—				
High			.6	6
Low			.4	4½
Same week last year—				
High			.4¼	4
Low			.3¼	3¾
Year to date—				
High			.6	6
Low			.2	2
Same period last year—				
High			.4	4
Low			.1½	1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 3	.6	6	6
June 4	5¾	5¾@6	5¾@6
June 5	5¾	5¾	6
June 6	5½	5½	6
June 7	5½	5¾	6
June 8	5½	5¾	6
Week's range—			
High	.6	6	6
Low	.5½	5½	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	.5	5	5
Low	.4½		4½
Year to date—			
High	.6	6	6
Low	.5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	.5	5	5
Low	.2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5¾
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¼	4¼
New York	4	4¼	4¼
Philadelphia	4	4¼	4¼
Cleveland	4¼	4¼	4¼
Richmond	4¼	4¼	4¼
Atlanta	4	4¼	4¼
Chicago	4	4¼	5
St. Louis	4	4¼	4¼
Minneapolis	4	4¼	5
Kansas City	4	4¼	4¼
Dallas	4	4¼	5
San Francisco	4	4¼	4¼

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Incl. Member-Banks' Paper, Over 90 Days.	Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days. Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5½	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston. Checks.	Cable Trans.	St. L. Sight.	San F. Sight.
June 3	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 4	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 5	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 6	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 7	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 8	Par	Par	†15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short Money.	Bills. 3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
June 3	3	3½	3¾	27f 16c
June 4	2¾	3½	3¾	27f 16c
June 5	2¾	3½	3¾	27f 16c
June 6	2¾	3½	3¾	27f 16c
June 7	2¾	3½	3¾	27f 16c
June 8	2¾	3½	3¾	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
June 3	56½	99⅜	60f
June 4	56⅝	99⅜	60f
June 5	56½	99½	60f
June 6	56½	99½	60f
June 7	56⅝	99¼	60f
June 8	56¾	99½	60f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 3	48⅞d	99¼c
June 4	48¾d	99½c
June 5	48¾d	99½c
June 6	48¾d	99½c
June 7	48¾d	99¼c
June 8	48¾d	99½c

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	—June.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.	—Aug.— High.	Low.
CORN.						
June 3	1.31	1.27⅝	1.33⅝	1.30⅝		
June 4	1.30⅜	1.27⅞	1.33⅞	1.31	1.35	1.32¼
June 5	1.31⅛	1.30	1.34½	1.32¼	1.35½	1.33⅜
June 6	1.33⅝	1.29½	1.35⅜	1.31½	1.36½	1.33
June 7	1.35½	1.33½	1.37⅞	1.34⅝	1.38⅞	1.35⅝
June 8	1.37	1.36½	1.38⅝	1.36⅛	1.39½	1.37⅜
Wk. rge.	1.37	1.27⅝	1.38⅝	1.30⅜	1.39½	1.32¼
OATS.						
June 3	70⅜	69¼	66¼	66		
June 4	72½	70⅞	67¼	65½	62¼	61½
June 5	73¼	71⅝	67⅝	66¼	62⅝	61⅝
June 6	72⅝	71⅛	67⅛	65⅞	62½	61¼
June 7	73⅝	72⅜	68¼	66⅝	62¾	61⅝
June 8	73½	72½	67⅝	66⅜	61	62
Wk's rge.	73⅝	69¼	67⅞	65	62¾	61¼

Provisions.

	—July.— High.	Low.	—Sept.— High.	Low.
LARD.				
June 3	24.65	24.17	24.75	24.35
June 4	24.50	24.15	24.70	24.40
June 5	24.52	24.22	24.72	24.50
June 6	24.52	24.25	24.75	24.45
June 7	24.50	24.30	24.70	24.55
June 8	24.52	24.17	24.72	24.37
Week's range	24.65	24.15	24.75	24.35
	—July.—		—Sept.—	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 3	22.27	21.92	22.72	22.40
June 4	22.25	21.85	22.75	22.37
June 5	22.47	22.23	22.92	22.72
June 6	22.52	22.27	22.97	22.70
June 7	22.52	22.30	22.90	22.77
June 8	22.52	22.17	22.92	22.60
Week's range	22.52	21.85	22.97	22.37
	—July.—		—Sept.—	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 3	41.30	40.55	....	....
June 4	41.15	40.20	....	....
June 5	41.60	41.05	41.85	41.50
June 6	41.55	41.30	41.70	41.50
June 7	41.80	41.70	41.90	41.50
Week's range	41.80	40.20	41.90	41.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—July.— High.	Low.	—Aug.— High.	Low.	—Sept.— High.	Low.
June 3	24.90	24.28	....	....	25.80	25.60
June 4	25.02	24.35	24.26	24.18	....	....
June 5	25.95	25.20	24.77	24.55	24.26	23.97
June 6	26.52	25.90	25.75	25.05	24.62	24.30
June 7	26.38	25.48	25.08	24.85	....	....
June 8	26.10	25.75	25.00	25.00	....	....
W'k's r'ge	26.52	24.23	25.15	24.18	24.62	23.60
	—Oct.—		—Dec.—		—Jan.—	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 3	23.40	22.78	23.00	22.53	22.77	22.40
June 4	23.50	22.80	23.00	22.82	22.82	22.46
June 5	23.75	23.35	23.29	22.98	23.10	22.90
June 6	23.99	23.48	23.53	23.00	23.35	22.86
June 7	23.80	23.34	23.31	22.88	23.10	22.75
June 8	23.95	23.52	23.55	23.08	23.30	22.95
W'k's r'ge	23.99	22.78	23.55	22.53	23.35	22.40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.07
Alta	.02	Justice	.01
Andes	.10	Mexican	.40
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.08	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.10	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.02	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.76⅜

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.07	Goldfield Con.	.23
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.73	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Ext.	.09
Midway	.06	Kewanah	.03
Mizpah	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.04	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.09	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.06
Tonopah Divide	1.42½	White Caps	.34
Tonopah Ext.	1.45	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.07½	Packard	.24
West Tonopah	.24	Rochester	.40
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.22
Atlanta	.06	United Eastern	3.87½
Booth	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	4¾	Isabella	4½	6
Dr. Jackpot	3	5	McKinney	5¾	6
Elkton	4	5	Portland	85	90
El Paso	15	15	Work	14½	15¼
Golden C.	.167	168	Vindicator	.25	.29
Granite	.20	35	Rose Nicol	..	10½

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	23,925	98,905	131,635	$63,000
Tuesday	25,085	130,580	163,550	13,000
Wednesday	28,260	152,885	208,653	48,000
Thursday	24,630	138,705	193,175	190,000
Friday	26,700	134,020	172,250	222,700
Saturday	24,005	93,255	131,200	234,000
Total	152,605	748,410	1,000,465	$770,700

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6¼	26,800	*Astna Explosives	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
5	4	250	Am. B. Mfg. Co...	5	5	5	....
85	80	5	*F. Blumenthal Co.	95	95	95	+ 5
18	14⅛	600	Br.-Am. Toh. reg.	16⅝	16	16	....
18	14⅝	1,600	B.-A. Toh. coupon.	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
30½	19	500	*Burns Bros Ice...	24¾	24	24	— 1
8¾	2	500	*Car Light & Pow.	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9½	8½	500	Carwen Steel.....	9	9	9	....
8⅝	6¼	100	Char. Iron Co. pf...	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
135	100	5,200	Chev. M. C. w. I.	128	122	129	+ 1
1½	1	6,710	*Cuprite Em. Sul.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	⅛	4,600	*Cuprite Sulphur..	1⅛	⅜	1⅛	+ ⅜
41⅞	25	7,300	Curtiss Aero.....	40	34	40	+ 6
6	4⅜	4,075	*East. Vend. Co..	6	5	5⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	450	*Electric Gun.....	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	800	Emerson Phon.....	2¼	2	2	....
95	77½	280	*Gillette S.R.,w.i.	92¼	90	91	— 1½
20	12¾	1,850	Keystone T. & R.	19¼	18¾	18½	..
50¼	42	50	*Lima Loco., new.	47	47	47	....
⅝	⅜	200	*Man. Transit.....	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
3¾	3¼	424	Marconi of Am....	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1	⅞	3,000	*Maxim Munitions	½	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2	300	Nor. A. P. & P...	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
50	30	25	*Pitts. Rolls.....	30	30	30	....
15¾	10	4,000	*Proulsen Wireless.	15	12	12	+ ⅞
13¾	13¼	100	*Rec Motors.....	13½	13½	13½	— 6½
40½	31	100	*Rep. Mot. Truck.	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
2⅞	1	16,700	Smith Mot. Truck	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
17⅝	14⅝	125	*St. Joseph Lead.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
13¾	8½	1,900	*Standard Motor..	13¾	11½	12¾	— ¼
20¼	11⅜	5,500	Submarine Boat...	16⅜	14	16½	+ 1
⅝	⅜	4,100	*Thiogen Co. of A.	⅝	⅜	⅜	....
20⅜	19¾	11,200	*United Motors...	28½	20¾	27	— ¼
3	1⅛	1,600	*U. S. Aircr. Corp.	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
3	1	5,750	*U. S. L. & H....	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4¾	8,200	U. S. S. S. Co....	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	....
11⅞	6¼	16,300	*Wright-M. Air....	10¾	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

100	93	10	Buckeye Pipe L..	94	94	94	— 2
192	167	25	Ill. Pipe Line....	172	167	167	—21
123	100	20	North. Pipe Line.	113	108	108	— 3
365	300	30	Ohio Oil.....	326	324	324	— 1
500	418	97	Prairie O. & G...	526	495	523	+28
279	255	40	Prairie Pipe Line.	266	260	263	— 5
290	272	10	South. Penn. Oil.	275	275	275	+ 3
277	214	15	Stand. Oil, Cal..	218	215	215	+ 3
650	510	93	Stand. Oil, N. J.	545	537	542	+ 4
285	214	355	Stand. Oil, N. Y.	275	267	274	+ 5
100	85	200	Union Tank.....	100	98½	98	+ 3

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

		2,600	*Allen Oil.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
19	6	42,400	*Am. Ventura Oil	19	15	19	+ 2
7	6	22,500	*Appalachian Oil.	7	6	7	....
1¼	⅞	21,600	*Barnet O. & G..	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
33	20	7,000	*Bos.-Wyo. Oil....	22	20	21	— 1
6		2,600	*Cosden Oil.....	7	6⅞	7	....
1⅛	⅝	1,600	*Crown Oil.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
7	5⅜	2,100	*Elk Basin Petrol.	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
16	5	48,900	Esmeralda Oil Co..	9	5	6	— 2
4	2¼	10,400	*Federal Oil.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
5	2¾	4,100	*Glenrock Oil....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1¼		2,110	*Globe Oil.....	1¼	1	1¼	....
7½	2½	5,200	*Hanover O. & G..	⅜	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
67½	39¼	24,700	Houston Oil.....	60½	57⅝	67½	+ 0½
14⅝	12⅜	500	*Inter. Petroleum..	13¼	13	13¼	....
5¼	1¾	36,300	*Int'l Oil & Trans.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	....
1	⅝	2,700	*Kinney Oil.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
27½	17½	31,500	*Merritt Oil Corp..	27¼	27¼	27⅜	+ 5⅜
1¼	⅜	38,300	Met. Petroleum...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7½	6⅜	800	*Mid.-C.C.O. & U.	7¼	6¾	7	....
124	87	62,000	*Midwest Oil.....	115	103	109	+ 6
1⅜		300	*Midwest Oil pf....	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
119	96	1,375	*Midwest Refining.	113	105½	109	+ 3
3¼	1⅜	1,600	*Mineral Wells Pet.	3	2⅜	2⅞	....
4	39	2,700	*N. Y. Chino Oil..	43	40	43	....
⅜	⅜	3,000	*N. Y. Okla. Oil...	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
58	55	2,000	*Monitor O. & R...	58	55	58	....
89	56	24,500	*Northwest Oil....	67	59	63	+ 4
8½	2	12,000	*Okla. Oil.....	3	2½	3	....
8	6¼	9,900	Okla. P. & R.....	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
11½	2½	50,600	Okmulgee P. & R.	6¼	4⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
40	21	43,000	Omar Oil & Gas..	40	30	33	+ 2
53	47	200	*Pan-Am. Pet....	52	51	51	— 2
⅛	⅛	2,000	Penn Gasoline....	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	5	3,190	*Penn.-Ky. Oil....	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	10,650	*Penn. Pet. & Ref.	1	⅝	⅞	....
86	8	7,000	*Queen Oil.....	10	8	10	....
⅛	⅛	48,100	*Rice Oil.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
10¾	8½	3,050	*Sapulpa O. & R..	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	550	Savoy Oil.....	8	7	7	— 1

Sequoyah O. & R..	⅝	⅛	⅛	8,000
*Sinclair Gulf....	19½	18	18	+ 1
*Stanton Oil.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
*Texana Oil & R..	93	68	93	+18
*Texpan	4	2½	3	— ½
*United West. Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
*United W. O. new	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Vacuum G. & O...	⅜	⅜	½	+ ⅛
*Victoria Oil, new	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

74	48	28,900	Alaska-Br. C. M.	65	53	58	— 5
60	50	2,500	*American Mines.	60	60	60	+ 5
⅛		6,700	*Am. Tin Tung..	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
13	6	16,100	*Atlanta.....	17	6	6¼	— ⅛
6¼	2¼	3,150	*Aurora Sil. Mine.	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	30,200	Big Ledge C....	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	....
6	3	3,000	*Booth	4	3	4	+ 1
63	41	58,000	Boston Montana.	51	48	51	+ 2
⅛	⅛	2,000	*Bradshaw Copper	½	½	½	....
⅝	⅜	5,000	Butte-Detroit....	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
50	39	15,400	*Caledonia Min...	41	39	41	+ 2
1½	1	36,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
W C Van Valen, Isaac Moses, Benjamin Halpern, Max Soloman, Edward Wirtschafter, W J Curley, W C Crosby, D & I Hirshfeld, Isidor Newman, Evangeline I Bordner, J H Stumpf, May B Reinald, David Jacobson.
Under objections: Walter Koenig, Frederick Steinan, Jacob Zimmerman.
Adjourned cases: J P Sherwood, J H Pope, E M Froelich, Jacob Mack, Solomon Levey, Horn & Sachar, B & I Pearson, Heilbronner & Baker.
Motions: Carl Heussler, Schleifer-Mack Co, 85 P. C. Auto Supply Co,
E G Soltman, Gordon-Detweller Institute, Hugh McAtamney, Flashlight Battery Co, (2,) Liberty Bakeries, Corp, Louis Sloane, (2,) Wah Tai Co, Spur & Peretz, Empire Man Hat Co, Jacob Horwitz, Heller, Hirsh & Co, H E Steinbuller, Max Lipshitz, Oppenheim Cloak Co, (2,) Jewett Bros, W H Parkerton, Flynn & O'Brien, Lewis Chemical Co, Louis Spoltzer, W Weinberg, Int Nat'l Forwarding Co, Isaacs Bros, Trans-Oceanic Films, Teres‹Rothenberg, Same‹Cantor Print, Wyckoff, Church &

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
US‹Rutherford et al. (on trial.)
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 409, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Molyer et al‹SS Cliffton.
Testut‹SS Van Der Duyn and NY & C Mail SS Co.
Ackerman‹Dumper Scow C D No 27.
Criminal: US‹Hull. Same‹Brown. Same‹Dallman & ano. Same‹Dallman. Same‹Goldberg & ano Same‹Lobb. Same‹McGuire.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 812, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
US‹Nelson. Same‹Lynch. Same‹Vasilas. Same‹Dragone.
Common law, 10:30: Fuller‹Thaw. Lukosewich‹P & R C & I Co.
Pitkin-Holdsworth Worsted Co‹Meislin. Minal, as admx‹Kerr SS Co. Miles‹Edison Storage Battery Co. Hoover‹Osborn Mfg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People‹Vanpoucke. Same‹Dempsey. Same‹Sabadino. Same‹Lonergan.
Re P S Com, Montague Street. NYC‹CNY. Magee‹Condon et al. Brown‹Robinson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Brand‹Massecar. Atlantic Communication Co‹Zimmerman. Rykczynski‹Blank. Courtral Mfg Co‹Baumann.
Farmers L & T Co‹Bergeman. Prunyi & Co‹Woolheal Chem Co. Goldstein‹Fram. Morse‹Butterworth-Judson Co. Cobb‹Cobb. Re Kessler. Greenberg‹Solomon. Westbrook Co‹Boury Re Lalor. Wolf‹Wolf. Allen‹Young. Crawford‹Farmers L & T Co. Bronx County Auto Co‹Graf. Blumberg‹Texas Co. Van Dyck Estates‹Nat Holding Co. Rogers‹Rogers. Rand‹Dick. Rudolph‹Long Leaf Pine Co. Re Walker (Shaine) Maury‹Maury. Tennenbaum‹Boarding Livery, &c Stable Champion Coated Paper Co‹Carey Printing Co. Greenwich Sav Bk‹Schoolherr. Mocher‹42d St, &c Ry Bld‹Burling Eng, &c. Tanenbaum‹Seiler. Crook‹Lipton. Pincus‹Pincus. Gurdin‹Stieglitz. Sachs‹Gordon. Yonalunes‹Hanley. Cain‹Supreme Council R A. Dal Health Laboratories‹Tribune Assn. Lewis‹Ocean Accident &c Co. Hartpence‹Colonial Club of N Y. Re Izmirian‹Met Baptist Church. Thayer‹Studer. Goodwin‹Mirror Films Ratkowsky‹Ratkowsky. Saperstein‹Goldsmith Jockey‹Jockey. People, &c‹N Y Telephone Co. Starr Cont Co‹ Ubstler-Scheuer Co. Botelho‹Siebert. Conner‹Thompson. Gewirtz‹Gewirtz. Di Gallagher. Guaranty Trust Co‹McCabe. Nelson‹Strousse. Western Dig, &c Co‹Am Spirits Mfg Co.
PART II.—Glegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Fontana‹Fontana. Pignato‹Pignato. spencer‹Spencer. Shopiro‹Breitbart. Pub Serv Com‹N Y & Queens Gas Co. Byrnes‹Byrnes. Cascio‹Cascio. Kapitola‹Kapitola. De Long‹Deane. Demurrers: Union Filing Co‹Fairchild. Thompson‹N Y Trust. Witteveen‹Star Co. U S Trust Co‹Blake. Preferred causes: PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Baron‹Frank Gens & Co, Inc. Case on. Marcin.
Martin‹New Amst Cas Co. Kalser‹Kaiser. Parvi‹Parver. N & W Peck Co‹Cushman's Sons. Clark‹Fleischman Vehicle Co. L J Selznick Enterprises‹Purdy. Paine‹CNY. General calendar: Holmes‹Crane. Berg‹Int R T Co. Hilberman‹Henig. Townley‹Polansky. Case on.
PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sidney Blumenthal Co‹Ascher. Kirsch & Co‹Moscahlades. Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins Co‹Warner Sugar Ref. Bruyere‹Weed. Posner‹Rosenberg. Burgess‹Dye Exchge. Knight‹Emmons Bros. Lusk‹Lockwood. Green‹Phillips. Wolf‹Mullholland. Bleyer‹Gragnano Macaroni Co, Inc. Int'l Delivery Co‹Greenhut Co, Inc. LittleJohn Co‹Polak Van Almelo Bros. Pease‹Lumber Tie & Timber Vulc Co. Joseph‹Creston Co. Sivelli‹New River Coal Co. Cohen‹Sugden. Leahy‹Blyth. Soffer‹Hord. Baldwin‹Hyde. Miller‹John & Co. Polo‹Hoosier. Hannevig‹Hamilton. Sociedad Gen'l de Bet‹Western Cartridge Co.
Chemical Import & Mfg‹Brown. Weinstock‹Shieldholtz. Perkins-Goodwin Co‹ Seely. Le Roy Silk Co‹Jacobson. Union Trust Co of Springfield‹Breitung. F T Ley & Co, Inc‹ same. 3d Nat Bank of Springfield‹same. Conway Sav Bank‹ same. Holyoke Sav Bank‹ same. Southbridge Nat'l Bank‹same. Allen‹same. Case on.
Copping‹Casino & Co. Meitzer‹NY S P C C. Maguire‹Hoeve T & C Co. Rosenthal‹White Exc. Cogan‹Barrett. Fazio‹N Y Rys. Spina‹Imperato. Kenny‹Ehret. La Vigne‹Bell Op Co. Goodwin‹CNY. Mancino‹L Y RR. Anderson‹3d Av RR. Zeitchick‹Sheffield F-Slawson-D Co. Burke‹Langreis Co. Sneider‹3d Av Ry. Hirsch‹Hudson Mtg. Courney‹Gainsborough Studios. Butchik‹Int R T. Huggins‹CNY, (2.) Hippo‹Seely. Weiss‹Patten. Talerman‹N Y Rys. Paletta‹Int R T. Rabstejnek‹Kalbach. Bonovsky‹Postal Tran Service, Inc. Rebner‹Lichenstein. Gordon‹Stern Bros. Rockss‹K Smith. Stanton‹Int R T. Williams‹Shotts. Engel‹Egbert. Shields‹Van Kelton Amuse Corp. Kameow‹Robert & Irwin Powell Co. Markowitz‹N Y Rys. Goldstein‹Lovin. Rina‹Filipa. Laffleurberg‹same. Rabstejnek‹Kalbach. Ottman‹Bramhall, Deane & Co. Dolos‹Coromilas. Ramsey‹Midtown Holding Corp. Toomey‹Recotta. Axelrod‹Rader Slate Works, Inc.
Gangiano‹Friedman. Landau‹Cohen. Mazurak‹N Y Rys. Rosen‹same. C Schmid‹Lustbader C Schmid‹Lutbader Con Co. A Schmid‹same. Berler‹N Y Rys. Halsey‹Rap Tr Sub. Connelly‹Monahan Express Co. Kennedy‹Devlin. C Steinberg‹ N Y Rys. J I Steinberg‹same. Baron‹Austin, Nichols & Co. Cohen‹Scharfin. Azrilian‹Schuler. Ochs‹Woods. Appell‹Int R T. Farley‹Maleophini. Smith‹Auto Hauling Co. Kane‹Hallanan Dry Goods Co, (2.) Malone‹Barrett. Irwin‹Simon. Lasalle‹Palisade Realty & Amuse. Schatte‹Ringer. Gordon‹Brady. Weismer‹Lahn. Coleman‹Int R T. Goldstein‹CNY. O'Shea‹Eagle Ware & Storage Co. Schuler‹Kresslauer, (2.) Clancy‹Postal Transfer Co. D'Asaro‹Carlini. Russillo‹Marcus. Fahenstock‹Townsend. Kroslak‹Belt Line Ry, (3.) Lithander‹Wetherill. Weinsel‹B H RR. Case on.
Graves‹Robert Grimm & Co. Carter & Co‹Balt Roof & Asbestos Mfg Cohen‹Cohen. Wrap Mach Co‹Dillman Bakery. Brown‹Raritan Chemical Works. Berger‹Stuyvesant Theatre Co. Barone‹Fish. L A D Waist Co‹Haas Procter & Gamble Co (Peters, White & Co Imperial Woolen Co‹ F B Q Clothing Co. Brawn‹Cleveland Tr. Tem Boston Coal‹A McNeil & Sons Co. Shapiro‹Clews. Old & Wallace‹ Maquette. Lazard‹Vanderweghe. Blumberg‹Carbolite Chem Co. Lindau‹Auerbach. Clear.
Same‹Svea Fire & Life Ins Co. Same‹Brunswick Fire Ins Co. Same‹Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co. Same‹Franklin Ins Co Heidt‹Mandeville (2). Klapperl‹Wigmore. Wiener‹Rothblatt. Unterberg‹N Y Life Ins Co. Winter‹Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co. Barbrick‹Thalmessinger. Puffer Mfg Co‹ Gramercy Chocolate Brody‹W A Thomas Buckley‹Abbe Eng Dicker‹Blum. Levine‹Universal Merchandise Co. Mindlin‹L I Drug Co. Wohlgemuth‹Mendel Case on.
Schaffer‹C I & B RR. Bettinger‹B, Q Co & Sub RR. Dougherty‹C I & B RR. Nesbitt‹Nassau RR. Spinelli‹Pakas. O'Connor‹Nitro Pow. Forestad‹Snell. Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew‹Willbrandt. Middleton‹B H RR. Rogers‹Nassau RR. Anderson‹Anderson. Bergen‹Suydam. Hurdell‹B H RR.
Welsbart‹Aron, Ind, et al. Sharretts‹Penders et al. Ferguson‹Ferguson. Andres et al‹Hohsfield. Kneeland‹Wolfe et al. Lesser & ano‹Municipal Rys et al. Midgley‹Midgley.
Wagner‹Wagner. Cameron‹Cameron. Fried & ano, &c‹Big Lang Newman et al. De Normandie‹Bay View Heights Land. Raedy‹Kelly et al. Kerr‹Kerr. Lewy‹Wilson & Cons Briarwood Estates. Dietz & ano‹Tierney. Highest number reached on calendar is 676.
TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Chapman‹Blumenthal. Babb‹Cunningham Son & ano. Remainder of calendar passed to June 11. Cases will be added to the ready section of the day calendar from day to day. Highest number reached on calendar is 2320.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Dugan‹S I Mfg Ry. Smith‹Newton. Mawhinney‹Millbrook Woolen Mills. House‹CNY. Green‹Schaefer. Beasers‹Tiernan. Rubsam & Horrmann Brew Co‹Zeydel & Geiffert. Decker‹S I Rap T Co. Schlosser‹Ernst. Woods‹Laviest. Wigand‹Bachman-Bechtel Brew Co. O'Connor‹Herrmann. Goldfarb‹Bachman-Bechtel Brew Co. Pollack‹ S I Rap T Ry Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M. Rowe‹Snyder. Matthews‹Marra Cont Co. Farmers Loan & Trust Co‹Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio. Also for the hearing of motions.
PART II.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
People ex rel Fiske‹ Bronk. Huneke‹Union Ry Co. Rich‹Barlow & Co. Magrino‹Green. Dunn‹West Elec RR. Coyle‹I R T. Pechulis‹P&R C&ICo. Persick‹same. Pitsch‹McCann. Gargan‹Hanson. Santora‹Watson Con. Levine‹Greenhut Co. Hoerr‹Olcott. N Y C R R Co‹Town of Eastchester. Reynolds‹Presby.
Washburne‹McHutt. Foster‹Xavier. Cornell‹Town of Bedford. N Y C R R‹Miles. Rose‹Rosa. The Texas Co‹Loftus. Weiss‹N Y C R R Co. Sisson‹Sirtiak. Di Francesco‹Wilson & Co. Vaccaro‹Flints City Garage. Karn‹same. Green‹Chiarello & Bros.
The following causes must be answered ready or to another day: Crandall Co‹Sterling. Delehanty‹Melliott. French‹Vill of Ossining. McEwen‹Saxon Motor Co. Bruskovitch‹Slavonian Coal & Supply Co. Gavin‹Fed Bag & Ref. Highest number reached on call, 1345.
Schwartz‹N Y C R R. Barnes‹Almy. Carroll‹City of Yonkers. McShane‹City St Ldy. O'Donnell‹Schilling. McNeil‹Alland. Grecke‹Yonkers R R.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Kelly‹Boswell. Sukovsky‹Lynch. Chernichowski‹Lusdk Ruvo‹Black. Wagner‹Comstock. Scofield‹City of White Plains. Kloppenburg‹Un Ry. Ruppert‹Vinci. Severino‹Ware. Boyle‹Yonk Auto Repair Co. Rose‹Di Nonno. Rocks‹Millard. Wheeler‹Lowthian. Millard‹Bailey. Hauxwell‹Smith & McCarthy.
Daly & Merritt‹Village of Port Chester. Malley‹Peterson. Studwell‹Smith. Roseff‹Beals. Birdsall‹Mainero. Spitzer‹Sirilin. Caulder‹N Y Tel Co. Sherman‹Burger. Bernstein‹Levy. Lee‹N Y C RR. Birdsall‹Ferris. Davis‹Shaw. Erickson‹Leach. Westchester Mtge Co‹ Pacher. Caulder‹N Y Tel Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. JEWETT, CHARLES H. JEWETT, GEORGE W. JEWETT, ALFRED S. REHBEIN and JAMES G. MARSHALL, individually and as members of the firm of JEWETT BROS., and the firm of JEWETT BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25,377.
On reading and filing the annexed petition of Allen R. Memhard, Receiver herein, from which it appears that the above named alleged bankrupts have made an offer of composition to creditors of the firm of Jewett Brothers and that it is necessary for the proper consideration thereof, and the due and proper administration of the estate of said firm that a determination should be had of the nature and amount of claims asserted by all persons against property in the hands of the Receiver, or to which he may be entitled, and that provision be made for a realization in cash upon the membership in the New York Stock Exchange, constituting ons of the assets of said firm, and that the amount of the respective claims of creditors be fixed and determined, it is, on motion of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf and Rosenberg & Ball, attorneys for said Receiver.
Ordered, that the meeting of creditors of the firm of Jewett Bros., alleged bankrupts, called to be held in Room 235, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 2 o'clock P. M. on May 21, 1918, pursuant to order of this Court, dated April 20, 1918, be and the same hereby is adjourned and ordered to be held before the undersigned Judge of this Court in Room 235, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., on June 3, 1918, for the allowance of claims, examinations of the bankrupts and to consider the offer of composition referred to in said order and for all the other purposes referred to in said order and in this order. At the said adjourned hearing or any adjournment thereof this Court will make such order relative to the sale or other disposition of assets of the alleged bankrupts in the hands of the Receiver, or to which he may be entitled, including the membership in the Stock Exchange in the name of Edward H. Jewett, as may be deemed just and proper.
Further ordered, that each and every creditor, customer, claimant or other person claiming any right, title or interest in or to any property in the possession, custody or control of the Receiver herein, or to which he or any trustee in bankruptcy herein may be entitled, or claiming any rights in respect thereof other than those of a general unsecured creditor of the said firm, shall file written and verified claim thereof or to the proceeds thereof, with the said Allen R. Memhard, Receiver, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 15, 1918; and it is
Further ordered, that each and every customer, creditor, claimant or other person claiming any right, title or interest in and to any property in the hands of the Receiver, or to which he or any trustee in bankruptcy may be entitled, who shall not file such written and verified claim therefor, or to the proceeds thereof, on or before June 15, 1918, shall be forever barred, if said composition is accepted and confirmed, from making claim or asserting any right, title, interest or ownership therein or to thereto or to the proceeds thereof; and it is
Further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published in The New York Times once prior to May 20, 1918, and once during the calendar week beginning May 27th, 1918, and also on June 3, and June 10, 1918, and that the Receiver shall cause a copy of this order to be mailed on or before May 20, 1918, to each and every person appearing in the schedules as a customer or creditor of or claimant against the said firm, or as a creditor of the individual alleged bankrupts, or who shall have filed notice of appearance in this proceeding, and that the Receiver shall also cause to be mailed therewith or attached to or enclosed upon each copy of the order so mailed to the customer creditors of said firm, a notice stating the amount at which his claim has been set forth in the schedules filed herein, and such mailing and publication shall constitute due, timely and sufficient notice to each and every person of all of the matters set forth herein and to each customer, claimant and creditor that if the composition is approved his claim will be allowed as a general unsecured claim at the amount appearing in the schedules filed herein.
Dated, New York, May 16th, 1918.
JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. CHARLES GAMBA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 17, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2182 Second Avenue and immediately thereafter at 2312 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Empty Boxes, Cases of Beer, Demijohns, Safe, Counter, Fixtures, etc.
P. MAURICE F. DAVIDSON, Receiver.
SEABURY, MASSEY & LOWE, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Hudson River Lighterage Co., owner of steam lighter "Valvoline," has filed its petition for limitation of liability arising from a collision with the motorboat "Delivery" in the East River on July 14th, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight Five thousand ($5,000.) Dollars. All persons claiming damages for any loss, damage, injury or destruction occasioned by said accident must prove their claims before Max Schmoor, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before August 14th, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steamtug "Ticeline," barengines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on the 12th day of December, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $12,000.00. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

TALK OF A BUILDING ADMINISTRATOR

Federal Construction Needs and Low Supplies Leave Only Two Alternatives.

SUBSIDY OR DICTATORSHIP

Manufacturers Cannot Compete, They Say, with Government Wage Scales and Have Reserve.

Building conditions have so shaped themselves that the possibility of the appointment of a building material administrator or the granting of Government subsidy to aid builders is far from a remote possibility.

Building interests throughout the country, and especially in New York and vicinity, have been trying to keep up a supply sufficient to meet Government and private building demand, and at the same time hold their yard and mill labor in the face of the very much higher scales offered by neighboring shipyards and munition plants having direct Government orders. Their efforts have proved unavailing, however, and, coupled with heavier drafts of men for army and naval purposes, they have about reached the conclusion that the only way they can hope to meet present and peace-time demands is for the Administration to either name a building material dictator or administrator, or to grant some form of subsidy to the building industries.

In fact, there have been reports for some time in the building and allied trades that the Administration at Washington is considering such a course in the light of almost certain stringencies that are sure to develop if the war continues. Even if it stops, the whole world will come to America for its building material supply and there are demands even now for equipment and commodities entering into building and construction in China, Europe, South America, and Canada that would absorb the entire manufacturing capacity of plants catering to construction needs throughout the United States. Some voice on this subject may be heard at the convention of the nation's building industries and professions at the Engineering Societies Building on Friday.

The situation is all the more acute because of the growing realization that this country's industries are not capable of supplying world markets without expanding their plant capacities, and this means new building construction. Without fuel and sufficient labor and classed as a nonessential, thereby finding difficult to obtain either cash or credit from banking institutions, the building material interests of the country are facing a situation that they feel requires immediate consideration if the Government building program is going to continue to absorb rather than curtail outputs but all its reserve stock besides.

One of the largest brick distributers in New York passed into receivership last week. Only 5 per cent. of brick plant capacity along the Hudson is operating because Government shipyards in the vicinity of Newburg, the heart of the brick-making section, are able to pay wages that brick manufacturers cannot afford to pay; the Lehigh & Hudson district cement mills face the same problem; the plaster industry, an important factor in fireproof construction, is practically at a standstill on the Eastern seaboard, and, in fact, all departments are facing a most serious situation which will reach a stage of acute aggravation by next Spring unless there can be arranged some plan of protection, subsidy, or co-ordination in the remainder of the rapidly waning season.

In one department, namely, the composition roofing market, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, an attempt has been made to offset this condition to a limited extent, at least, by eliminating all private brand business and standardizing its entire output, thereby effecting a temporary reduction in prices. But this plan is not applicable to every line. One-ply prepared roofing under this plan has been reduced from $1.35 to $1.25, two-ply from $1.72 to $1.60, and three-ply from $2.09 to $1.70 for 85, 45 and 55 pound products. Slate surface roll has been cut from $1.92 per square to $1.70. The same in asphalt red, 85-pound quality, less than car lots, is quoted at the former rate of $2.25 and $2 for car lots; but the heavier line in red is now $4.15, whereas it was $5.33, and the green at $5, instead of the old price of $5.33. Insulating paper in 20-pound rolls of 500 feet is now $1.60, instead of $1.63; same in 35-pound weight is $1.90, instead of $1.95, and three-ply, 45-pound rolls, is reported at $2.30 instead of $2.37.

Lumber is one of the most vital factors in the Government's program, and the current lists show something of the pressure upon certain lines. Cypress is up $2, first and second grades of gum are up $2; quartered all red gum, 4-4, firsts and seconds, however, are off $1. Pennsylvania hemlock is quoted $1 higher, as is West Virginia product. Clear quartered white oak flooring is up $16, making the new price $100 instead of $84. Select quarter-sawed oak flooring and select red are both up $8.50, while clear quartered red is quoted $15.50 higher than last month.

Factory flooring is now quotable for the first time this year, showing something of the tremendous demand the Government has levied upon the sort of wood flooring that will not splinter under factory use. The price today, as compared with the price last December, shows that 2-inch is now bringing $40.25, as against $34; 2¼-inch, $42.25, as against $37, and 3¼-inch is listed at $44.75 instead of $39.50.

These are the new price advances in spruce from the Adirondacks and Canada, reflecting the heavy demands the Government has made upon certain sizes, resulting in wide fluctuations in quotation levels, depending upon how badly the reserves have been drawn upon. 1x4, 6 and 13 feet, up $2; 1x6 and 1x9, $1; 1x10, $2; 5-4x2½, $3; 5-4x3, $5; 5-4x4, $4; same by 5, $4; same by 6, $3; same by 7, $2; same by 9, $2; same by 10, $2; 2½x4, $2; 2x5, $1; 2x6, $2; 2x10, $2, and 3x4, 3x6, and 4x4 are all up $3.

Common brick is in no market at all, there being only two barges on hand on Saturday morning and two more scheduled to come in this morning. The normal arrival should be nearly twenty, with a reserve on hand of almost a dozen barges—all of which are capable of supplying world markets without expanding their plant capacities, and this means new building construction. Without fuel and sufficient labor and classed as a nonessential, thereby finding difficult to obtain either cash or credit from banking institutions, the building material interests of the country are facing a situation that they feel requires immediate consideration if the Government building program is going to continue to absorb rather than curtail outputs but all its reserve stock besides.

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WANTED

A FACTORY SUITABLE FOR BUILDING HEAVY MARINE MACHINERY

Should be not less than 75 feet wide, 200 feet long, within 25 miles of New York. A marble or cut stone works would be most suitable for our purpose. Must be on railroad siding and accessible to tidewater.

Possession desired within a month.

Will purchase or rent, or we will consider suitable building site only.

Address Box A 249 Times Downtown, or telephone Rector 5305.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Pay Rent

when you can just as well

OWN YOUR HOME?

AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT. If you know where you could buy a Beautiful Home—just what you have in mind—WHY DON'T YOU LOOK IT OVER?

Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 7-Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WORKINGMAN'S HOME.

Pretty 6-room suburban cottage, parquet floors, steam heat, electric & gas, tiled bath & kitchen. 5c fare to city. Convenient to schools, stores, &c.; nice garden plot; easy terms. Call to-day to see this dandy home. Richardson, 106 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

$6,250—WORTH $8,000.

Beautiful new 8-room house, every modern improvement; located best section Jamaica, near subway, trolleys and L. I. R. R.; plot 40x100. This is a real bargain. Come and see. B. H. Sweet, 524 Fulton St. Phone 470 Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Colonial Dwelling

in quaint town of Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City, 41 minutes from Penna. Terminal. House 7 rooms, bath. Price $6,800, on favorable terms. O. H. SCHWENCKE, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4057 Worth.

High-class Water Front Estate

At Sand's Point, Manhasset Bay.

Sixteen-room house; about 9½ acres; orchard, "farm" planted, garages and stable, ice house, lake on premises; healthful location; 38 minutes out; reasonable figure.
Particulars at Auto Store, 1,783 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Lexington Ave., 2013—at 122nd St.
Near New Lexington Ave. Subway Express Station.
PRIVATE HOUSE 10 rooms; bath; refined neighborhood.
SPECIAL PRICE TO DESIRABLE TENANT $50
Apply at premises or
F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St., Tel. Rector 8575.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm For Sale

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE

High altitude, pure air, fine view of the Ramapo Mountains, over 70 acres, stock, crops and implements; fine buildings, 18 room dwelling, all improvements, furnished if desired; lawn well shaded, plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations, within auto distance of New York. Address H. B. B., Monsey, Rockland County, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$25,000 wanted; security first mortgage on valuable corner property; principal only. Address Kirchner, Newtown Av. and Henry St., L. I. City.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private dwellings for sale at ridiculously low prices to close an estate; buy your home and avoid higher rents. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 83.

Bronx.

Kingsbridge, between Jerome Av. and Broadway subway, two-family house and two lots, 50 ft. front, all improvements; select neighborhood; wonderful view; $8,500. R 207 Times Downtown.

Queens.

OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND. Houses of 6, 7, 11 rooms and baths, all modern and up-to-date improvements; highly restricted residential park; boating, bathing, and fishing, only 80 minutes from Herald Square; few minutes' walk to depot and trolley; all year home; little cash needed; balance arranged. Address Homes, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Bargains in houses with modern improvements near Murray Hill station. H. Ramme, 34 Murray St. Phone 1419 Flushing.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Charming place, new 12-room, fireproof villa, 3 baths, double garage; also 4-room, unfurnished bungalow, acre water frontage, 45 min. to New York; owner ordered abroad; reasonable terms to desirable tenant; also sacrificing new motor boat. Caldwell Johnston, Harbor Lane. Phone 4108-W.

Commodious dwelling and 100-foot plot, restricted neighborhood, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; easy terms; will sacrifice; will rent for $70 per month; possession July 1. Address K. G. B., 22 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New, attractive, seven-room house, 39 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915 Jackson.

Long Island.

For sale, new stucco house of 7 rooms; 3 minutes from station, 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; overlooking golf course; terms reasonable. Write G. W. McDougall, St. Albans, L. I., or phone Jamaica 2881.

North Shore.—For sale and to let houses and lots, low prices, excellent terms; Murray Hill, Broadway, Bayside, and Port Washington. Apply Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 6896.

Eleven-room house, 26 minutes from New York or Brooklyn, occupied by owner; immediate possession; every modern improvement; liberal terms. For particulars telephone Bryant 1072.

Flushing, L. I., 11-room house, large plot, high elevation, fruit, improvements, hedge; $12,000 proposition; $7,500 to quick buyer. Inquire Box 103, Flushing, N. Y. Phone Mr. Jay, 1961 Flushing.

Owner, moved to Detroit, offers her attractive home at Floral Park, 8 rooms, all conveniences, barn, shade, plot 50x200, for $5,500. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New York State.

$1,000 CASH

above a savings bank mortgage of $8,500 will buy this fine old homestead and 18 acres, with beautiful stream, mill pond, old mill, and tenant house, on stone road, 22 miles out; fine for boarding house or family country home. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.00; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

For Sale—Three-room bungalow, also 2 lots, near Wright-Martin; planted garden with fruit trees; $1,400. Inquire Mrs. Alexander Kute, 214 French St., New Brunswick.

Summit.—For sale, bargain; 13 rooms, bath; stable; electricity; shade, garden; 10 min. to station; good neighborhood. Cooley, 5271 Morningside.

Caldwell.—Commuters home site, about three acres; $25 front foot. Owner, P. O.

Take or send want advertisements for publication in The New York Times to an office of The Times to eliminate possibility of errors by telephone.

Times Building — Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St. — West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 2 Rector St.
Harlem, 2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
Brooklyn, 397 Fulton St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 21 EAST.—Choice location, new building, well furnished; large living room, bedroom, study, bathroom, kitchen; rent immediately until Oct. 1; references required; $175 a month. Apply Superintendent.

60TH, 20 EAST.—One very large room, bath, $45; two rooms, bath, $55; well furnished. Apply superintendent.

55TH ST., 10 EAST.—For rent, from June 5 until October, ready for immediate occupancy, small, completely furnished apartment; between Madison Av. cars, 5th Av. bus, crosstown car; two blocks from Metropolitan Museum. Seen daily, 10-4. Irvine.

56TH, 68 EAST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 6-ROOM APARTMENT; EXTRA LARGE LIVING ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. LENOX 2465.

west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1486.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive cool two-room apartment in delightful private residence. Plaza 2200.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Particularly desirable for literary person wishing comfort; eight light, cool, airy rooms, charmingly furnished with old mahogany and chintz; three maids; exceptional housekeeper-cook. Stuyvesant 4426.

MADISON, (95th.)—Airy, beautifully furnished, elevator apartment, just off Central Park; select neighborhood; six rooms, bath, maid's vestibule; moderate rent for Summer. Lenox 9822.

MADISON AV., 680, (The Southern.)—Two rooms and bath, attractively furnished; quiet, light, airy; reasonable. Apply Apt. 14.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished one large room and private bath.

PARK AV., 850, (Corner of 77th St.)—For Summer months, attractively furnished apartment, 8 large, cool rooms, 3 baths. Apply Apartment 8F.

PARK AV., near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH AV., 280.—Studio apt., sublet Summer, 2 large, cool rooms, bath, electricity, gas, tel.; subway, 7 bus conn.; sacrifice; immediate possession. Madison Sq. 4096.

57TH AV., 178.—Bachelor apartment, five rooms, kitchen, phone, $140; month. Miller.

11TH, 70 WEST.—6 large, airy rooms, until Sept. 15; convenient to Hudson tubes and 6th Av. "L"; $75 per month. Phone Chelsea 3407, before noon.

23D, 449 WEST, (London Terrace.)—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in business residence; every convenience; unusually desirable; reasonable.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

32D, 9 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, cool, two rooms, bath, service; Summer rates.

33D, WEST.—One to five room apartments, day, week, or month; private bath every room; reasonable Summer rates; references required. Apartment hotel, Circle 250.

48TH ST., 552 WEST.—6 outside rooms, fully furnished, piano; June 15 to Sept. 15; $55 per month; responsible people only considered. Harrison.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH ST., 40 WEST.—Choice apartment, sitting room, bedroom, and bath; also sitting room, two bedrooms, and bath, with full hotel service, to let for Summer months at very reasonable rent.

47TH ST., 58 WEST, (HOTEL PATTERSON.)
Suite of 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 per week and up;
Suite of 3 rooms and bath, $21 per week and up;
Suite of 4 rooms and 2 baths, $35 per week and up.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.)—A Summer home in New York suite occupying entire front of building on 10th floor; looks north, south, east, and west; parlor 25x15, two bedrooms, foyer, and bath, $200 per month; full hotel service.

47TH ST., 8 WEST.—Furnished room, large, spacious, smaller one, en suite; bath; attractively furnished; ideal for bachelors, couple, or professionals; electric elevator.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting two, three, four rooms; high class fireproof building; moderate rent.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Exceptional 6 rooms, furnished in art collection; ideally cool for Summer. Columbus 3817, Apt. 6.

51ST ST., 16 WEST.—Elegant 2-room apartments, front and rear; plenty of hot water. Telephone 4183 Circle.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartments, single and double rooms, with bathroom.

55TH, (near 5th.)—Modern three-room, housekeeping apartment, newly, beautifully furnished; Emerson Angelus; $100 monthly; sell contents $1,400. Murray Hill 1800, 10 to 1.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front elevator apartment, charmingly furnished in mahogany and ivory, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; cool, light, airy; at sacrifice, $50. Mason.

56TH, 208 WEST (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel).—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 334 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, neatly furnished apartment; private family; gentlemen. Hamilton.

57TH ST. — Studio apartment; three large rooms; piano; kitchenette; sublet for Summer; $85, with maid service. Circle 2963.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Four large, light, cool rooms, kitchen, maid service. Circle 1451.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Delightfully cool apartment to sublet, 3 rooms, wonderful park view; piano, solid mahogany furniture. Telephone Plaza 6680.

64TH ST., 1 WEST.—Particularly attractive apartment; large living room, two bedrooms and kitchenette, to be sublet to desirable tenant at considerably below ground rent, to Oct. 1. Apply Manager, Harpley Hall. Telephone Columbus 8500.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment $15; three rooms, kitchenette, cooking free; free refrigeration; swimming pool, squash court; $100 month.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (Spencer Arms.)—8 rooms and bath; maid service; attractively furnished; tenth floor, southern exposure; July and August. Apt. 101.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; refined residence.

69TH, 68 WEST. — Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; refined residence.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Three-room apartment, newly furnished; kitchenette; near park; refined surroundings.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-8-room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 42 WEST.—Reasonable rates obtainable for 2 rooms and bath apartments, unfurnished and furnished; the acme of smartness, refinement, and taste; as many as 9 windows in some apartments; Japanese restaurant at moderate prices. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive, river and Park; cool, lovely apartment, 9 rooms and three baths, for the Summer months, completely furnished and decorated in every detail, $400 per month, references required; seen by appointment. Apply D. F. Regan, 18 East 50th.

72D ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (The Chatsworth.) — Sacrifice beautifully furnished five rooms, all outside, $100 per month. Apartment 11G.

116 WEST 72D ST.
2-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Summer Prices. Beautifully Furnished.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Coolest, cleanest, daintiest housekeeping suite and studios, ten private baths, $30 to $100 monthly; steam, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; beautiful dwelling; reduced; furnished, unfurnished.

78TH, 250 WEST. — Three bright rooms, kitchen, bath; Steinway piano; exceptionally reasonable. Lee.

80'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

79TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x80; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4300.

57TH ST., 414-416 WEST.
Adjoining corner 9th Av., desirable 5-6 rooms, bath; $50; central location, wide street; convenient all transit and Central Park.

57TH ST., 158 WEST, (large studio apartment.)—2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, tiled, roof garden.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—2 rooms, bath; $65 to $75.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Two, three rooms, bathroom; high class apartment; parlor floor; reasonable.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70; ground floor, $55.

85TH ST., 101 WEST.—BROOKHOLST.
EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $900.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Six light front rooms in house managed by owner; rent $38.

93D ST., 66 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; electric light, steam, hot water; second floor; single flat.

110TH, 137 WEST, (Opposite Central Park.)—Six-room apartment; every improvement; $65.

605 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath,
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

111TH, 528 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, light and airy, all modern improvements; $50; call after 4. Wood.

111TH, 528 WEST.—6 attractive rooms; immediate possession; month's rent free. Apartment 7D.

118TH, 511 WEST.—Bargain at reduced rental 5-room apartment for expiration of lease. Apartment 52.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, to sublet, all outside rooms, beautiful river view. Apartment 82.

121ST ST.
Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; near Columbia University; $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Corner apartment, 6 and 7 rooms; college neighborhood; suitable renting rooms or family.

150TH ST., 613 WEST, (West End Apartments.)—New high class elevator house; 4, beautiful rooms, rents $54 to $75. Inquire on premises or Charles Berlin, 3,883 Broadway, corner 162d.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Four rooms, very attractive; modern elevator apartment; reasonable rent.

165TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern building.
2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 435.—Beautiful nine-room corner apartment, unfurnished.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (Corner 177th St.)—Six-room corner apartments, 2 baths; rents, $55-$65; high-class house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (Riviera.)—Five-room, strictly high-class, fireproof building; very low rental for balance of lease, 3 years and 4 months. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Four outside rooms, view river, bath, shower, kitchen, to sublet to October, $36 month. Address Harry Raver, 1,402 Broadway. Phone Greeley 4048.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; limited office.

Riverside Drive, 454.—5 rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 yearly; also studio and bath; $60 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—6 rooms, 2 baths; $125 monthly; immediate possession.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 121, (Corner 116th St.)—Magnificent corner apartment, 8 rooms; high class; every modern improvement.

TWO-ROOM suite, $30 to $40; can furnish breakfast; service; trees, grass. Chelsea 5106.

WEST SIDE, 72d St. to 120th St., unfurnished five-room floor, private house; housekeeping; no children; state rental; references exchanged. O 156 Times.

WEST END AV., 498.—8-room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
with OCTOBER VACANCIES will obtain quick results by listing with REMCO., BROADWAY AND 96TH ST.

Below 42d St., east or west side, man and wife desire floor in private house, or six-room modern apartment; state full particulars; references exchanged. Y 309 Times Annex.

Four-room apartment wanted, must be modern and fireproof; three adults; west side, between Fiftieth and 116th, or Washington Square district. K 105 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Large, small, desirable rooms; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; select.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful rooms, embodying comfort with refinement; $25-$65.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone; reference.

57TH, 128 EAST.—Large, light, artistically furnished room; adjoining bath. Plaza 6805.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms to let; Summer rates; single or suite. Plaza 2326.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, near 51st St.—1 or 2 large rooms, all conveniences, private house; breakfast; telephone; references required.

MADISON AV., 174.—Furnished and unfurnished studios; monthly rates; unusual surroundings; references.

West Side.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Rooms, all newly furnished; private bath, electricity; small apartments.

43D, 130 EAST.—Large, also small room, all conveniences in each; private; Grand Central; references. First bell.

51ST ST., 11-13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; private baths. Circle 458.

51ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive suite, large living and bedroom, lavatory, twin beds; all modern improvements, for one or two gentlemen; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 9. Phone 3545 Circle.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms, gentlemen. Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

57TH ST., 264 WEST.—Exceptional room and environment; no other roomer; lady desired. Nichols.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished room with private family.

69TH, 72 WEST. — Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home; newly furnished front suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath; electricity, telephone; separate entrance; reference. Apartment 2. 6453 Columbus.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Rear parlor; private bath; other large room, kitchenettes, maid service.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive, clean, airy rooms, suite; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished room; every convenience; elevator; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, second floor.

72D, 308 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, privileges; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Exceptional house near Riverside Drive; double rooms, bath; small rooms; board optional; reasonable; subway; phone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms with private baths, electricity; private phones; board optional.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive single or double rooms, electricity, shower; Summer rate; reference.

75TH ST., 105 WEST.
Large, cool, front rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; baths, electricity.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; electricity; select residence; $4, $8, $10.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; home atmosphere; Summer prices; references.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, kitchenette, $6, $7; large skylights, $2.50.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, private home; references.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two-room suite; excellent house service; near park.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, double rooms, private baths, $8 weekly; single, running water, $4; cleanliness; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms, private baths; electricity; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; $5, $6, $8; electricity; artistic homes.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Two rooms with, without bath; small rooms. 8607 Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, first floor, front; shower bath; desirable home.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small, airy rooms; electricity, telephone; subway.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large room, electricity; single front room; references; phone.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath, medium room; also front parlor.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; other rooms; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Large and small, neatly furnished, front and back rooms.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive room, elevator apt., delightfully cool, congenial atmosphere. White.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small cool rooms; private house; board if desired.

82D, 118 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, use of piano; single rooms; private house.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Medium room, suitable 2 or 3; running water, bath adjoining.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large front suite, private bath; congenial surroundings; electricity, phone.

86TH AND DRIVE.—Paying guest; coolest and most comfortable room in city, phone in room, next to bath; lady or couple; reference; $75 monthly; apartment. Phone 4841 Schuyler.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant second-floor front room, private bath; southern exposure; medium room, bath; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, private bath, twin beds, $10; hall-room.

86TH, 341 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large room, private bath; also small; reasonable.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms, adjoining bath, en suite or single, with running water. Telephone Schuyler 2308. Waetjen.

87TH, 45 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; latest improvements; convenient locality; board optional.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Medium sized, clean, sunny room; Summer rates; private house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome, large room, dressing room, bath; $14; single room $5.

88TH ST., 316 WEST. — Attractive, cool, double and single rooms; near Riverside Drive.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive housekeeping room, with bath. Babis.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Elegant home, near Riverside Drive; suites with bath; single; electricity.

91ST, 8 WEST.—Large, cool room, with private family; reference; $8. Hissem.

93D, 115 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized front room; all conveniences; references; phone.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Room, bath convenient, in private house, occupied by owner.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also smaller rooms. Telephone Riverside 3249.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Private residence; all conveniences. Phone 9460 Riverside.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and suite; electricity; near subway and elevated; $4 to $10. Talford.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; $4. Howley.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large double room, front; exclusive, independent, southern. Apt. 44.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Airy room, adjoining bath; convenient Columbia College. Apartment 22.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 567 WEST, (Broadway.)—Five front rooms, for couple, kitchenette. Pfeiffer.

116TH, Southeast Corner of 8th Av.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen; price moderate. Hotel Clare.

115TH, 5410 WEST.—Light, attractive room, running water; elevator apartment; $5. Brockway.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, opposite Columbia University; modern conveniences. Moore.

123D, 243 WEST.—American family rent large, nicely furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

141ST, 470 WEST. — Private house; large room, private bath; Summer porch; small room, convenient bath; southern exposure, electricity, telephone, private; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

141ST, 502 WEST.—Light room; shower; telephone; electricity; no other roomers. Garrettson.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Furnished room, kitchen privileges; Summer rates.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Room and board; overlooking Hudson; subway; elevator apartment. Ellsworth.

BROADWAY, (924, 214 West, 1B.)—Lovely, large, outside, corner parlor with bedroom adjoining; light, airy, cool and finely furnished; tile bath, parquet floors, phone; all modern conveniences; near surface, subway; quiet, refined; $12.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two rooms, overlooking Hudson; also inside connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.) Apt. 62.—Airy rooms, suites; river view; conveniences. Cushman.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large room, private residence; breakfast optional. Owner.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior, cool accommodations, single or suite, baths; breakfast; Summer rates.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,272, (McKinley Square, Apt. 4.)—Two beautifully furnished corner rooms; piano; lovely outlook; all modern improvements; electricity; 1, 2 gentlemen.

Westchester County.

THREE furnished, large, light rooms, suitable for nervous patient and nurse or business woman; quiet neighborhood, beautiful surroundings; references exchanged. P. O. Box 421, Harrison, N. Y. Telephone 759M-Park.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants room, between 80th and 50th, preferably with private family, and unfurnished. Write or telephone Mr. Goalwin, 28 West 39th. Greeley 4033.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished room or floor in private dwelling wanted by American couple; kitchenette; upper west side; references. O 533 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; select, quiet house; table board.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Excellent large, small rooms, home cooking; bath connecting.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, Near 39th.—Single, double room. Phone Murray Hill 9768.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single and double rooms; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites and single, private baths; superior table.

72D ST., 228 WEST.—Elevator, electricity, steam heat, table board, subway express; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Front parlor; large rooms; excellent cuisine; two, $16 up.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; home cooking; small tables.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single rooms, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and single rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; breakfast; full board optional; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, attractive, comfortable, private bath, southern exposure; splendid Southern cooking; also medium and small, adjoining bath.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Luxurious and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor room, private, southern exposure.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, finely furnished, private baths; electricity; excellent table.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent location; table guests.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious, private residence; suite overlooking Hudson; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (near 107th.)—Attractive room for one or couple; apartment. Croner.

INVALID or elderly persons, perfect home; bedroom with private parlor, near 5th Av. and Park; quiet; table perfect; $25 to $35, according to attendance. P 125 Times.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Private family; beautiful room; twin beds; also smaller room, bath; unexcelled table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED GENTLEMAN, best references, would rent furnished room, bath, electricity; between 14th and 96th Sts., $25-$30 monthly; private family of congenial sociability. Alfred Terrino, Post Office Box 1221, city.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Cedarhurst, L. I., private family will accommodate one highly-recommended gentleman, room and bath; excellent surroundings; near station; Cedarhurst, L. I. Y 397 Times Annex.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH.
Comfortable front room, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.

Flushing.—Attractive corner room, 8 windows; refined surroundings, best home cooking, lawn, shade trees. 96 Whitestone Av.

New York State.

FRASER'S SEASIDE COTTAGE.
Bathing on premises, boating, fishing free. Box 48. Phone 1221 Highlands.

New Jersey.

Northern Hills of Jersey, 40 minutes from Hudson Terminal; beautiful home; lawns, gardens, orchards, and shade trees; every possible convenience; dairy, vegetables, and fruits; a delightful place for refined people wishing to be within commuting distance; special attention to automobiles by the day. For particulars inquire Wykes, 366 5th Av. Country telephone Piermont 338-W.

Plainfield, N. J.—Refined Americans; large airy rooms and excellent board; beautiful location; near station. Mrs. Berrien, 107 West 7th St.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills, Hilltop Comfort House, newly built; high elevation; excellent table; references; $10-$15. F. Hespelt, 116 East 17th St.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Large room and bath and board for family of three, consisting of man, wife, and daughter, 6½ years old; within one hour's commuting distance of New York on Long Island; highest references. Y 359 Times Annex.

Two young couples with two children desire two or three rooms with board for Summer; commuting distance; only refined surroundings considered; give details. J. Warehauer, 387 4th Av., New York.

College business woman desires refined home with private family; occasional care of boy, 6; girl, 4; or share expenses; commuting preferably near beach; highest references. F. Thomas, 38 Park Row.

Two young business men desire room and board during Summer; near water preferred; refined surroundings; within easy commuting distance New York; state particulars. K 104 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography; experienced double entry, controlling accounts; high school graduate; salary $15. S 261 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Have 10 years cashiering experience; expert post office rules, regulations; moderate salary; references. Freeman, 82 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would place excellent maid. Call or phone Monday morning. Hotel Marie Antoinette, Room 1007, B'way and 67th St.

COMPANION, educated, refined French-Swiss, speaking English, French, Italian, desires position in good American family returning country. Write Mlle. Feyer, 154 East 89th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, refined, educated, previously experienced, with thorough knowledge of French, music, desires position as nursery governess; excellent references. Governess, 598 Bway, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, high school, experienced, conscientious, adaptable. S. Weir, 1,484 Bryant Av.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE MANAGER.
Seven years' experience; expert stenographer and correspondent; knowledge bookkeeping. A 229 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced executive, Christian, brains, seeks responsible position; $30. P 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, good education, working knowledge of Spanish, slight banking experience, anxious to be well placed; salary $14. L. S., 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced, executive ability, desires position with reliable firm; excellent references; $16. P. Firestone, 1,434 Washington Av., Bronx. Phone 1,935 Tremont.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, age 19, high school graduate; experienced, accurate; references; salary $12. Miss Le Roy, 104 West 94th St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, two years' experience, American; references; $12. S 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial ability; four years' experience; salary $20. G. O., 356 West 119th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, willing, reliable, experience; $12. Klegerman, 510 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, three years' practical experience; best references; $1,500. L 352 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and bookkeeper's assistant, four years' experience, accurate and competent; best references; reasonable salary. L 205 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATIONS.—Young lady desires translation work at home, French, Spanish, German into English; references; particulars cheerfully furnished. L 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN wishes position as tracer and inker to mechanical draftsman; thorough knowledge mechanical drawing. O 536 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1898.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced servants, excellent cooks; city, country; references. Telephone Columbus 5136. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish agency, first class servants, 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC.
Books opened and closed; adults, financial statements, &c. F. O. Martin, 46 West 24th St., Room 1480, City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau, Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires work spare time; moderate charge. Breakstone, 631 East 168th.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer; part-time engagements, disentangling accounts, tax reports, confidential. S 229 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) experienced, desires to occupy three spare hours evenings. P 178 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Mail order catalog specialist and copywriter; experience with two largest catalog houses of New York and Philadelphia; excellent reference; college graduate; age 35; start, $40. Y 399 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, 40, successful, educated, business ruined by war, offers services. F 122 Times.

ARTIST, commercial, all-around, wants position; samples. K 21 Times.

AUDITOR—ACCOUNTANT.
Automobile manufacturer and distributor seeks position for their auditor; man of very broad experience and training; unusually capable in accounting work, financial matters, and general office management; total abstainer from liquor and tobacco; thoroughly honest; able to make bond in any amount. P. O. Box 81, Station G.

BOOKKEEPER, 19-20, experienced, accurate, reliable, good penman, can take trial balances, desires position with good prospects for advancement; best references. L 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, desires position; three years' experience; controlling account, trial balance, collections; salary $20; references. K 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (35,) married; take full charge; modern methods; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; $30. P 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT, two years' experience; double entry; high school graduate; best references. M. Cooper, 128 East 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, draft exempt, 14 years' experience, 7 years with last place, 3½ years in a banking house, desires position. H K Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (19,) competent, initiative, 2 years' experience, wishes position with reliable firm. I. Friedman, 488 East Houston St.

BOOKKEEPING for small business done carefully at home; best references. Address B. M. C., fifth floor, 410 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; three years' experience controlling accounts; university accountancy student. F 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) experienced, reliable, steady, draft exempt, desires position; $20. L 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience, double entry, Margulies, 329 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, costs, balances; $30. O 532 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) thoroughly experienced, deferred draft classification, seeks employment. O 531 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, credit manager, thoroughly experienced office man desires position. A 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, over draft age, desires permanent position; $35-$40. L 250 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Finnish, draft exempt; absolutely sober, honest; careful driver; any car; Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac preferred; excellent city references; wages $30 a week. Address Chauffeur, 410 East 65th St., Apartment 43.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
Expert chauffeur desires position; 15 years' experience; American, 34 years old; wages $35; can furnish the best of references. W. A. Giffon, 235 West 50th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, code all styles; references, also diploma; neat; country; single; Philippine; $75. Address Chauffeur-Cook, 142 West 65th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, A1 mechanic, 14 years' experience, exempt, wishes position with private family; city, country. John Kerzdorfer, 417 East 79th. Tel. Lenox 5141.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 34; 12 years' experience, 8 years last employer, wishes position private family; best references; salary $30. J. G., 301 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, and mechanic, will appreciate position in private family; am merly employed at Bennett School, and highly recommended. K 18 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married, 17 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Mau, 56 West 93d. Riverside 10302.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 5 years in last position, best references, city or country; $30. Fred Dorpp, 106 West 99th St. Tel. River. 6648, supply store.

CHAUFFEUR of ability, 10 years' shop, driving experience; $30 weekly; go anywhere. C. Lagergreen, 407 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 7 years' experience, desires position; references. Hopp, 234 East 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 7 years' experience, good driver, desires position on fast car; references. Box 6, 1,563 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; best reference. Frank Nemeo, Rhinelander 2795, 336 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience; high-grade cars only; $35 weekly; city preferred. Denison, 141 West 64th St. 5492 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, experienced all makes cars, wishes steady position. O 534 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, married, wishes private position; can handle all cars. B. Frost, 303 East 94th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer desires to place his chauffeur; good mechanic; can drive any car; reliable. Phone Rhinelander 2745.

CHEMIST, now employed, wishes to change; laboratory and plant experience. Y 339 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Well educated Christian, (24,) rejected for military service; three years' experience statistical work; some experience in importing line. Box 209 Times, 2 Rector St.

CLERICAL or technical; Columbia student desires Summer employment. Brandstein, 1,151 Longfellow Av.

COLLEGE MAN, (32,) seeks responsible position; thorough training finance, corresponding, secretarial work, employment supervision, office management. P 29 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, executive ability, banking experience, qualified statistician, desires suitable position; travelling preferred. M. B. K., 236 East 68th.

COLLEGE MAN, ATHLETIC, GOOD APPEARANCE, AS INSTRUCTOR FOR BOYS' CAMP. F 156 TIMES.

COOK to bachelor or small family; English, age 43; would valet; 5 years last place; good references. G. W., care Mr. Ducey, 202 West 69th.

DRAFTSMAN, machine tool; age 25, exempt, citizen; technical education; 7½ years' of shop and drafting room experience on tools and engines. K 57 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Junior, mechanical, architectural; 4 years' drawings to show. D. X., 263 West 125th St.

DRAFTING, tracing, lettering at home by expert. F. Du Bosch, 344 25th St., College Point, L. I. Tel. Flushing 3817.

ENERGETIC young man, neat appearance, for traveling, salesmanship, office work. L 313 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, office manager, correspondent; middle age; active worker; salary $30. A 273 Times Downtown.

H

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADIES to sell patriotic service stamps; call Monday morning. Mazzei, 8,910 5th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG refined women Summer school work, salary, commission; Eastern, 202 West 116th.

YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation, open to women between 18 and 25 years of age and requires intelligence; training period is from six to ten weeks; salary $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, including semi-annual bonus; salary increases every two months on merit during first year; further increase in salary and position thereafter. Apply in person between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway,) two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to assist bookkeeper; one with good handwriting and principles of bookkeeping preferred; state full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN to take charge of an employer's lunch room for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; $12 week to start. Address Box A 251 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

SECRETARIAL INSTRUCTION

In restricted classes in a downtown school. Special Summer term in our Secretarial Department begins June 17. Day and Evening classes. Particulars upon request. Personal interview necessary. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,

PRATT SCHOOL, 04 West 45th St.

Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL COURSE.

Three months individual instruction. Summer terms.

35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!

Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.

Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

TEACHER.—Parisian school teacher wishes pupils. Address K 73 Times.

Employment Agencies.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, an agency for worth-while business girls seeking positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop.

"No registration fee—just a standard."

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; typists, $15; clerks, $12-$15; beginners, $10; immediate position.

MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU, 41 LIBERTY ST.

BOOKKEEPERS STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

LANG AGENCY, suite 604, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical typist; worth investigating.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av. 42 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., wanted, to be connected with an accounting organization where a large future is offered to a young man with a certificate; wide experience not essential. Address "Future," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

ACCOUNTANT.—By public accountant for permanent position, young man, 18 to 20; must be student of accounting course. Accountant, P. O. Box 1239, New York City.

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors and seniors; permanent positions with firm of public accountants. Call between 10 and 12, Louis Sturz, 303 5th Av.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va., want experienced advertising manager for popular-priced department store; must have department store experience and must be live wire; bring samples of work with you; permanent position, big opportunity for right man. Call Mr. Weisberger, 5 to 6 P. M. today, B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS WANTED. Experienced advertising man on established weekly trade journal; one willing to demonstrate his ability on a nominal straight salary basis; give age, experience, references, and draft status.. A 92 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS (10); A 1 commission; this is your opportunity; call between 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. Gehring Publishing Co., 1,480 Broadway.

ASSISTANT MAIL CLERK wanted in office of manufacturer; about 17 years of age; good education and highest references required; state salary expected. A 304 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for fileroom; executive ability essential; salary, $60-$65 monthly. Address Assistant Manager, Room 2302, 110 West 40th St.

A YOUNG MAN under 21 as assistant in a busy purchasing agent's office; preferably one with some similar experience, or in railroad office; state age, past experience, and salary expected; splendid opportunity. F 844 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGER.—Young man, 16 to 19 years of age; state age and salary expected. L 368 Times Downtown.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.

A growing and progressive storage battery company, located 2 hours from N. Y. City, requires the services of a capable and well-equipped man for factory superintendent; experienced men only need apply. N 120 Times.

BATTERY MAN.—Competent, reliable man to act as manager and do battery work; Willard knowledge preferred. A. J. Roume, Carnegie Av. and White St., Far Rockaway.

BILLING CLERK, general typist, assistant, male or female; old established textile corporation; bonus; chance for advancement with Christian firm. Apply H. M. Specht, Treasurer, 104 East 25th.

BLUE PRINTER, draft exempt, for commercial blue print shop. Apply Eugene Dietzgen Co., Inc., 103 Park Av.

BODY BUILDERS and helpers wanted. Apply Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER and CLERKS, with some legal training, in large insurance corporation; well-educated men, over 19 years of age, draft exempt; good opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. R 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced double entry, for large mercantile establishment; steady position, with good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 20, 1606 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE ASSISTANT, male or female, old established textile corporation; bonus; chance for advancement, with Christian firm. Apply H. M. Specht, Treasurer, 104 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER-Ledger Clerk, draft exempt; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Address Jersey City, R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced young man, on double-entry bookkeeping and factory cost work. R 258 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, A1 bookkeeper, Spaniard or Cuban, with knowledge of Spanish stenography. Apply J. Ruff & Co., 621 Broadway.

BOTTLERS.—Ginger ale; Foot Crown machine; steady employment; good pay. 338-5 W. 30th.

BOYS for general work in stockroom of large waist house, exceptional opportunity willing worker. Sherr Bros., 546 Broadway.

BOYS.—Large insurance corporation has several permanent positions open to public school graduates; some high school education preferred; unusual opportunities for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, bright, and quick to learn; give age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. R 273 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, a large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, have several openings for boys with high school education; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary; state age, education, give references. R 220 Times Downtown.

BOY.—New York corporation in advancing certain employes, vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom, salary $35 per month, with advancement in accordance with the boy's ability and the need of the business. R 260 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, active, in office of electrical manufacturer; excellent chance for advancement; experience unnecessary. Apply Edwards & Co., 140th St. and Gerard Av., Bronx.

BOYS, 17, with some knowledge on hand and machine embroidered front, to assist in giving out work; splendid opportunity. Apply 9 A. M., 546 Broadway, top floor.

BOY wanted in office of export house; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary. R 208 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; state age, salary expected, and education; experience unnecessary. L 295 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted (3) for night on morning newspaper; hours 6 to 2; $8 week. Z 201 Times Annex.

BOY, bright, to be generally useful around office. Metropolitan News Co., 47 Chrystie St.

BOY, intelligent, good penman, for office of importing house. Call, P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

BOYS

for office work and messenger service. Apply 2 Albany St. Mr. Bolce.

BOY wanted by import house; state age, experience. R 263 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY wanted, wholesale ribbon house; good opportunity to learn business. Apply Wertheimer Bros., 19 East 24th St.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT AND FLOOR MANAGER.

Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va., want experienced assistant buyer and floor manager for women's ready-to-wear; must be a live wire and a good business man; permanent position with good opportunities for right man. Call Mr. Weisberger today, B. F. Levis, 37 West 26th St.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER, large Brooklyn manufacturing concern; give age, previous experience, fullest detail, salary desired. 168 Times.

CAPABLE young man or woman wanted by downtown general advertising agency with previous advertising experience to assist in order department. Address Box A 77 Times.

CASHIER.—Box office assistant; not in draft age; experienced, polite; references; high-class theatre. B 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; sober, reliable man who thoroughly understands Winton; salary $25. Phone Schuyler 1535, Mrs. Webb, 7 West 86th St.

CLERKS.

Several young men as service clerks with knowledge of correspondence; must be in deferred class of draft.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERK for apartment hotel; must be over 35; state experience; $75 month. Write K 70 Times.

COLLECTORS WANTED for large installment house; one residing in Bronx preferred. FISHER & CO., 2,887 Third Av., 150th St.

COLLECTORS.—Young men, draft exempt, familiar with Jersey City streets preferred; must have good personality; permanent position. Address R 203 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — By manufacturer of auto accessories; draft exempt, preferably one with experience in the line; ability to handle a large volume of routine and special sales correspondence; location Brooklyn; state experience and references. B 10 Times.

DESIGNERS

ON JIGS, FIXTURES, AND SPECIAL AUTOMATIC MACHINERY; 41-HOUR WEEK; SATURDAYS OFF; PERMANENT POSITION.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 56TH ST. AND 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DOCTOR wanted as assistant in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $100 a month with board and room; must be a single man. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN,

MACHINE DESIGNERS,

TOOL DESIGNERS.

WE NEED SEVERAL MEN WHO CAN DESIGN EITHER SMALL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS, OR TOOLS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SAME, IN QUANTITY. TO AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, SALARY BASIS AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. T. B. K., 32 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.

Want experienced man on machine design work; must be American citizen, whose record will bear closest investigation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 56, Uptown Station, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; an American who has had experience with screw machines and press equipment, detail and design; excellent permanent position on most essential work for experienced man who can show thoroughly responsible references; state salary and experience in full. S 281 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN

wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, detail, and layout, by Christian concern; state age, experience, salary. K 52 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with scale sketches and sharp detailing, for cabinet work. Apply Van Kannel, Revolving Door Co., 716 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

DRAFTSMAN.

Mechanical designer jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. K. N., 217 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,

WANTS YOUNG MEN;

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.

APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE.

DRIVERS wanted; steady work, good hours and wages. A. H. Sonn Co., 324 East 44th.

EMPLOYMENT MAN.—Must be over 31 and thoroughly familiar with interviewing applicants in mechanical lines and statistical work; such a man is wanted as assistant in employment department. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 1701, 30 Church St., New York City.

ENGINEER AND DRAFTSMAN, first class, for piping layouts, heating and fire protection, for industrial plants. LOCKWOOD GREEN & CO., 101 Park Av.

ENGINEER for modern electric plant at Saranac Inn, in Adirondacks, $100 month, room and board. Call or phone Mr. Safford, Hotel Woodstock, New York City.

ENGINEER wanted for night duty; small plant; meals and $80 per month. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th St.

ESTIMATORS on plumbing and heating; first class only; steady work; pay to be fixed according to man's ability, based on previous salary for such work. Quantity Survey Co., 21 West 45th St.

EXPERT AUTO MECHANIC wanted, Ford specialist, to take entire charge of shop; good wages, steady employment; references required. Answer under P 383 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.

First-class men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steady work, high wages; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

INSPECTOR OF MATERIAL.

Company manufacturing special article requires the services of a man in special department, whose duties will consist of inspecting and reporting on returned material; must be able to write an intelligent letter; in making application give full particulars of qualifications, experience, and salary required; also classification under the military draft. Write Technical Manager, P. O. Box 1,459, Hartford, Conn.

INSURANCE CLERK, FIRE AND MARINE, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE; ONLY FIRST-CLASS MAN NEED APPLY. Y 391 TIMES ANNEX.

JUNIOR CLERK to work in office of manufacturer of shipbuilding materials and marine hardware; experience in this line not absolutely essential, but one having technical education or knowledge of hardware business will be given preference; this position offers exceptional opportunities for advancement; applicant must state full particulars, age, religion, education, nationality, references, &c.; salary to start $12 to $15. Address Marine Hardware, 398 Times Annex.

LABORERS,

GOOD PAY.

HERCULES POWDER CO., 240 WEST 23D ST. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

MACHINISTS

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL, GAUGE, AND FIXTURE MAKERS; 80c PER HOUR.

MACHINISTS, 60c TO 75c PER HOUR; ENGINE LATHE MEN, 60c TO 70c PER HOUR.

MACHINE TOOL ASSEMBLERS; 65c TO 75c PER HOUR.

ALL MUST BE EXPERIENCED MICROMETER WORKMEN. TRANSPORTATION TO ERIE REFUNDED AFTER 30 DAYS' WORK WITH US. IF YOU ARE NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY THERE.

APPLY ROOM 230, THOROUGHFARE BUILDING, 1,177 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY, OR ROOM 2, 61 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS., OR WRITE EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY CO., 109 WEST 9TH ST., ERIE PENN.

MACHINISTS

on 36-inch lathes; must be able to read blue prints and use micrometer.

CITIZENS ONLY.

E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MAN FOR BATHROBE FACTORY.

Capable, experienced manager (except manufacturing) attend shipping, stock, and cutting room; excellent opportunity; steady position; good pay. Jones, Brundage & Co., 200 6th Av.

MAN wanted, white, who is capable of taking entire charge of a bachelor's apartment; one who has been in service as valet and butler and who can cook; must have city reference. X 361 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL GAS CAR MECHANICS FOR DAY WORK, FAMILIAR WITH THE WHITE TRUCKS; ALSO A MAN FOR NIGHT WORK ON TIRE REPAIRS.

APPLY GARAGE, 521 WEST 24TH ST.

MECHANICS HELPERS wanted, experienced on Ford cars preferred; good wages, steady employment. Apply 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN AND BOYS

can earn excellent wages on piece work basis delivering telegrams at our various offices, with or without uniforms as preferred. Apply with recommendations, Messenger Department,

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO., 33 PARK PLACE.

MEN WANTED,
ACETYLENE WELDERS.
CARPENTERS.
COAL PASSERS.
FIREMEN.
LABORERS.
MACHINISTS AND HELPERS.
MILLWRIGHTS AND HELPERS.
PAINTERS.
PIPEFITTERS.
POWDER MEN.
TINSMITHS.
TOOL BURNERS.
COLORED HELP:
WAITERS AND KITCHEN MEN.
HERCULES POWDER CO., 240 WEST 23D ST.
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.

Must know how to use micrometer and read blue prints.
MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

MILLWRIGHTS.

First-class men for factory work for our Edgewater (N. J.) plant; steady work, high wages; steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS able to read blueprint and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 20 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

MILLWRIGHTS;

MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS; CITIZENS ONLY.

E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, auto truck experience preferred, for inside work; good salary, steady employment, and chance for advancement; elderly gentleman preferred; references required. Answer under F 381 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate; state experience and salary. Harlem 6628.

OFFICE BOY.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION, 120 BROADWAY.

OFFICE CLERK.—Must be accurate and rapid at figures; good salary. Call Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, 725 Broadway.

ORDER PICKERS.

Strong, healthy young man, aged 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR LEADER wanted for First Baptist Church, Regina, Saskatchewan; three-manual organ. Address communications to G. R. Baldwin, 2,201 Lorne St., Regina.

PACKER and porter by large wholesale hardware and cutlery concern. Address Packer, P. O. Box 851, New York.

PACKER and SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced man to make himself generally useful; steady position; chance for advancement. Hauser & Well, 3 West 19th.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.

Young man with knowledge of operating photostat machine; permanent position with advancement.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET. Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th.

PHOTOGRAPHER, man or woman; good salary to competent retoucher and printer; permanent. Waters Studio, Holyoke, Mass.

PRINTING FOREMAN to take charge of label department of manufacturing concern; state experience, age, nationality, and salary. M. C., 232 Times Downtown.

QUANTITY ESTIMATORS, first-class, wanted at once for steady work; will pay what you are worth; bring credentials as to salary previously received for such work. Quantity Survey Co., 21 West 45th St.

RODMEN.—Ten rodmen wanted at once; must have some experience with the level and transit; good opportunity for the right man; in replying give age, experience, and salary expected. F. E. Lane, Atlantic Loading Co., Hammonton, N. J.

SALES MANAGER.

ALSO SALESMAN

for corset and sundries specialties with department store and drug trade; well-established and advertised brand; state salary and experience in own handwriting. H. E., 206 Times.

SALES MANAGER wanted, experienced in the light truck line; good proposition; producers only need apply. Answer under P 385 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our chain of stores throughout the city and country and require high-class men to manage them; good appearance, character, and some selling experience essential; to the right men we can offer exceptional opportunities, including drawing account and liberal commissions; no canvassing. If you believe you have the above requisites call at once, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN.—Two men of forceful personality, who can appreciate genuine opportunity; this is a bona fide offer to connect with an organization where present earnings will be very attractive and prompt promotion the assured result of earnest effort; if employed, it would be well worth giving up any ordinary position to undertake; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALES MANAGER.

A well-known drug firm requires a forceful, initiative man as sales manager; thorough knowledge of the drug trade is absolutely essential; rapid financial advancement for the man who can prove his creative ability; state experience, salary, &c. A., Box 48, Long Island City.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men, exempt from draft, who are thoroughly experienced road men and accustomed earning good money, wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; our proposition will bring real money to big producers; salary, liberal commission, and traveling expenses paid. Box 502, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Exceptional opportunity for 3 experienced men to sell income contracts for company doing millions annually in New York; our men making $500 to $2,000 monthly; liberal drawings against commission. Apply 9 to 9:45, Monday morning, Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN, (two,) Italian, pleasing personality, hustlers, married; must have ambition and initiative; call established trade on drawing account; splendid opportunity for men with such qualifications and clean records. D. Kleckner, 253 Pearl St.

SALESMAN wanted with exceptional ability, not over 38, clean cut, aggressive, with a sales record, to sell Lee Union-Alls; able to pass bond; state all in first letter; only high-class men need apply; weekly advance against commission. The H. D. Lee Company, Sales Manager, Trenton, N. J.

SALESMAN.—One of the largest umbrella manufacturers requires an experienced umbrella salesman for large established trade in Pennsylvania; permanent; none but experienced umbrella salesmen need apply; salary or commission. A 131 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen or good personality, accustomed to interviewing business men; big opportunity for right party; to represent the National Society of Real Americans; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN with experience selling books, subscriptions or specialty lines, who are looking for a proposition that offers a chance to make good money; on New York Times Midweek Pictorial; liberal commission to start. Apply before 10 or after 3, 220 West 42d St., Room 1808. Mr. Hulse.

SALESMAN.—Young man, to handle the sale of raw products from the Orient; must be a capable man and one with some salesmanship experience; state full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 253 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, residents of Chicago, to handle a strong line of ladies' novelty underwear in that city and neighboring territories; commission basis; big opportunity for right party. Novelty Undergarment Co., 29 East 22d.

SALESMEN.—We want a few men with initiative and selling experience to manage stores in United States and Canada; good education and references essential; drawing account and commission. W. C., 186 Times.

SALESMEN.—new labor saving machine, needed badly by every merchant; demonstration sells it; $3.50 commission each order; 10 orders daily easy. Industrial Appliances Corporation, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN.—Retail motor truck salesmen to sell in New York and New Jersey; salary and commission; experience absolutely necessary. Y 367 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, calling on department, notion, and dry goods stores in New York and vicinity; well advertised line, snap fasteners as side line; commission. Ruby, 246 5th Av.

SALESMAN, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. WALLACH BROS., 3D AV., COR. 122D ST.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

SECURITY SALESMEN wanted to act as manager in your vicinity; good contract and commission. Tilbury Oil and Refining Co., 305 Arcade Building, Utica, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK (assistant) in wholesale paper house. Apply at George W. Millar & Co., 284 Lafayette St.

STATIONMEN

AND

TRAINMEN,

AGES 21 TO 55.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good man for secretarial position large corporation; must be rapid and accurate, neat in appearance; salary $25 week; state age, experience, and if draft exempt. L 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as office assistant; must be a competent stenographer, also qualified to do general office work; good opportunity for right party. Answer, giving references, A 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Spanish-English; must be perfect in both languages. Apply Jos. Ruff & Co., 621 Broadway.

STOCK and ORDER CLERK.—Experienced young man acquainted in the leather goods or fancy goods line; steady position; chance for advancement. Hauser & Well, 3 W. 19th.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Draft exempt; one who is familiar with general mechanical supplies. D. E., 254 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS on copper, bus bars, small wiring; able to read blue print; good pay; weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TO

BEAT

GERMANY

WILL TAKE THE UNITED EFFORT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALL THE PEOPLE. THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINES NEED WAR MATERIALS. WE ARE MAKING THEM, AND NEED YOUR HELP. IF YOU CAN FILL ONE OF THESE POSITIONS COME AND TELL US ABOUT IT.

OFFICE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

2 COST CLERKS, (capable of making detailed cost analysis.)
8 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
15 BOYS FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER WORK.
1 PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.
6 ASSISTANTS TO ENGINEER, (high school graduates, drafting, or other practical mechanical experience.)

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE ST.,

Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL, GAUGE,

AND

DIE MAKERS

ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED.

SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS ON GIGS, FIXTURES, &C., WANTED AT ONCE; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME; STEADY POSITION; WAGES TO START 75C. PER HOUR; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY IN PERSON, EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., 4TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN.

TOOL GRINDERS.

First-class men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steady work, high wages; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER experienced on small sheet metal novelties. Simon Zinn, Inc., 26th St. and 11th Av.

WATCHMAN, middle-aged man, to do hourly patrolling in large factory at night; must be well recommended; $13 per week and bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

WOODWORKERS as helpers on automobile bodies. Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

YOUNG MEN

for messenger and mail service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN, willing to begin at the foot of the ladder to learn the export and import business; high school graduate preferred; good chance for advancement; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. R 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, or draft exempt, gentlemanly appearance, bright and energetic, wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; experience and high school education essential; state experience and salary expected. L 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in shipping and receiving department; must be experienced and capable; state reference and salary. Harlem 6529.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, understanding customers' ledgers, knowledge of typewriting required. Apply John Eichler Brewing Co., Bottling Department, 169th St.-3d Av.

YOUNG MAN familiar with keeping stock book in electrical and plumbers' supply house; salary $15 start. Call after 9 A. M., 145 Spring.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, to start as messenger in downtown bank; references required. S 284 Times Downtown.

50——DEMONSTRATORS——50

ON

BORING MILLS,

CAPABLE MEN WHO ARE ABOVE THE ORDINARY MECHANICS AND OPERATORS WHO CAN TEACH OTHERS.

THIS IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY, PAYS REAL MONEY, AND IS PERMANENT.

COME OR WRITE

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

"OPPORTUNITY HEADQUARTERS"

DURING AND AFTER THE WAR,

ERIE, PENN.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.

35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; good salaries. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER.—COST AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, $25; TYPIST, $12; CLERICAL-COST SHEETS, $12; GOOD OPENINGS DAILY. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D ST.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUBURN.—New 1918 7-passenger for sale; bargain for quick buyer. 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

BUICK 1914 B-37 Touring, in good condition; shock absorbers.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

BUICK 1917 little six roadster, perfect condition, new cord tires; bargain; demonstration. 305 West 45th St. Bryant 9500.

BUICK 1918 "D-55," seven-passenger; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

BUICK, late 1916 six-cylinder, seven-passenger; overhauled and repainted. Bargain. Newman, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

BUICK 1917 little six, limousine; terms may be arranged. 305-7 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

BUICK Little Six, 1917 Touring. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

BUICK 1917 "Little Four." Touring. 305 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 9862.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC, 8 cylinder, 7 passenger touring, 1916; splendid condition; seen any time; any demonstration. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 567 Prospect.

CADILLAC 1917 brougham, Packard 2-35 phaeton, Stutz 1915 bearcat. Opera House Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; also limousine and roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring; terms arranged. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

CADILLACS, 1917-16-15.
Couplets, tourings, runabouts. 10 West 60th.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed and Rebuilt USED CARS.

Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 2-passenger Spec. Runabout, Wire Wheels.
Model 17B 7-passenger Touring.
Model 16 7-passenger Touring.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

COLE, 8 touring, 1916, 7 passenger; elegant condition; two extra shoes; a bargain; no reasonable offer refused; any demonstration. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COLE 4, 1917, 7-passenger, guaranteed perfect; army Captain owner. Sebastiani, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201. No dealers.

COLE, 1918, 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DODGE BROTHERS SEDAN, late 1917 production; wire wheels, extra shoe; driven 6,000 miles; first class condition mechanically; $1,200. Thyrel Garage, 207th St. and 9th Av. Telephone St. Nicholas 3093.

FIAT 1918, 55 H. P., special 4-pass. speedster touring, 4,500 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Address Owner, Box 94 Times.

FORD Sedan, 1917, run 1,700 miles; electric starter, demountable rims, non-skid tires; price $725; no offers; also one at $650. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN Town Car, Series "9," with wire wheels, and like new; run only 2,800 miles. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN Series "8" runabout, newly painted; will sell for $450. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN Series "8" touring car, newly painted; in good condition; $1,800. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN small 5-pass. 1913 touring, with electric starter, &c.; $800. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series "9," exceptionally reasonable. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON late 1917 super 6, 4 passenger special; gone about 4,000 miles; elegant condition; cord tires with extras; seen any time. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HUDSON super-six limousine, 1917 model; beautiful equipment; like new; terms arranged. 305 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9862.

HUDSON super 6 roadster; beautiful condition; reasonable. D. B. McElwee, 803 Morristown.

HUDSON 1917 super-six seven-passenger; like new; run less than 5,000 miles. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger speedster; good condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917; Victoria top; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 1915 chassis; excellent condition. Phone Kenmore 4200, Apt. 16.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LOCOMOBILE for sale, 6-48, seven-passenger touring and limousine body; mechanically perfect; six tires; practically new; $750. A 106 Times.

LOZIER 1918, 4-passenger sport model; classiest car in town. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st.

MARMON 1917 touring; also limousine sedan roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 34, 5-passenger, delivered last August; like new. J. Collins, 235 West 50th St.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; fine taxicab; cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCEDES 1912 shaft drive, with landaulet; also a 4-passenger open body; a great bargain; $500. FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT., 225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX-PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION. PRICE RIGHT. BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

MERCER raceabout; very fast and sporty; elegant condition; call and look it over. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1916 4-passenger; wire wheels. Owner, N. R. Jones, 50

PRIEST TELLS DUTY TO POPE AND STATE

Declares Catholics Recognize Government as a Divine Institution.

NEXT TO GOD AND RELIGION

Says No Pope or King Shall Ever Take Away Allegiance In War or Peace.

At a celebration connected with the raising of the service flag of the Catholic Church of the Holy Child Jesus at Richmond Hill yesterday afternoon, at which Governor Whitman was present, a presentation of the marked distinction drawn by Catholics between spiritual and temporal allegiance was made by the Rev. Father Thomas A. Nunmey, rector of the church. After referring to the fact that the parish, with only 600 families, had 157 stars on its service flag, and that at least two of his parishioners had already fallen in battle, he said:

"Your Excellency, through you I address the State. We thank you for the guarantees that your Constitution affords us of liberty, equality, justice, and the right to worship unmolested, according to the dictates of our conscience. For this cause we love the State, and for this cause, to preserve it, we are prepared to sacrifice the last drop of our Catholic blood. After God and His holy religion nothing can, or ever will, claim a preference for our love and loyalty. In matters of State, no King or Pope shall ever take away our allegiance. We recognize the State as a divine institution. The same God that said to Peter, 'To thee I give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven,' likewise commanded him to 'render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's.'

"Just as in all matters spiritual the Pope claims our allegiance, just so in all civil matters our allegiance belongs to the State. It properly administered, however, one authority cannot and will not interfere with the other. Between both, therefore, a conflict is not possible—no more than a collision between two trains running ever parallel on two separate and distinct tracks.

"The Church needs the State, and the State needs the Church. Their mutual help is indispensable. For the Catholic Church is a great power—has been for 1,900 years—a power in every community, in every State, in every country, a world power—but always and everywhere a power for good.

"Correlative with your guarantee, we teach respect for your authority and obedience to your laws as an obligation binding in conscience before God. Therefore, you can ill afford to do without—still less to ignore or even seemingly disregard—an institution of such great power and influence for good that seeks not your sceptre but your soul.

"We have helped to make you, and we have helped to preserve you, and even now the blood of our Catholic manhood is being shed on foreign soil to avenge your wrongs. What our forefathers have done and our brothers in religion are doing, so every Catholic man in America stands prepared to do for his flag and country. We have never failed you in the past, and you have never found a traitor in our ranks, and, with God's help you never will. When the last page of your history is written there will be found thereon, as on every page since 1776, the names of Catholic heroes cited for great deeds of valor and still greater deeds of bravery.

"In times of peace we have ever been a great factor in the achievement of your prosperity and success, while othersanarchists and socialists—enjoying your protection and not excluded from your patronage, were engaged in preaching sedition and rebellion on your street corners, in your parks, and public squares—we, from our pulpits and in our parochial schools, have taught our people respect for your authority and obedience to your laws.

"In conclusion, let me say that on that honor roll are 152 names of practical Catholics. If such names merit to be on the honor roll of the State, then is there any reason, I want to know, why similar names of practical Catholics in proportion to our population, if they qualify in brains and brawn, should not be found on the payroll of the State. We bear the onus. Let us share the bonus. We ask no preference or privilege for our people, only equal rights with others and a square deal. We seek nothing more, and we will take nothing less."

The flag-raising was preceded by a procession throughout Richmond Hill, which included many societies, and was viewed by thousands of persons.

FINDS NEW YORK AROUSED.

State's One Aim Now Is to Win the War, Says Gov. Whitman.

In an address at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday Governor Charles S. Whitman declared that the people of New York State stood today with but one idea, one aim, and that was to win the war, or aid in its winning, at no matter what cost or at what sacrifice.

"The war has been brought home to us," he said. "Whatever we may have done before; no matter how we lagged in preparations before we entered the war, we are now determined to win the war at all costs. And I know that the people of the Empire State will give their all to this end. There are 235,000 sons of the Empire State now in the service of the United States, and they are not all we will give.

"These boys, for they are but boys, are brave, true soldiers. They are all right. There is no doubt about them; it is up to us who stay behind to do our best.

"We did not want to see our boys go. The thoughts of war were abhorrent to us. But now we know we must strangle the vulture that has set the world aflame, and we would not have our boys stay at home while this work was undone."

POLICE HONOR THEIR DEAD.

Enright Attends Memorial Service in Cypress Cemetery.

Memorial services for the dead of the Police Department were held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police Benevolent Burying Association yesterday afternoon in Cypress Cemetery. The services were of a patriotic nature and each speaker spoke on some phase of the war. About 5,000 persons gathered about the plot where the police dead are buried. The Rev. John A. Wade made the opening prayer and was followed by Dean George W. Kirchwey of Columbia and former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, who spoke of the work of the police, especially their war work. Commissioner Enright told of the men who have entered active service, many of whom are now in France. An appeal for patriotic co-operation to "break the back of German propaganda over here while the boys are breaking the German lines over there" was made by Corporal Harry A. Welcome of the 23d Infantry, who has seen service in France. The Corporal was introduced by Colonel C. L. Withrow of Washington, who touched upon the importance of saving money and food. Others who took part were Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Wallace, the Rev. Father John J. Coogan, and the Rev. Abraham A. Blum.

MASONIC MILITARY FUNERAL

Walter E. Wilhelm, Who Died on a Transport, Honored Here.

Military and Masonic services were held yesterday for Walter E. Wilhelm of 410 East 240th Street, son of Detective Sergeant Charles Wilhelm, who was a wagoner in the United States Army, and died on board the transport President Lincoln from appendicitis before the vessel was torpedoed.

Services were held by Hopewell Lodge, F. and A. M., in Hopewell Hall, opposite the Wilhelm home. Prior to his departure for France young Wilhelm, who was in his twenty-first year, became a Mason. Jacob C. Vreeland, Master of the lodge, officiated.

The hall was crowded, and a detachment from the 24th Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Totten, together with the band, under command of Captain Harold H. Brown, attended. Wilhelm had been a member of the 8th Coast Artillery and went abroad with a unit detached from that organization.

As the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," members of the lodge passed the coffin, each dropping a spray of evergreen. At the conclusion of the services the coffin was carried through two files of soldiers who acted as escort.

Floral tributes filled two automobiles. Among them was a large wreath bearing the card of Barry Senior, 159 West Sixty-eighth Street, who is now in France and was a comrade of Wilhelm. The body was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

GRADUATION AT WEST POINT

"June Week" Opens with Baccalaureate Sermon in the Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9.—The "June Week" exercises were ushered in today with the baccalaureate sermon, delivered at 11 o'clock this morning by the Rev. H. Percy Silver, Chaplain of the Military Academy. The big church on Chapel Hill was well filled with the corps of cadets and their friends. A feature of the services was the music by the cadet choir. A few members of the Alumni Association have arrived. More will come tomorrow and Tuesday.

The last Sunday evening parade for the class of 1919, which is being graduated a whole year ahead of time on next Wednesday was largely attended tonight. Motor parties from as far away as the Tuxedo colony sped over the fine new State road running into the post from the western part of the county.

The standing of the graduating class has been officially announced. John Paul Dean of Worcester, Mass., is the honor man. Patrick H. Timothy of Ohio is No. 2, and H. J. Casey of New York No. 3. Ken Wang, a Chinese, is No. 12.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the annual outdoor athletic meet will be held on the plain, and in the afternoon the Army baseball team will play its final game of the season with a team from Camp Merritt, N. J.

TIME FOR FEARLESSNESS.

Dr. Speer Discusses War in Baccalaureate Sermon at Vassar.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—The Rev. Robert Elliott Speer, D. D., of New York City, in the baccalaureate sermon at Vassar College this morning, took "Fearlessness" as his subject.

"It is not only the fearlessness of the boys abroad that will win the war," he said, "but also the fearlessness of the parents at home in sacrificing their sons to a cause which they know is right. We who are fighting today do not need fearlessness of our outer foes at present so much as we need the inward courage which Christ had—the courage to stand unflinchingly for our principles and the naked ideals of humanity."

This being a wartime commencement, with all festivities abolished, a symposium on "Vassar Women in the Nation's Program" will take the place of the usual class day exercises tomorrow afternoon. The commencement exercises will take place Wednesday morning.

CHURCHES DENOUNCE U-BOAT ATTACK HERE

Preachers Take Lesson from Outrage and Spur America On to Battle.

HEAR APPEAL FOR NURSES

Major Watt of Black Watch Preaches Baccalaureate Sermon at New York University.

Clergymen in various pulpits yesterday preached that Christian civilization is at war with Germany, and drew a lesson on the necessity of crushing military power from the attacks of submarines on defenseless passenger ships off this coast. In various congregations an appeal was made for trained nurses to enlist in the service of the army and navy during the Red Cross drive for 25,000 nurses, and for young women to enroll in the Army Nursing Corps to train themselves for service.

Major Laughlin MacLean Watt, former Chaplain of the Black Watch, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes of New York University yesterday.

"One is almost incredulous," he said, "when one hears an attack on such a ship as the Guildford Castle with its 488 stricken men, flying the Red Cross flag, and with every distinctive mark illuminated as it crossed the Channel. One cannot enter into the psychology that not only prompts such an outrage but rejoices in it as if it had achieved something commendable. Indeed one can only think of absolute madness and evil prompting such a thing, which instead of terrifying the world so that the world would ask for peace stretches its horror into the hearts of the very smallest nations and has aroused the warlike protest of twenty distinctive peoples, who never will lie down and let the German plow furrow their freedom into submission."

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, preaching last night in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, said:

"If the Kaiser thought to frighten New Yorkers by the recent submarine attacks he is mistaken. He has no power to create a cowering fear in the heart of an American. We in America did not fully realize what the war means to us until the German submarines appeared off the Jersey coast and destroyed helpless passenger ships. Placing women and children in open boats a hundred miles out at sea is humanity from the German standpoint, but it is surely not so from the American standpoint."

Sheriff Daniel Griffin of Brooklyn, who spoke at the unfurling of a service flag at St. Alphonsus's Church in Brooklyn, said:

"America has just awakened to the grim reality of war. The time for halfway measures has passed. The thing to do with spies is to stand them against a wall and shoot them."

Rabbi L. J. Copald, who preached yesterday at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, said:

"Just because our religion stands above all things for the love of justice, the gospel of hatred of injustice is equally ours. I cannot bring myself to sympathize with that type of cheap religionist who, in this day, cannot confess to a real hatred of that Prussian ideal because of which our soldiers go on to war today. And I do not hesitate to say that there is in my heart the hope that the German people may be punished as no other people has ever been punished; not by economic reprisals, not by the ravaging of their wives and daughters, not by the felling of their fruit trees and the razing of their homes, not by deeds of vengeance and cruelty like unto theirs, but by the ravaging of their souls and their children's souls in the near tomorrow when the liberties and the peace of mankind shall have been established for all time because of the martyr blood spilled willingly by America and her allies, and when they, the German people, reading to their children in the pages of history of this last war and of humanity's triumph, shall be compelled to the tragic confession that they had no part in that triumph, that they had no share in the glory of blessing all mankind with liberty."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur F. Mabon, for eight years assistant minister at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, preached his farewell sermon last night before starting for France, where he will serve as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

"We are fighting," he said, "not only a nation, a people, a group of arrogant and unscrupulous rulers, we are fighting a philosophy of life which is opposed to every principle of Christian idealism. And there is only one thing we have to do today, and that is to fight it, and to fight it so hard that this worldly, cruel, barbaric, and anti-Christian power will be so crushed that it will never again be able to lift up its impudent head."

SERVICES AT PLATTSBURG.

Communion, Mass, and Addresses Mark Sunday in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 9.—The 3,000 training students have had all Saturday afternoon and today for a holiday from camp, with the exception of having to report back for meals. In special cases leave of absence was granted from noon Saturday until taps tonight. There has been a large number of visitors here today, the majority coming from Southern cities.

The Rev. James A. Francis of Los Angeles, Cal., who has recently visited forty cantonments, delivering two addresses at each, held services at the camp Y. M. C. A. this morning and evening. He will sail for France this week to take up Y. M. C. A. work. The Rev. Samuel Neal Kent, rector of Leigh University, held communion service for Episcopalians at the Y. M. C. A. this morning, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Driscoll of Plattsburg celebrated mass also at the Y. M. C. A.

In his talk this morning to the students Dr. Francis said:

"Now that the Americans are in the war, they will keep at it until hell freezes over, then put on skates and follow the Germans across the ice."

This remark caught the men at once, and all were on their feet in an instant with a wild cheer.

A citizen of Plattsburg driving a buggy stopped all newsboys from the railroad station to the heart of the city this morning and took from them all copies of the early edition of The New York American and threw them into his rig. After making sure he had all copies the trains had brought in, he drove to Marion Street, and in front of the Postal Telegraph office set them on fire. The newsboys, with messenger boys, joined in a war dance about the blaze.

GERMAN HEADS FINN ARMY.

General von der Goltz Now Supreme in the Little Country.

MOSCOW, May 30, (Associated Press.)—A German General is now in supreme command of the Finnish Army, as well as of the German forces in Finland. General Mannerheim, who resigned last month after leading the campaign of the Finnish White Guard which resulted in the defeat of the Red Guard, has been replaced by the German General von der Goltz.

General Mannerheim resigned because, although he said he was willing to free Finland from the Red Guard, he would not support the German plan for domination of Finland as it is ruling Ukraine, and for the capture of Russian territory east of the Finnish border, in the Mourmansk region.

BOURTSEFF ASSAILS REDS.

Denies That the People of Russia Want Peace at Any Price.

STOCKHOLM, May 5, (Associated Press.)—Belief that the people of Russia want, above all things, peace at any price is a mistake, asserts Vladimir Bourtseff, a noted Russian, former revolutionary and newspaper man, who has arrived here from Finland.

"The Bolsheviki threaten the total destruction of Russia," said Bourtseff to a writer in the Dagens Nyheter. "They attained power by the help of the Germans and by the same means are maintained in power. Bolshevism is a danger not only to Russia, but for the whole world, and it is necessary that the supporters of its doctrines should be thoroughly defeated. Russia cannot be saved so long as the Bolsheviki are in control. I am convinced they can be conquered, and I hope it will not be long before they are suppressed.

"What Russia needs is a Government composed of Democrats and Cadets, (Constitutional Democrats,) with a man like Knornlioff or Milukoff at its head. The idea that the land above all things wants peace at any price is a mistake. This would be made plain under another Government which, unlike the present, was not dependent on German support."

Bourtseff at the beginning of the war was living in Paris as a refugee. He immediately returned to Russia to offer his services to the Government against Germany. He was arrested the moment he reached Russian soil and sent to Siberia. After a year there he was released on the intercession of President Poincaré of France. He returned to Petrograd, where he opposed the Bolsheviki. When the revolution broke out he was imprisoned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. After four months' imprisonment he escaped and reached Helsingfors, whence he came to Sweden.

ARMY WIFE'S 4-YEAR TRIP.

Journeyed 30,000 Miles to See Captain for Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L.I., June 9.—After a chase of nearly four years and more than 30,000 miles, Mrs. William Whaling caught up with her army husband and Uncle Sam's army orders here a few days ago. Four years ago she became Mrs. Whaling, wife of Captain Whaling, at a Western army post. About two months after the wedding the War Department ordered the husband to the Philippines, and he made arrangements for the bride to follow, after the rainy season in the islands. While she was in the middle of the Pacific Uncle Sam got busy and the Captain passed his wife on the ocean. When she reached the Philippines there was no boat back for a month—and her husband was in San Francisco. When she finally reached Frisco, the army wife ran down the gangplank into the arms of—disappointment! Uncle Sam had been busy again and her husband was in Alaska.

A telegram of warning to the army wife reached Seattle an hour after her boat had sailed north. Husband and wife passed each other on the ocean again, he on his way to El Paso. She had to wait another month for a boat back, but when she reached Texas she found the Captain was in Mexico.

By this time she grew tired of travel and returned to her home at Kansas City. But her husband telegraphed that he was in San Antonio and there she went, only to find he was at the National Army Camp at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was no use. When she got there, he was at Camp Mills. This time she beat the army order by two days and then the 48-hour reunion was cut short by more orders.

"I don't know whether I'm still a bride, or a widow," said Mrs. Whaling after her husband had gone. "Being the wife of a regular army officer is about as bad as having a divorce."

SURFACE CARS IN COLLISION.

Fifteen Persons Slightly Injured in West 127th Street Accident.

Fifteen persons were injured yesterday when two trolley cars were in collision under the elevated structure of the Broadway subway line at Broadway and Manhattan Streets, near the Manhattan or West 127th Street subway station. None of the persons was seriously injured, and surgeons from the Knickerbocker Hospital sent them to their homes after the injuries had been dressed.

It was said that the cause of the accident was the failure of the brakes on a 125th Street crosstown car on its way to the Fort Lee Ferry, allowing the car to crash into a Willis Avenue car that was switching to another track. Most of the injured persons suffered lacerations and bruises. Mrs. Mary Doherty of 301 West 148th Street suffered a fracture of the arm.

HID SHIP'S MACHINERY

But Germans Will Surrender It to Argentine Government.

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The Navegacion, a weekly shipping journal, says that Count Donhoff, the new German Chargé, has obtained permission from the German Ministry of Marine for the German sailors of the steamship Bahia Blanca, recently leased by the Argentine Government, to disclose the hiding place of parts of the machinery which were secreted to prevent use of the vessel if requisitioned.

This will facilitate greatly the work of making the repairs.

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WHITMAN FORCES SEE A FIGHT AHEAD

Realize Now That the Governor Will Not Gain Renomination by Default.

LEWIS STRONGLY BACKED

Attorney General's Friends Organizing for an Aggressive Campaign Throughout the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—Events of the last few days—including the conferences between Attorney General Merton E. Lewis and several Republican leaders from different parts of the State in New York City last Wednesday and the conference of the New York Federation of Agriculture in this city on Friday—have brought to Governor Whitman and his supporters a keen realization that the renomination for a third term will not go to the Governor by default, as seemed to be the general impression in the Whitman camp only a few days ago.

Plans for an aggressive primary campaign for Mr. Lewis are already in the making. They are only awaiting the recovery of Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt and campaign manager for Attorney General Lewis, to be put in operation. While Mr. Lewis himself feels that he cannot afford to leave his post at the capital for any extensive speechmaking tour and may confine his personal campaigning to one, possibly two, speeches, a score or more Republicans of prominence have already volunteered to go on the stump for him. Senator Wadsworth has pledged himself to make as many speeches for the Attorney General as his duties in Washington will permit.

Governor Whitman has not as yet selected a manager of his campaign. There is a general feeling among his friends that this should be done without much further delay, and it is said here that a selection will be made before the week is over.

Friends of Attorney General Lewis are already engaged in the organization of a Statewide campaign committee. It is thought that when this is completed it will be composed of only 100 members. A publicity bureau will be established in connection with the New York headquarters of the Attorney General at the Murray Hill Hotel. A man has already been found to take charge of this work, which will be started as soon as Senator Robinson takes charge of the Lewis campaign.

Lewis's Friends Optimistic.

While Governor Whitman has succeeded during the four years he has been in office in building up a powerful personal machine within the Republican State organization, the supporters of Mr. Lewis are optimistic enough to believe that he will score a victory in the primaries. They point to the vote in the Whitman-Hinman-Hedges primary fight for the gubernatorial nomination in 1914 and the vote in the primary fight between William M. Calder and Robert Bacon for the nomination for United States Senator in 1916, when the Senator had only 9,000 votes more than Mr. Bacon, as basis for their hopes of a Lewis victory in the primaries this year. With Senator Robinson in charge of the Lewis campaign it is expected many of the former Progressives will support the Attorney General for the nomination. Many formerly opposed to Governor Whitman, it is believed, will also vote for Lewis.

"Senator Calder's victory in 1916," said a friend of the Attorney General, "was due to the large majority he polled in Brooklyn, approximately 26,000. Governor Whitman will lose Brooklyn in the primaries.

"A conservative estimate will give Brooklyn to Lewis by at least 20,000 majority, he seems assured of a majority of 10,000 in Westchester and of 20,000 in this county, with the women voting. Mr. Bacon carried Albany County in 1916, when only the men voted, by 15,000. Where is Whitman likely to get any majorities to offset these?"

Friends of Mr. Lewis feel that the stand he has taken against ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment and in favor of submitting the question to the people in this State on a proposal to amend the State Constitution so as to provide for a dry State, will appeal to the voters, especially in the big cities, which in every primary election furnish the bulk of the vote. In 1914, when the total vote in the primaries was a little more than 225,000, all but 93,000 came from New York City and ten large cities up-State. In the Calder-Bacon contest in 1916, when approximately 298,000 votes were cast, only 125,000 of the total was cast outside of the same big cities. The total vote in the primaries next September, with women voting, is likely to be in the neighborhood of 400,000, and, with only two candidates in the field, 225,000 in any event should prove a winning vote.

Whitman Strongholds Weaker.

Three of the Whitman strongholds are less likely than the Governor's friends seem to believe to roll up large majorities for him in the primaries. In Syracuse, heart and political clearing house of Onondaga County, where the Hendricks machine in other years has done nobly for the Governor, the outcome of the local-option election last April has wrought a great change. The people of Syracuse do not think in terms of party politics just now—they think in terms of wet and dry. Francis Hendricks, the veteran leader, came out strongly for a dry city, and ventured a guess that Syracuse would go dry by 25,000. It went wet by approximately 12,000.

Monroe County, another reputed Whitman stronghold, is the home of his opponent, Attorney General Lewis, who has been active in Monroe County politics for more than thirty years. No one would be surprised if Mr. Lewis would divide the Republican vote of Monroe about equally with Governor Whitman in the primaries, despite the fact that the Aldridge organization, like many other Republican county organizations up-State, has adopted resolutions favoring a third term for the Governor, and that there can be no doubt of the personal loyalty of George W. Aldridge, the Republican leader, to Governor Whitman.

In Erie County, where the Greiner organization from every indication is with the Governor and will stick, there is a large, liberal element even among the Republicans which unquestionably will vote against the Governor in the primaries. Buffalo has for a long time been a centre for anti-Prohibition propaganda.

DENIES DEAL WITH GERMANS

No Negotiations to Give Up Trans-Siberian Road, Soviet Says.

MOSCOW, May 31, (Associated Press.)—Reports having reached Moscow from Stockholm by way of Paris that negotiations had been begun here regarding German control of the Trans-Siberian Railway as far east as Irkutsk, an official statement was issued here today declaring them to be untrue. It is said that the statements emanating from Stockholm are pure inventions.

"No negotiations in connection with the transfer of the Trans-Siberian Railway to the Germans have taken place, nor has any demand or proposal been made by the German Government," says the statement. "The Stockholm message originated in Russian counter-revolutionary circles, which are desirous of forcing the Allies to adopt a more peremptory attitude toward Russia."

SLAYER OF VON RICHTHOFEN

German Report Translated Lewis Gun as "Gunner Lewis."

In an article on the death of Germany's star aviator, Captain von Richthofen, who was killed in battle on the western front April 21, the Kölnische Zeitung remarked:

"The Wolff Bureau's report attributed the shooting down of Baron von Richthofen to Gunner Lewis, and a number of German journals have helped the gallant gunner to widespread fame—much to the disadvantage of a British airman who says he fired the shot. To whomsoever the honor may belong, it certainly will not be Gunner Lewis, for he owes his existence only to a mistake in translation—the bullet was fired by a Lewis gun.

"Gunner Lewis, however, will adorn a modest place in the history of the war, where he will be able to converse about the dangers of too rapid translation with General Staff, his greater colleague in the war of 1870."

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Today strong men in annually increasing numbers are coming over to mild Robert Burns.

Perhaps *you* need a change of cigars. In that case, nothing is more certain than that you would find, in efficient Robert Burns, the Havana taste that marks a cigar as truly *good*—plus the quality of mildness that marks it as *modern*.

Suppose you ask for Robert Burns at any good cigar store, drug store or cafe—today.

ROBT BURNS *Invincible 10¢* (Exact Size)

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Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at the New York Cotton Exchange, New York City, at public sale to the highest bidder, all or any part of 3,050 bales of cotton, more or less, now located at the American Dock Company, Staten Island, the New York Dock Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Gotham Warehouse Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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PEARLS LOST. $100 REWARD.
One lot of small round pearls strung on threads containing four bunches and bound with tinsel; also any information concerning same will receive liberal reward. Notify Henry E. Oppenheimer & Co., 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST—In or about Room 1060 or 1059, Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church St., city, solitaire diamond ring, platinum and gold setting. A liberal reward will be given for its return to Room 1060, Hudson Terminal Building, 50 Church St., city.

LOST—Diamond ring, chaised platinum setting, large diamond, two small diamonds either side, N. to N., 1913, inside. Thursday evening on Franklin Av., Prospect and Sterling Places, between 5-6 P. M.; liberal reward. 701 Franklin Av., 3d floor.

LOST $100 worth of WAR SAVING STAMPS by a WAR SAVING STAMP worker in a Broadway car, leaving 59th St., going uptown, about 11:30 P. M., Saturday; reward. Phone 1656 Morningside. Apt. 73, or address E. V. Thomas, 626 W. 113th St.

LOST—Diamond ring, 1¾ carat, set in platinum, surrounded by small diamonds, left in washroom Stern Bros., 4:45 P. M., Friday; $100 reward and no questions asked if returned to F. H. Beach, 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—A large old-fashioned seed pearl earring, Washington Park to Wanamaker's, subway to 42d St.; reward. Phone Kenmore 3367. N. Brown, 1,555 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Pair glasses, between 7th Av. and Broadway, on 49th, bi-focal glass, set in brown tortoise shell frame, with gold ear catch. Return to Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th; liberal reward.

LOST—A ring with one large diamond in a circle of smaller diamonds; probably near Fifth Av. and 46th St. Finder will receive a reward if returned to Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Av.

LOST—Wallet, containing scarf pin, cash and personal papers, on Broadway subway, between 8th and 34th Sts.; liberal reward, no questions asked. S. Merber, 27 East 10th.

LOST.—Reward; blue beaded bag, between 81st St., Riverside Drive and Van Cortlandt Park, containing money and cards, Miss Mabel Garrison. Return, 23 W. 81st St.

LOST.—Ladies' gold hunting case watch, set diamond crescent; 5th, Riverside Bus, or 8th Av., between 60th and Pabst Restaurant; liberal reward. B 15 Times.

LOST—Between 2 West 45th and McAlpin, drop earring, lapis top, matrix black opal bottom; reward. 2 West 45th, Room 902.

LOST.—Gold vanity case, monogrammed J. W. W.; reward if returned to 43 Exchange Place, N. Y. Room 1010.

LOST.—Coming from Yonkers, gold bar pin, moonstones; reward. 63 West 49th.

REWARD—$2 for return of latch key, with silver medallion of Napoleon attached, lost in taxicab, between West 44th and East 62d, on Tuesday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Inquire Mrs. Curtis, 116 East 62d. Plaza 1842.

$250.00 REWARD, no questions asked, return diamond pendant, one large diamond, six or seven small diamonds, platinum setting, diamond shaped ornament, lost June 5. Black, Starr & Frose, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$350.00 REWARD, no questions asked, return platinum ring, two diamonds and emerald, ten small diamonds in shank, lost May 21, between 45th and 47th Sts. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$100 REWARD
for prompt return of brindle Boston terrier, white markings; answers to name Sammie; lost Thursday morning, 82d St. and Lexington Av.; no questions asked. Erikson, 129 East 82d St. Lenox 2966.

LOST—Yellow Pekingese dog; $30 reward. Return to Smith, Schuyler 8461.